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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 2, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RUSS FULCHER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Draw the line for us, O just and merciful God. Help us to distinguish good from evil, that we would justifiably hate bitterness, rage, and anger wherever and whenever they seek a foothold in our lives.

May we speak out against hate when attacks on whole peoples command global attention, when bitter clashes between political adversaries regularly appear on the national news, when bigotry and intolerance in our own communities and even college campuses give birth to violence and vitriol.

To fear You, O Lord, is to hate the evil of prejudice, pride, and arrogance which fuels these conflicts. To love You is to examine our own hearts so that we would know the difference between our righteous anger and the fury within us which so easily explodes against our brothers and sisters.

Let our love for You be sincere, hating what is evil and clinging to what is good. Guide us this day as we walk that line.

In Your merciful name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

BIDEN'S OPEN BORDER CRISIS

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last month, there were 269,735 attempted border crossings by illegal immigrants. The numbers don't lie. Joe Biden's open border policies have unleashed a crisis, making every State a border State.

I have been to our border and spoken to the agents on the ground who are currently working tirelessly to handle the humanitarian crisis and the national security crisis that continues to occur each day.

It is time for the Senate to pass the Secure the Border Act, which would force the Biden administration to restart construction of the border wall, increase the number of Border Patrol agents, end catch and release, and finally deploy the new technologies that our Border Patrol agents have requested in order to help secure our border.

Our communities cannot afford to wait any longer. It is time to fund our Border Patrol and ensure that our agents have the tools and the resources they need to stop the flow of illegal immigrants and the individuals who cross our border from the terrorist watch list. They are entering our Nation each and every day.

A STORY OF HOPE AND POSSIBILITIES

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

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this past Monday, October 30, marked 11 years that my son, Harry, has been in long-term recovery from opioid addiction. Yet even now, I can still feel the fear, the worry, and hear the fights. What happened to our little boy? Where did his light and his gifts go?

The years of active addiction were very difficult for our family. Yet, when Harry finally accepted help, with all the courage and honesty that that takes, we got him into treatment immediately. We did it as a family.

I remember October 30 as much as I remember Harry's birthday, a rebirth, two lifetimes in one.

Back then, it was one week before I was elected to a full term in the Pennsylvania State house, and now, 11 years later, I stand on the floor of this House, lifting up my son's recovery, which is the story of so many others: the pain, the strength, the selflessness, the purpose.

Today, Harry is married, father of three, one of the strongest people I know, and helping others reach recovery. His story is the story of hope and possibilities. Let's dedicate ourselves to helping others find their own October 30.

RECOGNIZING CHIEF ROD ELLIS

(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 to recognize the retirement of Police Chief Rod Ellis, a man deeply committed to public safety and national security. He has proudly served Georgia's First District and his country in vital security roles.

During his 36 years of service, Chief Ellis served with the Glynn County Police, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Division, Homeland Security, and several other law enforcement entities.

In 2013, Chief Ellis was chosen to travel to Israel to network and train with Israeli Police and Security Services to identify and stop terrorists. The knowledge he learned in Israel and security publications he has contributed to about counterterrorism have significantly reinforced not just Georgia's security but the United States as a whole.

I praise Chief Ellis for his service to the First District and to the American people, and I hope he enjoys this well-earned retirement.

CONGRATULATING LONE STAR LEGAL AID

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Lone Star Legal Aid on celebrating their 75th anniversary. Founded in Houston in 1948, Lone Star Legal Aid has grown to become the third largest legal aid provider in the United States, serving over 2 million across the Texas region.

Mr. Speaker, Lone Star Legal Aid holds a very special place in my heart, because that is where I started. I went to law school to be a legal aid lawyer. That is where I found my calling, fighting for the poor and the most vulnerable back in the eighties.

Here we are 75 years later, and Lone Star is still there for communities in their darkest and most challenging moments.

They played a vital role in desegregating public housing, improving children's healthcare, championing environmental justice, fighting for the poor, and helping those in their fight for public benefits. In short, they help people pursue their legal access to justice.

Today, let's recognize Lone Star Legal Aid for 75 years. I thank them for making a difference in people's lives.

WELCOMING MAVERICK KEMP

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, to Maverick Kemp, because we love his parents, his birth on October 21 was much celebrated in our office. He is a cute little guy, cuter than most babies even.

His mother, Jazmine, is a dear friend, a trusted adviser, and a brilliant coworker. She spent 5 years working with me in service to this country, and what a blessing she has been.

Now, the other children of our office, A.J. and Max, Gabby, Dakota and Drew, Wyatt and Gavin, Stevie and Woodrow, would tell him that it isn't always easy to have a parent in this line of work. I know that he will understand it is work worth doing.

We are grateful that Jazmine and all of the parents of our office choose to serve, and we are very happy that Maverick is here.

HONORING ELWOOD ''BUD'' JOHN LEE

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

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor and remember Elwood ''Bud'' John Lee. Bud was born November 6, 1946, in Caledonia, Minnesota. A 10-pound baby, Bud was a gentle giant from the beginning.

He graduated from college in December 1965 and then enlisted and served in Vietnam. After discharge, Bud settled in California where he served my State in many ways, eventually as president of the California Association of Catholic Hospitals. In retirement, he continued his lifetime of service.

We lost Bud on September 4, 2023, but we will always have his optimistic spirit.

Here is to Bud. In his words, today is a good day to have a good day. Be well.

THE RISE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

(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, it is incredible the amount of anti-Semitism that is rising up in this country and around the world, at a time when we preach tolerance, equity, and so many other things related to that, that we would have this wave of anti-Semitism coming out against Jewish people that is done brazenly in the light of day, on our college campuses, our media, and even across the street a couple weeks ago when they blocked off Independence Avenue, ostensibly for rights for others.

Here we are. We have an alliance with the country of Israel, which is extremely important for us. Look at the partnerships we have with the United States and Israel in developing technology, for saving water in agriculture, medical technology, and, yes, important technology for defense systems, our Patriot missiles and their Iron Dome when we work together.

It is imperative that we continue our alliance with Israel, and this package of $14 billion, instead of going to the IRS, goes to help the country of Israel.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR CITIES COPING WITH THE RISING NUMBER OF MIGRANTS

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

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support Federal funding to help our cities cope with the rising number of new migrant arrivals.

Many mayors, including Chicago's Mayor Brandon Johnson, are asking that cities and States be allocated $5 billion in emergency funding to help them with the influx of new arrivals.

Most importantly in their request is also the flexibility to decide for themselves how to allocate the funds, since different cities have different needs. Chicago, for example, needs the ability to provide warm clothing to families arriving with little preparation for Chicago's winter.

As an immigrant myself to the greatest country the world has ever known, I ask that even as we debate how to prevent future border crises, we remember that we have to help people, particularly children, who have been allowed to enter the Nation in service of their better future.

□ 0915

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR THE VICTIMS KIDNAPPED BY HAMAS

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because, on October 7, Hamas terrorists launched a brutal attack on innocents in Israel.

I rise today to draw attention to what really happened: Babies were murdered. Hospitals were bombed. Families were ripped apart. Many were kidnapped.

I rise today to share the names of the U.S. citizens who were kidnapped by these barbarians and remain in their evil ditches: Aviva Siegel, Itay Chen, Sagui Dekel-Chen, Keith Samuel Siegel, Edan Alexander, Hersh Goldberg-Polin, and Omer Neutra.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask for a brief moment of silence as we pray for their safe return.

HONORING SAMANTHA WOLL

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

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take a moment to honor the life of Samantha Woll, as our neighbors across Michigan and throughout the country mourn Samantha's tragic murder. She was a deeply loved member of our social justice community. She was a friend of mine.

Our mutual friend, Dan, reminded me how she showed up to my swearing-in ceremony with that beautiful, sweet smile and the warmest eyes that greet you. She embraced him in a hug, saying she was so happy that he showed up and how important it was. That is who she was. She showed up for others always.

Her organizing work, from progressive politics to interfaith work between Jewish and Muslim communities, has built bridges and made our communities stronger.

Please keep her loved ones and our community in your prayers as her family seeks justice and healing during this difficult time.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4821, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4820, TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6126, ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 838 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 838

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived.

SEC. 2. (a) No amendment to H.R. 4821 shall be in order except those printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 4 of this resolution.

(b) Each amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 4. During consideration of H.R. 4821 for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

SEC. 5. At the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 4821 for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4820) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived.

SEC. 7. (a) No amendment to H.R. 4820 shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 8 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 9 of this resolution.

(b) Each amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 8 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 8. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 9 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 9. During consideration of H.R. 4820 for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

SEC. 10. At the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 4820 for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 11. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6126) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 1 hour.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 838 provides for consideration of H.R. 4820 and H.R. 4821

under a structured rule and makes in order Democratic as well as Republican amendments. The rule further provides for consideration of H.R. 6126 under a closed rule and provides one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have made a promise to the American people. We promised to deliver single-subject appropriations bills that responsibly fund government by cutting wasteful spending and investing in necessary services. We have passed six such bills so far, which is nearly three-quarters of overall discretionary spending. I am proud to say that we are keeping that promise here again today as we work to pass two more.

H.R. 4820 and H.R. 4821 will cut billions in unnecessary government spending and prevent overreaching regulations while prioritizing vital programs. The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies appropriations bill reduces funding for Department of Transportation grant programs by over $6.6 billion and the Department of Housing and Urban Development by over $1.7 billion.

The Appropriations Committee made these cuts by rejecting the administration's request to increase bureaucracy and their request to increase wasteful climate and equity initiatives. It rejects their request for additional program initiatives, including one to make the DOT's Federal vehicle fleet electric to the tune of $26 million and $300 million for Green New Deal grants promoting environmental justice priorities in public housing of all places.

It cuts all this and more while funding key programs. It will strengthen our infrastructure; prioritize transportation safety, including funding the training of 1,800 new air traffic controllers; and focus on housing assistance for vulnerable Americans, including the elderly, the disabled, and veterans.

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill rightsizes agency funding levels while expanding access to critical minerals. It also repeals this administration's waters of the United States regulation, something so important to States like Minnesota that know full well how to manage their waters and do not need the government telling them how to do their job.

Can you imagine having to go through the Federal Government when your field floods because now those waters fall under WOTUS authority? WOTUS is just another example of unnecessary government overreach.

The bill also limits the abuse of the Endangered Species Act. This also impacts States like Minnesota where the gray wolf population is not just maintained but is actually thriving. Because in California the gray wolf population is dwindling, the administration would force Minnesota to follow the same regulations as California. Complete nonsense.

I am proud to support this legislation that prioritizes public safety while trusting the States to do what is right for them.

Mr. Speaker, finally, I stand here today in full support of our ally Israel. The supplemental package we are debating today will provide critical aid to our friend, as they defend themselves against terrorists, while respecting taxpayer dollars.

On October 7, our allies in the Middle East were attacked by Hamas terrorists, murdering 1,400 people. The victims include women, children, innocent bystanders, and even American citizens since the attacks started.

Israel and the U.S. enjoy a unique and longstanding relationship as one of our closest non-NATO allies. We have, for decades, provided assistance to help Israel defend itself, and House Republicans are continuing that tradition today.

□ 0930

The Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act provides $14 billion for Israel to defend itself against foreign terrorists. This includes funds for Iron Dome and David's Sling defense systems and further development of the Iron Beam defense system.

Perhaps more significantly, this bill is offset through rescissions of the Democrats' IRS army funding provided under the Inflation Reduction Act. This rescission represents an important effort to respect the taxpayer and the dollars they entrust in us. America's support for Israel is unwavering, but there is simply no reason why the funds we provide should be placed on the backs of future generations by furthering our debt crisis.

This is a commonsense solution, and I commend Speaker JOHNSON and Chairwoman GRANGER in putting forth this bill at such a timely juncture. I look forward to supporting this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support the rule and the underlying legislation, and I urge all Members to do so.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to be clear about something. Democracy is messy, and, yes, at times it can be very frustrating. However, what happened in this Chamber last month, putting everything on hold for 3 weeks as House Republicans failed time and time again to elect a Speaker, was not democracy.

All the drama and all the chaos of the Republican Conference over the last few weeks was not democracy. Shutting down one-half of the United States Congress and immobilizing our national legislature at a time of global turmoil is actually the exact opposite of democracy.

I keep hearing my colleagues across the aisle claim that not having a Speaker for 3 weeks was somehow democracy in action. That is a bunch of baloney. Some of them even said that this impasse made our country look good on the world stage.

Are you kidding me?

What planet do they live on?

Their dysfunction makes us look like idiots.

The American public elected all of us to come here and to represent their interests and their ideals. That is democracy. They didn't send us here to play student government. They didn't send us here to sit around and yell at each other about who gets to be Speaker as if this were ''Lord of the Flies.'' They sent us here to work, to govern, to get things done, and, yes, when necessary, to compromise.

Republicans have a slim majority in the House, Democrats have a slim majority in the Senate, and Joe Biden is President of the United States. To get anything done—anything—Republicans need to come to the table and work with us in a bipartisan way. That is what democracy is. It is compromise. It is consensus.

However, the spectacle that we saw last month of this Chamber sitting empty for weeks on end while Republicans fought with each other, or even the idea that they should be fighting over which member of their conference would compromise with the Democrats the least—let that sink in—is not democracy. That is a national embarrassment.

Now, even after 3 weeks of self-inflicted chaos, the House GOP still doesn't seem to get it. Instead of working across the aisle, they are digging in their heels, and they are continuing to advance their extremely partisan appropriations bills that will never become law. There have been no lessons learned over the last few weeks at all.

The GOP's Interior and Environment funding bill for fiscal year 2024 profits polluters while endangering the health of Americans. It cuts EPA funding to its lowest level since 1991. The bill additionally slashes funding for arts programs and, once again, shoves MAGA culture wars down the throats of the American people. They can't help themselves.

The Republican Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development funding bill for fiscal year 2024 would also keep us from meeting our Nation's infrastructure and housing needs. It cuts funding for housing and transportation programs by 28 percent, putting Americans' safety at risk while, once again, attacking vulnerable communities.

Now, I don't know how often this needs to be said before it sinks in: These draconian cuts to essential programs will not become law. If these bills manage to make it off the House floor, then the Senate will vote them down. It will be a bipartisan vote in the Senate, by the way. Even the Senate Republicans can't stomach this garbage, and if they ever made it to the President's desk, he would veto it.

What I am gathering is that Republicans would rather press forward with

these unreasonable bills instead of coming together to form a funding plan that serves all Americans. We are just over 2 weeks out from a government shutdown, and all Republicans are doing here is wasting more time. This is a complete waste of time. It is ridiculous.

Mr. Speaker, I haven't even got to how cynical—how cynical—and insulting this new supplemental aid package is. Republicans are leveraging the excruciating pain of an international crisis to help rich people who cheat on their taxes and big corporations who regularly dodge their taxes.

Are you kidding me?

The fact of the matter is the richest people in this country pay less in taxes than teachers, than police officers, than firefighters, than nurses, and than laborers.

This is what this is all about?

Who came up with this brilliant idea to help rich tax cheats? Who came up with that idea? Was that hatched at a fundraiser in Mar-a-Lago?

Did some big donor come up and twist somebody's arm and say, You have to do this. You have to protect us. We want to be able to continue to cheat on our taxes so we can make more and keep more money. This is truly despicable.

Here is what I love: The bill's so-called offset cuts $14.3 billion from the IRS which will further increase the deficit. Basically they want to cut funding from those who are responsible for holding big corporations accountable and for going after rich tax cheats. That is their offset.

According to CBO, it will add to the deficit.

Let me repeat that. This bill adds $12.5 billion to the deficit. Their offset actually needs an offset.

Once again, they cry, they cry, and they cry about the deficit, but they have no problem conditioning aid to Israel on another tax break to millionaires, billionaires, and corporations.

Representative CHIP ROY who is on the Rules Committee said—or maybe he yelled: The aid ''should be paid for, and it should be paid for with real money, not budgetary gimmicks.''

Nonetheless, that is what this is. This is a budgetary gimmick. It is a big, gigantic, and in-your-face gimmick. It is a joke, and they come to the floor with a straight face to say that somehow we are paying for this package.

Really? How can they say that with a straight face?

It makes sense because they don't like the results of the election and they tried to overturn it. They don't like the math from CBO, by the way, and they pretend it doesn't exist.

Republicans say they are friends of Israel. If I were Israel, I would unfriend them. What they are doing here will delay aid to Israel, not to mention there is no humanitarian aid in here for the vulnerable people in Israel or Gaza.

Congresswoman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ came before the Rules Committee last night and asked us and tearfully pleaded with us to make in order her amendment for humanitarian aid that the President of the United States requested. This is humanitarian aid for Israel, for Palestinians, and for people in Ukraine. She pleaded with Republicans to unlink their conditions on aid. She offered an amendment to put in the humanitarian aid the Republicans left out, again, and asked that we help some of the most vulnerable people who are caught in the middle of this conflict. These are people in Israel, people in Gaza, and people in Ukraine.

By the way, one-half of the people in Gaza are children, for God's sake. They need food, they need medicine, and they need water. They need it now. They need help now.

I offered Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ's amendment, and it was voted down. It was voted down by every single Republican.

I have to tell you, Mr. Speaker, the ease and the indifference with which they rejected even making her amendment in order was, quite frankly, chilling.

By the way, there is no aid for Ukraine in this supplemental package. There is nothing. This is what the President asked for.

So Vladimir Putin is happy. I am always amazed at how my friends on the other side of the aisle fall over each other to try to make Vladimir Putin happy. He is happy with the package they are bringing to the floor today. There is no aid for any other national security priorities that the President asked for.

To sum it up, Mr. Speaker, the House is back, but Halloween has been extended. These people are scary, and there is no saying what will happen next. I hope and I pray for the sake of the Nation that House Republicans come to their senses soon. This is no way to govern.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the focus back to the discussions in front of us.

It is worth reminding everyone that while we may have had a delay, we have still passed six appropriations bills this Congress. The Senate has just passed their first three appropriations bills this week. The House has passed bills representing the majority of the Federal discretionary spending, which is roughly three-quarters of the budget, and the Senate has passed just 17 percent.

Make no mistake: we still have a lot of work to do, but Speaker JOHNSON and the House Republicans will continue to work towards passing every bill individually before our November 17 deadline. I do invite my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY).

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, on October 7, 2023, the world witnessed in real time on the internet the heart-wrenching images of innocent Israelis slaughtered in their homes. These attacks claimed the lives of more than 1,400 innocent people, including at least 30 American citizens that we know of.

We saw pure evil on display that day as Hamas murdered and kidnapped children, raped women, and savagely attacked the elderly. They killed entire families in the most brutal and shocking fashion that the world has ever seen. Even worse, they went as far as to desecrate the bodies, and they celebrated their war crimes.

Every single American should be heartbroken, should be disgusted, and should be enraged. Shame on my colleagues who have called for a cease-fire. Shame on my colleagues who have acted as apologists for the genocidal terrorist organization Hamas. Shame on my colleagues who have joined anti-Semitic rallies and waved Palestinian flags, especially here in our Nation's Capitol.

Every American should stand with the Jewish people in Israel. The people of Israel are a lone beacon of freedom in the Middle East.

I have been there. Many of us have been there. We all should go there. I have seen firsthand the threat that they face from radical terrorists. They are the very same ones who hate the freedoms that we enjoy here in the United States.

It is in these moments of crisis that the strength of our convictions and the depths of our friendships are truly tested. In Israel's time of need, America cannot be silent. H.R. 6126 provides Israel with the support that they need to protect their freedoms and eradicate Hamas while offsetting the financial burden on the American people.

It is time for Congress to step up and to send a message to the world that Israel is not alone. Unfortunately, this administration's foreign policy has failed. Their weak policies like unfreezing the $6 billion in assets for Iran starkly contrast the previous administration's work to establish the Abraham Accords and end ISIS.

This weakness on the world stage leaves our Nation vulnerable as well. Combined with our wide-open borders, we cannot wait until there is an attack on American soil to act.

The world is watching. Today we have an opportunity to send a message, both to our allies and our adversaries, that we will not allow this senseless terrorism to go unchecked.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 6126 to support Israel, to eradicate Hamas, and to fight global terrorism.

□ 0945

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

Again, let's make no mistake about it, my Republican friends are deliberately delaying aid to Israel. They are deliberately delaying aid to Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the Statement of Administration Policy for the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The Administration strongly opposes House passage of the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024, 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.

As demonstrated by the President's recent supplemental funding request, the Administration strongly supports providing resources for key national security priorities, including aid for our ally Israel as it defends itself against Hamas terrorists. But rather than putting forward a package that strengthens American national security in a bipartisan way, the bill fails to meet the urgency of the moment by deepening our divides and severely eroding historic bipartisan support for Israel's security. It inserts partisanship into support for Israel, making our ally a pawn in our politics, at a moment we must stand together. It denies humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations around the world, including Palestinian civilians, which is a moral and strategic imperative. And by requiring offsets for this critical security assistance, it sets a new and dangerous precedent by conditioning assistance for Israel, further politicizing our support and treating one ally differently from others. This bill is bad for Israel, for the Middle East region, and for our own national security.

Denying humanitarian assistance to two million Palestinian civilians, the majority of them women and children, would be a grave mistake. A deepening humanitarian crisis in Gaza will also undercut Israel's security and regional stability. We have a moral imperative to help those in need. Helping Palestinian civilians in need is also in Israel's national security interest. The United States must provide urgent and sustained humanitarian assistance to the people of Gaza to alleviate suffering and bolster stability. Conflict and extremism will be much more likely to spread, which will only benefit Hamas and other malign actors in the region who will exploit the opportunity. This bill threatens the security and stability of our partners in the region. A deepening crisis will undermine the possibility of Israel's further integration in the Middle East.

Moreover, the bill would create a dangerous precedent by demanding partisan poison pill offsets in return for meeting core national security needs of the United States. This bill would break with the normal, bipartisan approach to providing emergency national security assistance by conditioning funding on offsets, politicizing aid to Israel, and treating Israel differently from our other allies and partners. And that new and damaging precedent would have devastating implications for our safety and alliances in the years ahead. The egregiousness of this particular offset is it adds to the deficit and would help some wealthy individuals and large corporations cheat on their taxes. Congress has consistently worked in a bipartisan manner to provide security assistance to Israel, and this bill threatens to unnecessarily undermine that longstanding approach.

Bifurcating Israel security assistance from the other priorities in the national security supplemental will have global consequences. Humanitarian aid is critically needed to alleviate the suffering of civilians in Gaza, but it is also crucial support for innocent Ukrainians facing the brutality of Putin's war. It is vital assistance for people around the world who are suffering because Putin is blocking the shipments of grain from Ukraine—which was once the world's ''breadbasket.'' Failing to provide supplemental humanitarian assistance will leave displaced and conflict-affected civilians around the world—from Darfur, to Nagorno-Karabakh, from Zaporizhzhia to Gaza City, without access to food, water and sanitation, healthcare, hygiene programming, and emergency shelter support and protection.

This bill also fails to provide the resources we need to bolster integrated deterrence and maintain peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific, Our allies and partners in the IndoPacific face an increasingly assertive People's Republic of China, yet this bill provides no assistance to address that threat. And despite strong bipartisan support for investing in border security as the President called for—including technology to detect fentanyl and hiring more CBP officers—the bill fails to respond to the President's request for those needed funds.

There is strong bipartisan agreement that it is in our direct national security interest to help Ukraine defend its freedom and its sovereignty, and protect its people against the appalling crimes being committed by Russian forces against thousands of innocent civilians—and against Russia's attacks against the Ukrainian people with Iranian weapons. We have seen Russian forces commit horrifying war crimes and atrocities. They have hideously used rape as a weapon of war, and they have kidnapped and forcibly separated thousands of Ukrainian children from their families. Yet despite that bipartisan support, and in contrast to the President's national security package, this bill provides no aid whatsoever to Ukraine. This is an urgent requirement—as Ukraine heads into a winter of unrelenting attacks on its civilian infrastructure, they need air defense to protect their cities and munitions to keep pressure on Vladimir Putin. Failing to support Ukraine at this pivotal moment in the war would send a terrible message to Russia about our resolve, let alone to the rest of the world. We know from history that if we walk away and let someone like Vladimir Putin erase Ukraine's independence, he will not stop there and would be aggressors around the world would be emboldened.

The Administration will continue to engage with both chambers of the Congress in a bipartisan manner to secure an agreement on the critical national security package transmitted to Congress a few weeks ago.

If the President were presented with this bill, he would veto it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, despite a clear bipartisan path to assisting Israel, House Republicans have decided to go at it alone, alienating Senate Republicans, Democrats, and the President. The President has indicated that he will veto this supplemental in favor of a bipartisan approach that he knows Congress is capable of.

A bipartisan approach is what our allies deserve. A bipartisan approach is what the American people expect, not playing politics with an international crisis to be able to satisfy their richest donors.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article by The Hill titled: ''GOP plan to 'offset' Israel aid with IRS cuts would backfire, budget experts warn.''

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

There was no objection.

[From The Hill, Nov. 1, 2023]

GOP PLAN TO 'OFFSET' ISRAEL AID WITH IRS CUTS WOULD BACKFIRE, BUDGET EXPERTS WARN

(By Tobias Bruns and Aris Folley)

A recent proposal by House Republicans to take billions of dollars from the IRS and give it to Israel for its war against Hamas is raising alarm from budget experts, who say the push would undercut the party's calls to reduce the national debt.

Since assuming control of the House in January, House Republicans have targeted what they've described as ''wasteful'' spending by Democrats. GOP leaders have proposed steep cuts to tackle the national debt.

But budget experts argue a Monday bill from House Republicans, which would take $14.3 billion away from the IRS, will expand the national debt by tens of billions of dollars over the next decade.

The cuts would also hamstring efforts to close the ''tax gap''—hundreds of billions of dollars the government is owed every year but fails to collect.

''Paying for new spending by defunding tax enforcement is worse than not paying for it at all, said Maya MacGuineas, president of the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget (CRFB), in a Monday statement.

CRFB estimated the GOP plan would add more than $30 billion to the debt.

''Instead of avoiding new borrowing, this plan doubles down on it,'' MacGuineas said.

Howard Gleckman, senior fellow at the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center at the Urban Institute, said it was ''pretty clear'' that ''cutting this kind of IRS funding would actually increase the deficit.''

''Instead of being an offset, it would actually make matters worse,'' he argued. ''The general rule of thumb that the budget scorekeepers use is it's about 2-to-1. So if you cut IRS funding [by $14 billion to $15 billion], you're actually going to increase the deficit by about $30 billion.''

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which determines how various pieces of legislation affect the national deficit, is now in the process of scoring the bill.

''We are working on it now,'' Deborah Kilroe, communications director of the CBO, told The Hill in an email Tuesday morning.

The White House has already promised to veto the bill, favoring a joint military aid package for both Israel and Ukraine. But further IRS cuts could resurface as attachments to military aid specifically for Ukraine, which is a priority for Democrats in need of Republican votes to get the money out the door.

The House is expected to consider the legislation shortly after they return to Washington on Wednesday. But Democrats have already panned the bill as a ''non-starter'' in the Senate.

''If Republicans had an ounce of shame they wouldn't condition support for Israel and Ukraine on giveaways to wealthy tax cheats. Making aid to Israel and Ukraine dependent on gutting IRS enforcement funding is an absolute nonstarter,'' Sen. Ron Wyden (D–Ore.), the Senate Finance Committee chair, said in a Tuesday statement.

Not all Republicans seem to be in lockstep on the proposed cuts either.

Asked Tuesday about the framing of the cuts as an ''offset,'' Sen. Mitt Romney (R–Utah) told The Hill, ''I don't think you reduce the number of IRS agents then expect that you're going to get more tax revenue.''

''I think reducing agents means less tax revenue,'' Romney said.

The Treasury Department said earlier this month that the U.S. borrowed $1.7 trillion in the one-year period ending in late September, a spike over the previous year that Biden officials partly attributed to low revenue.

The U.S. is currently running a $33 trillion debt, which spiked above its trend line during the pandemic as the government expanded major tax credit programs for lower earners and sent out checks to families while the economy was shut down.

As part of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) passed last year by Democrats, the IRS was given an additional $80 billion in funding over the subsequent 10 years. That allotment would have increased revenues by around $200 billion for a net deficit reduction of around $114 billion, according to a CBO analysis.

Republicans—dead set against strengthening the IRS, which has been in long-term decline—have claimed without evidence that the agency would use new funds to shake down middle- and working-class Americans at their doorsteps.

But the IRS's enhanced enforcement efforts are so far concentrating on wealthy individuals, major corporations, and complicated partnerships that are often used to reduce tax burdens.

As part of an unwritten agreement reached over the summer with Democrats to raise the debt ceiling, Republicans planned to hack $20 billion off the initial $80 billion IRS funding boost through the normal appropriations process.

Democrats panned those cuts, pointing to CBO's projection of tens of billions of dollars in lost revenue.

Some Senate Republicans critical of the IRS funding increase have backed the House GOP bill but acknowledge the budgetary impact could be a hurdle.

''If you're looking for a pay-for, which they clearly are, I think it's as good as one as there could be,'' Sen. Kevin Cramer (R–N.D.).

''The challenge you're gonna have is a CBO score.''

While Cramer argued the CBO ''doesn't consider the ramifications to the economy,'' he said he expects the CBO could score the proposed cuts as ''a net positive, albeit not a very big one.''

David Wessel, senior economic studies fellow at the Brookings Institution, argued the budgetary impact of the IRS cuts is ''not that big,'' particularly when taking into account the trillions of dollars the nation spends annually.

But that's also partly why Wessel thinks ''dynamic scoring isn't really an issue here.''

''Dynamic scoring is about how will a proposal affect the GDP, how will it increase labor force participation, how will it affect productivity,'' he said. ''There's no reason to believe that the kind of money we're talking about with the IRS funding, if you dynamically scored it to death, would show anything.''

''I just think this is the ultimate in cynical Republican bullshit,'' Wessel added.

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, aid to Israel should not be conditioned on giving greater tax breaks to the rich, let alone a fake offset that adds to the deficit. Again, it is not me who is saying that their budgetary gimmick, their fake offset, is a fake offset. It is the Congressional Budget Office that says it will add $12.5 billion to the deficit.

It doesn't pay for anything. It adds to the deficit. That is according to CBO. That is the office we use to figure out how much things are going to cost. They know that, and they come here and they deliberately distort the facts and distort the truth.

They are conditioning aid to Israel on helping out the richest tax cheats in America. I mean, it is mind-boggling. It is mind-boggling. Again, maybe they will raise money at a fundraiser or something, but it is not the way we should proceed here.

By the way, it is going to delay aid to Israel. The Senate, in a bipartisan way, wants no part of this. The President wants no part of it; therefore, we are wasting time. We are spinning our wheels for no reason at all.

When people come down here, like the gentleman just said, oh, we want to stand by our ally Israel, you know, we are a friend of Israel, I will repeat what I said before: If I were Israel, I would unfriend you because you are delaying the aid package.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, surrendering to Russia. Weak on China. Are we serious about Israel? We are ignoring the humanitarian crisis which exists there. This is strong for millionaire tax cheats. These are the House Republican priorities.

Madam Speaker, I am tired of listening to the attempts to divide us more. The last speaker is a perfect example. I have great respect for the gentleman, but it simply divides Americans more. I am sorry he left. He is saying that basically Republicans care about what happened on that terrible day when Hamas attacked; and that Democrats, where are they really? We have been very specific, and the Senate has been very specific. We have matters at hand. The catastrophe that happened affected so many Israelis and, as a consequence, many, many Palestinians. Very few belong to Hamas. But that is simply a footnote, right?

House Republicans are using an international crisis, and I agree with the ranking member of the Rules Committee, but they want to pass a millionaires' tax break. The toxic political document would let rich tax cheats off the hook.

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, it will increase the deficit while our allies need help. That makes a lot of sense. Israelis and Palestinians need our help. Humanitarian and defensive aid is a bare minimum.

Ukraine needs our leadership. Russian soldiers have been butchering women and children for almost 2 years.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a BBC article titled: ''Whole family shot dead in Russian-occupied Ukrainian town.''

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

There was no objection.

[From BBC News, Oct. 30, 2023]

UKRAINE WAR: WHOLE FAMILY SHOT DEAD IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED UKRAINIAN TOWN

(By Vitaly Shevchenko, BBC Monitoring, and Jaroslav Lukiv)

Nine people, including two young children, have been found shot dead in their house in the Russian-occupied eastern Ukrainian town of Volnovakha.

Ukrainian officials say they believe Russian soldiers killed the whole of the Kapkanets family on 27 October for refusing to give them their house.

Russian investigators say two male suspects have been held, saying they are Russian soldiers from the Far East.

Ukraine and Russia have begun separate investigations into the attack.

Photographs have emerged on social media showing blood-splattered and bullet-riddled bodies lying in beds, some of them still locked in an embrace.

Ukrainian ombudsman Dmytro Lubinets said on Monday that ''Russians' bloodied hands were involved'' in the Volnovakha killings.

''According to preliminary information, the occupiers have killed the whole of the Kapkanets family, who were celebrating a birthday and who had refused to hand their own house over to occupiers from Chechnya,'' he said on Telegram.

The Ukrainian-controlled Donetsk prosecutor's office, citing preliminary information, said the attackers in army uniforms shot the family dead after their demand to vacate the house had been rejected.

Two children, born in 2014 and 2018, were among the victims, the office added.

Russia's official Investigations Committee described those arrested as Russian soldiers from the country's Far East, who had signed contracts with the Russian military.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, nine members of one family were killed because they would not give up their house to Russian troops so they could stay there. Yet, we are finagling and we are dividing while Ukraine burns. What are you doing for Ukraine? What are Republicans doing today? What would they tell the President of Ukraine if he were here today while they are sitting on their fannies and not doing anything about them.

Ukraine needs our leadership. Russian soldiers have been butchering women and children for almost 2 years. House Republicans are acting like Putin's bodyguard by blocking Ukraine aid.

This bill aids the PRC by ignoring the President's request to support Taiwan.

The funding President Biden requested for nonprofit security grants

to protect schools and houses of worship is nowhere to be found. That is disgraceful. I hope we think better of it. I hope we come together. I hope this tragedy can unite us.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle have promised the American people that they won't cut a single dime from Social Security and Medicare. However, this past September, Budget Committee Republicans passed a budget that favors the wealthy and well connected over working families and makes massive cuts to critical programs that Americans rely on. They even rejected amendments to protect Social Security and Medicare earned benefits.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer a resolution to state unequivocally that the House won't cut a single cent from these crucial programs that so many of our constituents rely on.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD along with any extraneous material immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Look, the decision here is simple. The two appropriations bills that we are talking about today literally strip billions and billions of dollars that fund essential agency functions and services. Members are either for these extreme funding cuts or they are not.

I would say to my friends on the Republican side who like to masquerade as moderates that they can't get away with saying, oh, I just wanted to move the process along. The bottom line is, you vote for these bills, you own what is in them. Please understand that.

On the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, they cut $26 billion below the 2023 levels. It raises costs while threatening to damage our Nation's economy. It makes travel and communities less safe. Who does that?

It further harms our environment and ignores the impact of climate change. I mean, open your eyes. I would say to my Republican friends: If Republicans don't believe that climate change is real now, then they are hopeless. They are hopeless. They should go retire. They are not fit to be here.

It strips away equal access to housing and community development investments. Who does that?

On the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, again, there are deep, deep cuts. Cuts aimed at trying to undo attempts to deal with the climate crisis. We are having wildfires all over the world and in this country; extreme weather conditions, floods and droughts. I mean, talk to your farmers, talk to people in your community. Everybody gets it, except the Republican Conference here has its head in the sand.

On these appropriation bills, it is clear. I mean, read the bills. Read the bills. I don't know how anybody could come here with a straight face and say that this is good legislating. The only thing that is good is the fact that they are so extreme that even Senate Republicans are not going to take any of this garbage seriously.

The supplemental aid bill is as disastrous as it is disgraceful. Everybody in this House, everybody is horrified by the events of October 7. A terrible tragedy occurred that day. Israeli civilians were massacred that day. My Republican friends say they want to help Israel, and so what do they do? They condition the aid to Israel on essentially a tax break for millionaires, billionaires, and corporations that cheat on their taxes. Really? That is what they are thinking about? That is the focus? Don't miss an opportunity to help the well off and the well connected. Don't miss an opportunity to help tax cheats.

Let's not miss an opportunity to help millionaires, billionaires, and big corporations to try to cheat on their taxes. They may be big donors, but I am going to tell you what they do is not right. It is illegal. They ought to be held accountable, the same way that average working people are held accountable.

Rich people in this country do not pay taxes anywhere near as much as average workers in this country. Rich people don't pay as much taxes as nurses, teachers, laborers, and people who work hard every day just to make ends meet. Come on, we ought to be able to agree on that. However, to condition any aid on helping protect these tax cheaters? Boy, that is cynical. It tells you where their priorities are, Madam Speaker.

The question is, Members either want to provide the aid to Israel or they don't. If Republicans really were serious about this, they wouldn't politicize it. If Republicans were really serious about this, they would be working in a bipartisan way not only with Democrats in the House but with Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and with the White House, and let's get this thing done quickly but they can't do it.

They decide that they can't bring themselves to support any kind of humanitarian aid. Half the people who live in Gaza, half the people are children. Children. They are not Hamas. They are just innocent children. The idea that we will get to a humanitarian aid package, oh, whenever we feel like it, I mean, really? Are you watching the footage on TV? Are you reading anything about the reports, about the suffering? These children need help now. They needed help a week ago. The idea that, oh, we just can't talk about that right now, is inhumane. It is inhumane.

There is nothing in here to help Ukraine. By the way, there is a humanitarian crisis unfolding in Ukraine as well. That humanitarian aid package would help those innocent people caught in the crossfire in Ukraine, but can't be bothered. We have to help protect tax breaks for rich people. That is the priority. Not the suffering people of Ukraine.

No security package for Ukraine, nothing. Vladimir Putin is celebrating as we speak. That is exactly what he wants. I am sure my friends will get great coverage on Moscow TV because this is exactly what Putin has been hoping for, that Congress will walk away from helping the Ukrainians defend their sovereignty.

Russia attacked Ukraine, tried to invade Ukraine with only provocation, and you are acting like it is no big deal; and the people that are being caught in the crossfire, well, we can't be bothered with giving you any humanitarian aid.

□ 1000

Other national security priorities the President asked for will be put on the back burner.

What is this Republican majority thinking? What world are they living in?

Again, please don't repeat the lie that the majority is paying for things with these offsets. These offsets are not real. The Congressional Budget Office says it. I get that Republicans don't like that the CBO says it, but CBO tells the truth. The majority can either ignore it or not, but don't say that somehow we are offsetting the costs of our foreign aid package here. We are not. It is a joke. It is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. It is an insult to the Members of Congress who serve in this institution. Plus, my Republican colleagues say it with a straight face. What is going on here?

The chaos of the Republican Party is no longer just about the Republican Party. It has become an international embarrassment for our country. The way they are handling legislation today is an international embarrassment for our country.

The insensitivity that is being demonstrated for innocent civilians being caught in the crossfire of these conflicts is an embarrassment for this country. It is a failure of government, and this is a national security threat.

The Grand Old Party, the once-great party of Lincoln and Eisenhower, is no longer fit to govern. They are no longer fit to govern. It no longer represents a coherent political philosophy or ideology. It relies on scandal and spectacle to mask sedition, selfishness, and greed. How else do we explain the giveaway to tax cheats in their Israel aid package?

I am pleading with normal Republicans, traditional Republicans, with courage, integrity, and guts. We need them to retake their party. I want a strong Democratic Party, but we need a strong, principled Republican Party if this country is going to work. Right now, we do not have that.

What is happening here today is wasting our time on appropriations bills that are so extreme in terms of what they cut that they are going nowhere. We are wasting our time on that and the cynical attempt to help big donors who cheat on their taxes by conditioning aid to Israel on protecting them. Who thought that one up? I don't even know where that idea came from. Who thought it was a good idea to do this?

At a time of an international crisis, it would be nice if we all spoke with one voice. Wouldn't it be great if everybody could stand up here and say we are together and meeting the challenges appropriately, properly, and decisively? That is not what we are doing today.

I have to say, Madam Speaker, just when you think it can't get any worse around here, it does.

I will close with this: I still can't get out of my head the ease with which my Republican friends on the Rules Committee voted to not even allow us to consider the amendments by Congresswoman WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, especially the one on humanitarian aid.

There was no discussion. There was no debate. Let's quickly all reject it as if it was no big deal.

Look at those pictures. Look at those pictures of not only what is happening in the Middle East but what is happening in Ukraine.

We have to start asking ourselves why we are here. We are supposed to be about helping people in this country. We are supposed to be about standing for human rights all around the world. Yet, we are dealing with these garbage appropriations bills that are a disgrace. We are dealing with a supplemental aid package that is insufficient in so many ways in terms of what it doesn't fund, and it is so cynical. It is so cynical.

Again, I urge my colleagues, Madam Speaker, to vote ''no'' on this rule. I urge them to vote ''no'' on all the underlying bills. I urge my Republican colleagues to go to one of their many conferences that they seem to have five times a day to try to work out their problems within their Conference and actually come to an agreement that maybe we ought to put the country and doing what is right ahead of everything else.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I will bring the discussion back to the real issues at hand and talk about the fact that the American people and my constituents sent me to Washington to responsibly fund government and to stop overregulation and unnecessary interference from Washington. Overturning WOTUS, reining in the EPA, and investing in transportation safety, these bills do exactly that.

The appropriations bills we are debating today cut unnecessary programming and prioritize the programs that serve the American people while allocating critical funding for vulnerable populations.

I am proud of the work that my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee have done to take an honest look at government spending and make the sometimes hard decisions about where realistic cuts can be made. It is especially important because the national debt continues to rise and burden the next generation.

I support the rule and the underlying bills, and I encourage Members to do the same to make sure that we are responding responsibly to the national debt and the crisis that we are facing.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 838 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 12. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 178) affirming the House of Representatives' commitment to protect and strengthen Social Security and Medicare. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

SEC. 13. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H. Res. 178.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. 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 question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 7 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1016

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DUARTE) at 10 o'clock and 16 minutes a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 838; and

Adoption of House Resolution 838, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4821, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; H.R. 4820, TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024; and H.R. 6126, ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 838) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4820) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6126) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 200, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 565]

YEAS—213

Aderholt	Balderson	Bishop (NC)
Alford	Banks	Boebert
Allen	Barr	Bost
Amodei	Bean (FL)	Brecheen
Armstrong	Bentz	Buchanan
Arrington	Bergman	Buck
Babin	Bice	Bucshon
Bacon	Biggs	Burchett
Baird	Bilirakis	Burgess

Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—200

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyle (OR)
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Curtis
Doggett
Evans
Garbarino
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
McCarthy
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Salinas
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

□ 1049

Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. PEREZ, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. GUTHRIE changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 203, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 566]

AYES—213

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—203

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters

Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—16

Curtis
Garbarino
Hoyer
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Larson (CT)
Lesko
McCarthy
Mfume
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Salinas
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

□ 1056

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4821, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 838 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4821.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1102

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Mr. PFLUGER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

The gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I am pleased to begin consideration of the H.R. 4821, the fiscal year 2024 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

Before I get into the bill, I commend Chairwoman GRANGER for her steadfast leadership of the Appropriations Committee and her ongoing support. I thank the ranking member of the full committee, Ms. DELAURO, for her work on this important legislation and other things. I thank Ranking Member PINGREE for her partnership and the subcommittee members for their work on this bill, although Ms. PINGREE and I may have some differences of opinion on this bill.

H.R. 4821 provides $25.4 billion in new nondefense discretionary spending, which is $13.4 billion, or 35 percent, below the fiscal year 2023 level. The bill also rescinds $9.4 billion in unnecessary funding provided to the EPA, the Presidio Trust, and the Council on Environmental Quality through the Inflation Reduction Act.

Cutting funding is never easy or pretty, but with the national debt in excess of $33 trillion and inflation at an unacceptable level, we had to make tough choices to rein in Federal spending.

Last Congress alone, $3 trillion was spent outside the normal appropriations process. That is $3 trillion that went into the national debt.

Simply holding funding flat is not enough. We must work to curb our out-of-control spending and get our budget back on track. This bill does that. This legislation prioritizes critical needs within our reduced allocation and addresses specific interests and concerns brought to our attention through more than 8,000 Member requests.

H.R. 4821 fully funds the payments in lieu of taxes program for fiscal year 2024, which is estimated to be $515 million. It also makes critical investments in Indian Country by providing funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Indian Health Service at fiscal year 2023 levels or above.

To combat catastrophic wildfires and protect communities across the country, the bill includes a $1.6 billion discretionary increase to fund wildfire activities without budget gimmicks. It also provides a $2.65 billion cap adjustment for wildfire suppression activities, as authorized.

To address these priorities while rightsizing the agencies under our jurisdiction, the bill reduces funding for nearly every other appropriation in the bill, and many agencies received double-digit percentage reductions. The EPA is reduced by $4 billion, or 39 percent, below the fiscal year 2023 level.

In terms of policy, the bill makes important steps to reduce regulatory burdens imposed by the EPA, expand access to critical minerals and natural resources, and promote domestic energy production. Such efforts include halting the EPA's job-killing regulations, such as repealing the recent waters of the United States regulations and rules that target reliable energy sources and domestic manufacturing; limiting abuse of the Endangered Species Act regarding species such as the sage grouse, gray wolf, bison, and lesser prairie chicken; expanding access to critical minerals and promoting proper management of our Nation's forests; and requiring oil and gas lease sales. These policies will help boost our national security, reduce energy costs, and create American jobs.

Mr. Chairman, this bill will help manage our public lands wisely, meet our commitment to our brothers and sisters in Indian Country, and restore the fiscal responsibility necessary to get our economy back on track.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, as ranking member of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I am deeply concerned about the majority's lack of urgency to fund the government. The continuing resolution expires in less than 3 weeks, but instead of getting to work negotiating with the Senate on a full-year bill, we are wasting time on bills that violate the terms of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.

I strongly oppose the fiscal year 2024 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. This harmful bill debilitates America's ability to address the climate crisis and hobbles the agencies within its jurisdiction.

It slashes funding for the Environmental Protection Agency by nearly 40 percent. That is nearly $4 billion less than we appropriated in 2023.

It also rescinds more than $7 billion of vital investments provided by the Inflation Reduction Act for the United States to take immediate economy-wide climate action. Climate change has reached a crisis point, and experts agree that we must take bold action to avoid a major, irreversible catastrophe.

In addition to the cut proposed by the State-Foreign Operations bill, the Republicans' Interior bill virtually eliminates the greenhouse gas reduction fund, which was established by the Inflation Reduction Act to mitigate the costs of climate pollution through investment in low-and zero-emission technologies.

The damage inflicted by this bill extends far beyond climate change. The bill wipes out the environmental justice program and cuts $1.4 billion from the environmental and climate justice grants made possible through the Inflation Reduction Act.

It curtails the progress that has been made to ensure that all people are

equally protected from our environmental and health hazards. This bill abandons our most vulnerable groups that currently bear a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts, which includes large swaths of rural communities that I, and many of my colleagues across the aisle, represent.

The bill also slashes funding for enforcement of the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act, which will enable polluters.

The cuts in this bill are so severe that even agencies that usually garner bipartisan support are targeted for damaging reductions. Funding for the National Park Service, for example, will be cut by 13 percent.

This bill also significantly reduces funding for the arts and humanities agencies. The cuts to the Smithsonian Institution and National Gallery of Art are so deep that they will be forced to reduce the number of hours or days each week that the museums are open to the public.

When our constituents bring their families to see our Nation's Capital, I think all Members in this room expect they should have access to these museums, but this bill takes that away.

The bill also fails our Nation's wildland firefighters. It does not provide any of the funding requested by the administration to support wildland firefighters and their families through better compensation, safe housing, and health and well-being assistance. Without this funding, firefighters will lose the compensation increases first provided in the bipartisan infrastructure law.

Sadly, this bill also contains numerous discriminatory riders, as well as an exhaustive list of anti-environment riders that seek to derail any effort to combat climate change, and it undermines clean water and clean air protections.

They give an open invitation to exploitive oil, gas, and mineral leasing by blocking environmental regulations and even overriding judicial review. At the same time, the bill suppresses clean energy production. Clean, renewable energy is critical if we are going to save our planet for future generations.

The majority of Americans support becoming carbon neutral by 2050, and they support prioritizing the development of renewable energy sources and preserving biodiversity for the benefit of future generations. The austere and irresponsible cuts in this bill do not align with their values.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Chair SIMPSON and Ranking Member DELAURO for their tireless efforts on this committee. As Mr. SIMPSON mentioned, we don't always agree on everything, but we have a chance to work well together. I thank the staff on both sides of the aisle who work tirelessly.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this bill, and I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill to protect the world we are leaving to our children and grandchildren.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4821, the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024.

This year's appropriations bill is a win for Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District and our Nation.

It is abundantly clear that the Biden administration has an anti-mining, anti-farmer, anti-American worker, and anti-energy independence agenda. This bill stops that agenda in its tracks.

The Department of the Interior's mineral withdrawal in northeast Minnesota forces us to be dependent on Chinese-owned, child-labor-using mines in the Congo. This bill stops that agenda.

The Biden administration's WOTUS rule that punishes farmers for puddles in their fields, this bill repeals the WOTUS rule.

The EPA's abuse of the Endangered Species Act to list the northern long-eared bat, which has stifled responsible logging and forest management, this bill stops and reverses that.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud that we finally have a commonsense funding bill that puts American workers and rural America first.

Mr. Chairman, additionally, I would be remiss if I didn't acknowledge that this bill also provides funding for critical infrastructure projects in Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District, including wastewater treatment projects in Bemidji, Braham, and Silver Bay, Minnesota.

□ 1115

Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairwoman GRANGER, Chairman SIMPSON, and my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for all their hard work on this legislation. I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I thank Chairman SIMPSON and Ranking Member PINGREE for their work on this legislation. I would also say thank you to the majority and the minority staff, particularly Rita Culp, Jocelyn Hunn, and Farouk Ophaso.

When it comes to caring for the environment—ensuring our air is safe to breathe, our water is safe to drink, and we are resilient in a changing climate—this bill takes the side of the most egregious polluters and climate deniers. This legislation stakes an aggressive anti-environment stance with a crippling 39 percent cut to the Environmental Protection Agency. The ensuing collapse of our means of protecting the environment and public health would mean more asthma cases, more cancer diagnoses, and more unmitigated natural disasters afflicting American families.

Let me share a portion of a letter sent to Members of this body from the League of Conservation Voters and cosigned by 61 environmental organizations, including the Trust for Public Land and the National Parks Conservation Association.

They said of this bill:

Following '' . . . a summer full of record heat waves, horrific flooding, and wildfire smoke blanketing much of the Nation, this bill would gut the agencies charged with protecting our environment and our health and would massively undermine last year's historic climate legislation, the Inflation Reduction Act. It would also introduce an onslaught of extreme anti-environmental policy mandates that have no place in the appropriations process. This attack on our health, lands, wildlife, biodiversity, air, water, oceans, and communities is unacceptable and must be rejected.''

The bill cuts the EPA's clean air program by at least $200 million and eliminates funds for environmental justice. It cuts the EPA's infrastructure grant programs by a staggering $1.8 billion. These are not numbers on a page. We are talking about the air in our skies and in our lungs. This is the water we drink, bathe in, and cook with. These are basic life necessities that we have a simple obligation to protect for the American people.

In addition to endangering the global climate and public health, this bill slashes funding for the arts, including the National Endowment for the Arts' flagship Grants for Arts Projects program which benefits individual and community well-being and supports the economy in all of our 435 congressional districts. This bill will prohibit the Smithsonian from highlighting the contributions of Latinos in U.S. history and culture by not making it possible to move forward with the national museum of the American Latino making Hispanics invisible. This is shameful, and it does not represent America's values.

The ramifications of cuts in this bill would reach every corner of the Interior Department. It damages our public lands, promotes dirty energy, jeopardizes biodiversity, and disarms America in the face of the climate crisis. Sharp cuts to the National Park Service means fewer seasonal employees and furloughing existing permanent park employees. The funding loss translates to dozens of employees who are trying to do their job every single day at Yellowstone National Park, Glacier National Park, Sequoia National Park, and Zion National Park, and many more of our Nation's prized national parks being furloughed. These are beloved public lands, and these cuts will mean longer wait times and fewer services available when our constituents

and visitors from around the globe travel to experience these jewels of our Nation's geographic diversity.

The majority is also opening our public lands—the property of the American people—for oil, gas, and mineral leasing, in some cases going as far as blocking judicial review of these transactions. The majority is hindering clean energy projects while promoting fossil fuels lease sales, and the majority is accelerating ecosystem decline by abandoning protections for our most vulnerable apex predators like the gray wolf and grizzly bear.

I have proudly worked across the aisle to protect our environment for Americans past, present, and future, and I am immensely disappointed to see the majority abandon their commitment to conserving America's fragile lands and natural resources. I would not think Republicans need reminding of their own party's history, but this bill is a notable reversal from the proud and bold conservation efforts of the Republicans I have worked with in decades past. I need not remind my colleagues which President created the EPA: Richard M. Nixon.

Finally, as we continue to see in each of these partisan bills, this legislation includes riders that prohibit funding diversity, equity and inclusion, and accessibility in the Federal workforce, none of which belong in any bill, but especially appropriations.

With its dangerous and costly cuts and indefensible riders, I must vote against this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. It will take bipartisan support to get the 2024 Interior bill signed into law, and this bill does not achieve that. I appeal to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to end this partisan charade and join with Democrats at the negotiating table.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would just note that neither the chairwoman or the ranking member of the full committee or the ranking member of the subcommittee in their comments never mentioned the $33 trillion debt, and over the last Congress, there was $3 trillion that was spent outside of the regular appropriation process. That is what is causing this. That is what is causing the problems in this country.

This is what reducing spending looks like. Every time you try to reduce spending, Mr. Chairman, you would think it is nothing but death and destruction. If I believed what was just said, I wouldn't vote for this bill, but I think she is wrong on so many counts.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman SIMPSON for his very responsible leadership.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4821, a very fiscally responsible Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

I represent the Ninth District of Pennsylvania where part of that district includes the Marcellus shale, one of the largest reserves of clean natural gas in the world.

Not only does the natural gas industry support over 250,000 jobs in Pennsylvania, but it also contributes $24 billion to the Commonwealth's GDP, meaning Biden's continued assault on American energy, including the natural gas industry, is truly an assault on Pennsylvania's workforce and economy.

Since taking office, the Biden administration has taken many actions to weaken the natural gas industry by blocking pipeline construction, implementing burdensome regulations, and issuing costly new rules and taxes. This makes foreign producers with less pollutant controls far more competitive within the energy industry. Many of these nations where these producers exist use these funds to fund terrorist activities and fund Vladimir Putin's war. We should take these things into consideration, Mr. Chairman.

While this administration seeks to limit American natural gas, despite it being 50 percent cleaner than other fossil fuels, this appropriations bill supports domestic energy production because Republicans recognize we must embrace an all-of-the-above but also all-of-the-below solution to achieve energy independence and dominance.

This legislation requires resumption of gas lease sales on previously restricted Federal lands, and it also prohibits a number of onerous regulations, such as the EPA's clean power rule that would be detrimental to American energy production.

Among other provisions in the legislation, this legislation will, Mr. Chairman, benefit the American consumers, farmers, manufacturers, small businesses, the U.S. economy as a whole.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee and the former chair of this subcommittee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

I rise, Mr. Chairman, in opposition to this legislation. The bill that the majority put before us today grossly underfunds the Department of the Interior. I will mention two areas: the Environmental Protection Agency and the arts and humanities. The ranking member listed the others.

Once again, the cuts the Republicans made to the appropriation bill do not honor the funding levels that were negotiated by the White House and the Republican leadership in the Fiscal Responsibility Act. A promise was broken.

Over 35 percent of the reduction to the top line of this bill is simply irresponsible. The bill claws back billions of dollars from the historic Inflation Reduction Act trying to plug up the holes created by the massive top line cuts.

This will damage the ability of the United States to respond to climate change and help communities who are currently affected by it, and we are affected by climate change in all of our districts.

As ranking member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I am very aware that the DOD considers climate change to be a top national security issue. Harming our country's ability to respond to this threat will put us at a severe global disadvantage.

This bill's drastic cuts to the EPA and the Interior Department also affect the life, health, and safety of all Americans. It will increase risk to all people who rely on the EPA to safeguard their air and water, to clean up harmful pollution, test for chemicals in their products, and respond to emergencies.

There is one small, bright note in this bill, and I thank the chair and the ranking member for continuing their work together to honor our trust and treaty obligations to our Native American brothers and sisters, but on the whole, the bill before us does not, in my opinion, reflect the serious commitment to meet the needs of our constituents.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. Chair, I could come up with some tax cuts to repeal to pay for the things I am asking for.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CARL).

Mr. CARL. Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. SIMPSON for his remarkable work on this bill, particularly under these trying circumstances.

Mr. Chairman, we are $33 trillion in debt. We cannot spend our way and we cannot regulate our way out of that debt without having some of the sacrifices that are in this bill, quite frankly.

Chairman SIMPSON has done an outstanding job identifying the key priorities despite a challenging allocation.

One area of concern I would like to address is related to the Biden administration's handling of royalties on Federal land. I would like to emphasize the impact on Warrior Met Coal, which produces metallurgical coal crucial for steel production and happens to be the largest exporter from the Port of Mobile, Alabama, which I am honored to represent.

Regrettably, Warrior Met Coal's Federal lease application with the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management has been marred by delays. The Interior Department's shifting requirements, including the recent demands for an environmental impact study on top of a comprehensive environmental assessment completed over a year ago have been the latest obstacles in a near decade-long effort to secure this lease.

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, the Mineral Leasing Act requires the maximum economic recovery of coal within

the proposed lease area. Unfortunately, due to the ongoing permit delays, Federal coal is not currently being efficiently mined, causing further setbacks in Federal coal mining. Every day that passes without progress results in a loss of crucial revenue from coal royalties for affected communities, the State of Alabama, and the Federal Government. These are the fees that will help pay some of this debt down.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CARL. This situation is unacceptable, and I am eager for our colleagues and staff to identify ways to move forward ensuring that the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management uphold their responsibilities under the Mineral Lease Act that impacted communities receive the essential funding they require.

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Now, regarding the specific language included in the bill, it highlights the importance of the Bureau of Land Management's production of domestic coal on Federal lands, with a particular emphasis on distinguishing between metallurgical coal and thermal coal.

Additionally, the bill is focused on clawing back wasteful spending, reducing bureaucracy, and maintaining responsible funding levels to serve the best interests of our constituents in this Nation. It addresses the needs of prioritizing essential programs, protecting critical minerals, promoting oil and gas lease sales, and limiting burdensome regulations, among other key priorities.

Continuing to claw back wasteful spending is one step closer to getting our spending under control. I support this bill. It is my hope that, by working together, we can address these critical issues and ensure a brighter future for our communities.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for drawing the House's attention to the Department of the Interior and Bureau of Land Management's responsibilities under the Mineral Leasing Act. I would be pleased to continue to work with him on how the agencies in this bill handle royalties on Federal lands as we move through the FY 2024 spending process.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), my good friend and the distinguished ranking member of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this bill.

We have felt the effects of climate change for years in south Florida, draining millions from State and local government coffers to respond to the cycle of natural disasters.

What is the majority's response in this bill?

A crippling 39 percent cut to the EPA and policy provisions that will severely undercut efforts to curb CO_2 emissions. We haven't seen EPA funding levels dip this low since 1991, which ironically is when experts told us that we needed to start tackling climate change.

What does that mean for people watching us at home? More asthma, higher rates of cancer, and more frequent natural disasters, upending American families' lives.

We need to invest in clean energy, not just right now, but yesterday. Besides underfunding clean energy efforts, this bill also neglects the cherished Smithsonian Institution. I was extremely disappointed that this bill bars funding for the new National Museum of the American Latino and the operation of the existing Molina Family Latino Gallery.

The legislation that created this museum enjoyed strong bipartisan support just 3 years. The Latino community is so integral to America's heritage, it baffles me why the majority would block the Smithsonian from highlighting their historic and cultural contributions, especially since Congress established this museum.

We must embrace the beautiful mosaic that makes our Nation so incredible, and that includes investing in public museums to provide a cultural and educational platform.

This bill, by the way, also underfunds the Holocaust Memorial Museum. I respectfully requested the majority to include an additional $2 million over fiscal year 2023 for the museum's education program.

The intentional, genocidal violence inflicted on Israeli civilians and the unconscionable apathy of many nations—and far too many in our own Nation—is a sobering reminder that Israel is surrounded by hostility and danger. Anti-Semitic threats and attacks in the U.S. were already skyrocketing up 37 percent in 2022. Only by fully funding education programs can we truly combat this rise in hate.

Let's take some pride in America. Let's not cloak bigotry and ensure that we can educate people and promote understanding and unity, build up our public spaces, not starve and neglect them. For these reasons and many others, I urge Members to vote ''no.''

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the ongoing work within the Interior bill.

As the Representative for the Fifth District of Colorado and vice chair of the Natural Resources Committee, I have long supported our critical mineral independence, striving to roll back regulations and burdens on this industry.

However, my background on the House Armed Services Committee and my longstanding support of our national security causes me to caution support of section 466.

Railroad Valley in Nevada has been used and cared for by NASA since 1996 as the world's premier optical sensing calibration site. The Railroad Valley site is used daily to calibrate cameras onboard of satellites that photograph the world daily. Commercial companies have used this playa to provide critical support to satellites that monitor the ongoing war in Ukraine, the conflict in the Middle East, and many other critical needs.

It is for that reason that I am here advocating for the Railroad Valley playa as a national security asset. According to a study done by NASA, the capability this playa provides can only be found in four sites around the world. Current and future needs of our commercial space industry and intelligence community are strongly reliant on the benefits this site provides here in the continental U.S. This is not something we can turn to in other places because the other three sites lie in China, north Africa, and Israel.

Additionally, NASA's study concluded that the Railroad Valley site would be the best option in any case to provide the optimal sensing calibration. It is important to protect the critical mineral rights, but it must not come at the expense of our national security. We must do both.

I thank Mr. AMODEI and Chairman SIMPSON for their tireless work on this issue and their commitment to our future work on compromise language and protection of our national security assets. I look forward to supporting the language that comes out of conference for the Interior appropriations, and I urge adoption of the bill.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), the distinguished ranking member of the Natural Resources Committee and my good friend.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, this Interior and Environment appropriations bill, much like the House Republican appropriations bills that have come before it, is an extreme MAGA manifesto. It is not at all representative of the values of the American people.

This bill is full of reckless policy riders that undermine the most basic environmental protections, take us backwards in the climate fight, and introduce climate change denial as part of a policy for the Republican majority. It pads Big Oil's profits by selling off our Nation's public lands, waters, wildlife, and endangered species.

It rips away the historic and hard-fought climate wins in the Inflation Reduction Act that are not only for protecting our future but growing the middle class with hundreds of thousands of good-paying jobs. It bullies American communities that have already been overburdened by pollution and guts environmental justice efforts.

We have seen many of these riders in the Natural Resources Committee this year. They don't have a future as stand-alone bills. Instead of putting in the work to govern and finding meaningful solutions, seeking compromise that the American people actually want, House Republicans are shamelessly burying these provisions in the most extreme Interior Appropriations bill we have ever seen.

House Republicans are following the marching orders of their monarch, former President Trump. It doesn't matter how many times he is indicted for fraud, for stealing classified documents, or for orchestrating an insurrection and a coordinated attempt to overthrow our democracy, they are here doing his bidding to prop up Big Oil and its favorite oligarchs, no matter who gets hurt.

To protect the American people, I and 33 of my colleagues submitted an amendment to strip from this bill the dangerous policy riders, but the Rules Committee, controlled by the most extreme members of the Republican Conference, wouldn't allow a vote on the floor.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GRIJALVA. My Republican colleagues are always quick to protest about process, but it seems that their actions speak louder than their crocodile tears. Their rejection of this amendment demonstrates yet again that this appropriations process is a sham. This particular bill ignores climate and the effects of climate change that are ongoing worldwide and in this country. It undoes any protections to vulnerable communities and communities in general by gutting essential programs and monitoring an enforcement of clean air and clean water, and it erases history. It says we are going to wash this part of history out as, for example, the blocking of the Latino museum, that that part of American history does not exist, and we will not appropriate for that.

Mr. Chair, I urge rejection of this legislation. It is not just a step backward, it is a dismantling of basic public health, environmental, and consequential issues dealing with the identity of this great Nation of ours.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YAKYM).

Mr. YAKYM. Mr. Chair, the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, was created to balance environmental protection with our need to build infrastructure. The NEPA process was once timely and concise, but over time NEPA has become a four-letter word associated with frivolous litigation, mountains of paperwork, project delays, and cost overruns. Congress has taken meaningful bipartisan steps toward reform, but the work is far from over.

My amendment would require the Council on Environmental Quality to report on current NEPA bottlenecks. It mirrors the legislation I introduced yesterday with my friend JIMMY PANETTA, the Studying NEPA's Impact on Projects Act, which would require annual reporting on NEPA litigation, average page length, and timeliness. The American people deserve a government that does not give radicals a heckler's veto over roads, bridges, and energy projects.

I thank the chair and ranking member for including the Yakym-Panetta amendment in this en bloc. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

The challenge here, as I stated earlier, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle never saw a problem that they didn't think a government program could solve. Anybody that thought that we were not going to have to reduce spending I think was living in a different world. When you are facing $33 trillion and getting on to $34 trillion in debt, the reality is you are going to have to cut spending.

Now, this is not a criticism of them. I think they honestly believe that all the profligate spending that went on the last couple of years was absolutely necessary. I think the American people expect us to start addressing the debt that our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren are going to face, and this is what cutting spending looks like.

It is easy to write a bill. Anybody can write a bill if you have unlimited funds, and that is pretty much what they have had last year and the year before. In spite of almost having unlimited funds to write the Interior bill, they actually took $1.6 billion in wildfire fighting costs and made it emergency spending. We had to bring it back into the bill, where it should be, instead of using budget gimmicks. That put us $1.6 billion behind.

We said we are not going to hurt Indian Country with this bill, even with the cuts that we had to make. We were going to fully fund PILT payments. We were going to make sure that we took care of those things that were necessary, like wildfire fighting, because those costs are going to go up. That meant the rest of the bill was going to take some cuts. We used rescissions by pulling back some of the money that was spent over the last several years to make sure that the cuts in this bill were not as dramatic as they would otherwise have been. This is still a 10 percent reduction in the overall bill.

I disagree with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. Death and destruction will not follow if we pass this bill. I encourage my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

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

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4821

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), $1,180,645,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025; of which $57,140,250 for annual maintenance and deferred maintenance programs and $154,787,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92–195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), shall remain available until expended: *Provided,* That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations: *Provided further,* That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to $3,500,000 may be made available for the purposes described in section 122(e)(1)(A) of division G of Public Law 115–31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A)).

In addition, $35,000,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2024, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $1,170,645,000, and $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; $60,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury

in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605).

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary of the Interior to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to $100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed $10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Public Law 90–620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, $1,340,019,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That not to exceed $21,058,200 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii) of such section).

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1535), $22,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715s), $13,228,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.), $48,500,000, to remain available until expended.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4261 et seq.), the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Indian Tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, $72,612,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount provided herein, $6,200,000 is for a competitive grant program for Indian Tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That $7,612,000 is for a competitive grant program to implement approved plans for States, territories, and other jurisdictions and at the discretion of affected States, the regional Associations of fish and wildlife agencies, not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, after deducting $13,812,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein in the following manner: (1) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent thereof; and (2) to Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of 1 percent thereof: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (1) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and (2) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of all such States: *Provided further*, That the amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: *Provided further*, That the Federal share of planning grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of such projects and the Federal share of implementation grants shall not exceed 65 percent of the total costs of such projects: *Provided further*, That the non-Federal share of such projects may not be derived from Federal grant programs: *Provided further*, That any amount apportioned in 2024 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that remains unobligated as of September 30, 2025, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in 2026, in the manner provided herein.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may carry out the operations of Service programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities. Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed one dollar for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are consistent with their primary purpose; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Service and to which the United States has title, and which are used pursuant to law in connection with management, and investigation of fish and wildlife resources: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Service may, under cooperative cost sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators

in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share at least one-half the cost of printing either in cash or services and the Service determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That the Service may accept donated aircraft as replacements for existing aircraft: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, all fees collected for non-toxic shot review and approval shall be deposited under the heading ''United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Resource Management'' and shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to be used for expenses of processing of such non-toxic shot type or coating applications and revising regulations as necessary, and shall remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service and for the general administration of the National Park Service, $2,654,000,000, of which $11,661,000 shall be for planning and interagency coordination in support of Everglades restoration, and $15,000,000 shall be for uses authorized by section 101122 of title 54, United States Code, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading are available for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 95–348: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 9 of the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 115–102), $2,500,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be made available for the purposes specified by that Act.

In addition, for purposes described in section 2404 of Public Law 116–9, an amount equal to the amount deposited in this fiscal year into the National Park Medical Services Fund established pursuant to such section of such Act, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from such Fund.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, $80,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act (division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code), $175,400,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2025, of which $26,500,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures grants for preservation of nationally significant sites, structures and artifacts as authorized by section 7303 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 3089): *Provided*, That an individual Save America's Treasures grant shall be matched by non-Federal funds: *Provided further*, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant: *Provided further*, That all projects to be funded shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund, $30,250,000 is for the Competitive Grants Subactivity; $11,000,000 is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities; $12,500,000 is for competitive grants for the restoration of historic properties of national, State, and local significance listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, to be made without imposing the usage or direct grant restrictions of section 101(e)(3) (54 U.S.C. 302904) of the National Historic Preservation Act; and $10,000,000 is for a competitive grant program to honor the semiquincentennial anniversary of the United States by restoring and preserving sites and structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places that commemorate the founding of the nation: *Provided further*, That such competitive grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in section 302902(b)(3) of title 54, United States Code, to States and Indian Tribes as defined in chapter 3003 of such title, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and nonprofit organizations.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, and related equipment, and compliance and planning for programs and areas administered by the National Park Service, $114,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year 2024 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5–Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: *Provided further*, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause availability of funds found at 48 CFR 52.232–18: *Provided further*, That National Park Service Donations, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and Recreation Fees may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Park Service Construction appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with current reprogramming thresholds, prior to making any charges authorized under this heading.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 101701 of title 54, United States Code, relating to challenge cost share agreements, $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Centennial Challenge projects and programs: *Provided*, That not less than 50 percent of the total cost of each project or program shall be derived from non-Federal sources in the form of donated cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to other uses set forth in section 101917(c)(2) of title 54, United States Code, franchise fees credited to a sub-account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at any unit within the National Park System to extinguish or reduce liability for Possessory Interest or leasehold surrender interest. Such funds may only be used for this purpose to the extent that the benefitting unit anticipated franchise fee receipts over the term of the contract at that unit exceed the amount of funds used to extinguish or reduce liability. Franchise fees at the benefitting unit shall be credited to the sub-account of the originating unit over a period not to exceed the term of a single contract at the benefitting unit, in the amount of funds so expended to extinguish or reduce liability.

For the costs of administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants authorized by section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432), the National Park Service may retain up to 3 percent of the amounts which are authorized to be disbursed under such section, such retained amounts to remain available until expended.

National Park Service funds may be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation, for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 203. Transfers may include a reasonable amount for FHWA administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, biology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 98g(a)(1)) and related purposes as authorized by law; and to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; $1,347,460,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025; of which $84,788,000 shall remain available until expended for satellite operations; and of which $39,030,000 shall be available until expended for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects that exceed $100,000 in cost: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided for the ecosystem research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations conducted in cooperation with States and municipalities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

From within the amount appropriated for activities of the United States Geological Survey such sums as are necessary shall be available for contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations, observation wells, and seismic equipment; expenses of the United States National Committee for Geological Sciences; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons employed by the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: *Provided*, That activities funded by appropriations herein may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements (including noncompetitive cooperative agreements with Tribes) as defined in section 6302 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the United States Geological Survey may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 6101, for the temporary or intermittent services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purpose of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for granting and administering leases, easements, rights-of-way, and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf and approving operations related thereto, as authorized by law; for environmental studies, as authorized by law; for implementing other laws and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, $210,000,000, of which $154,000,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2025, and of which $56,000,000 is to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary of the Interior and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: *Provided further,* That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2024 appropriation estimated at not more than $154,000,000: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

For expenses necessary for the regulation of operations related to leases, easements, rights-of-way, and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf, as authorized by law; for enforcing and implementing laws and regulations as authorized by law and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, $172,000,000, of which $141,000,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2025, and of which $31,000,000 is to remain available until expended, including $3,000,000 for offshore decommissioning activities: *Provided,* That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary of the Interior and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: *Provided further,* That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2024 appropriation estimated at not more than $144,000,000.

For an additional amount, $33,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from non-refundable inspection fees collected in fiscal year 2024, as provided in this Act: *Provided,* That to the extent that amounts realized from such inspection fees exceed $33,000,000, the amounts realized in excess of $33,000,000 shall be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 2024, not less than 50 percent of the inspection fees expended by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite the orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, of the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016; title IV, sections 4202 and 4303; title VII; and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $15,099,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, $108,923,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, of which $65,000,000 shall be available for State and Tribal regulatory grants: *Provided,* That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and Tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, for costs to review, administer, and enforce permits issued by the Office pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95–87 (30 U.S.C. 1257), $40,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That fees assessed and collected by the Office pursuant to such section 507 shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended: *Provided further,* That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a fiscal year 2024 appropriation estimated at not more than $108,923,000.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, $34,000,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That pursuant to Public Law 97–365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: *Provided further,* That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95–87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: *Provided further,* That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: *Provided further,* That amounts provided under this heading may be used for the travel and per diem expenses of State and Tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, $136,000,000, to remain available until expended, for payments to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the report accompanying this Act: *Provided,* That such additional amount shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities described in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)): *Provided further,* That of such additional amount, $89,042,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the three Appalachian States with the greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet the priorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such section, $35,218,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the three Appalachian States with the subsequent greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet such priorities, and $11,740,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes, without regard to their status as certified or uncertified under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the report accompanying this Act and shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: *Provided further,* That such payments shall be made to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further,* That if payments have not been made by the date specified in the preceding proviso, the amount appropriated for salaries and expenses under the heading ''Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement'' shall be reduced by $100,000 per day until such payments have been made.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13) and the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), $2,010,574,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed $8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed $78,494,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments: *Provided,* That in cases of designated Federal disasters, the Secretary of the Interior may exceed such cap for welfare payments from the amounts provided herein, to provide for disaster relief to Indian communities affected by the disaster: *Provided further,* That federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian Tribes may use their Tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $83,402,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, land acquisition, attorney fees, litigation support, land records improvement, hearings and appeals, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: *Provided further,* That any forestry funds allocated to a federally recognized Tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2025, may be transferred during fiscal year 2026 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of the holder of the funds within the holder's trust fund account: *Provided further,* That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2026: *Provided further,* That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $7,096,000 in funds for trust, probate, and administrative functions may, as needed, be transferred to the Office of the Secretary, ''Departmental Operations'' account: *Provided further,* That the

Bureau of Indian Affairs may accept transfers of funds from United States Customs and Border Protection to supplement any other funding available for reconstruction or repair of roads owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as identified on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory, 23 U.S.C. 202(b)(1).

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education for fiscal year 2024, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2025: *Provided,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) for fiscal year 2024, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2025: *Provided,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87–483; $153,309,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: *Provided further,* That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to the Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: *Provided further,* That this appropriation may be reimbursed from the Bureau of Trust Fund Administration appropriation for the appropriate share of construction costs for space expansion needed in agency offices to meet trust reform implementation: *Provided further,* That of the funds made available under this heading, $10,000,000 shall be derived from the Indian Irrigation Fund established by section 3211 of the WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322; 130 Stat. 1749): *Provided further,* That amounts provided under this heading are made available for the modernization of Federal field communication capabilities, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99–264 and 116–260, and for implementation of other land and water rights settlements, $825,000, to remain available until expended.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans and insured loans, $11,744,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, of which $2,680,000 is for administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further,* That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed or insured, not to exceed $150,213,551.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian education programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001–2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), $1,131,617,000 to remain available until September 30, 2025, except as otherwise provided herein: *Provided,* That federally recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian Tribes may use their Tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $833,592,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 2024, and shall remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self–Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) and section 1128 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2008), not to exceed $95,822,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available for administrative cost grants associated with grants approved prior to July 1, 2024: *Provided further,* That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of buildings, utilities, and other facilities necessary for the operation of Indian education programs, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; $267,887,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That in order to ensure timely completion of construction projects, the Secretary of the Interior may assume control of a project and all funds related to the project, if, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, any Public Law 100–297 (25 U.S.C. 2501, et seq.) grantee receiving funds appropriated in this Act or in any prior Act, has not completed the planning and design phase of the project and commenced construction.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding Public Law 87–279 (25 U.S.C. 15), the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Power Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education for central office oversight and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except Executive Direction and Administrative Services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–413).

In the event any Tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that Tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that Tribe, or that Tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition to support expansion of up to one additional grade when the Secretary determines such waiver is needed to support accomplishment of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education, or more than one grade to expand the elementary grade structure for Bureau-funded schools with a K–2 grade structure on October 1, 1996. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau's funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, and to any school or school program that was reinstated in fiscal year 2012. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 113 of title I of appendix C of Public Law 106–113, if in fiscal year 2003 or 2004 a grantee received indirect and administrative costs pursuant to a distribution formula based on section 5(f) of Public Law 101–301, the Secretary shall continue to distribute indirect and administrative cost funds to such grantee using the section 5(f) distribution formula.

Funds available under this Act may not be used to establish satellite locations of schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, except that the Secretary may waive this prohibition in order for an Indian Tribe to provide language and cultural immersion educational programs for non-public schools located within the jurisdictional area of the Tribal government

which exclusively serve Tribal members, do not include grades beyond those currently served at the existing Bureau-funded school, provide an educational environment with educator presence and academic facilities comparable to the Bureau-funded school, comply with all applicable Tribal, Federal, or State health and safety standards, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, and demonstrate the benefits of establishing operations at a satellite location in lieu of incurring extraordinary costs, such as for transportation or other impacts to students such as those caused by busing students extended distances: *Provided,* That no funds available under this Act may be used to fund operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction, or other facilities-related costs for such assets that are not owned by the Bureau: *Provided further,* That the term ''satellite school'' means a school location physically separated from the existing Bureau school by more than 50 miles but that forms part of the existing school in all other respects.

Funds made available for Tribal Priority Allocations within Operation of Indian Programs and Operation of Indian Education Programs may be used to execute requested adjustments in Tribal priority allocations initiated by an Indian Tribe.

BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, $104,176,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $17,867,000 from this or any other Act, may be available for settlement support: *Provided,* That funds for trust management improvements and litigation support may, as needed, be transferred to or merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, ''Operation of Indian Programs'' and Bureau of Indian Education, ''Operation of Indian Education Programs'' accounts; the Office of the Solicitor, ''Salaries and Expenses'' account; and the Office of the Secretary, ''Departmental Operations'' account: *Provided further,* That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2024, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to provide a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least 15 months and has a balance of $15 or less: *Provided further,* That the Secretary shall issue an annual account statement and maintain a record of any such accounts and shall permit the balance in each such account to be withdrawn upon the express written request of the account holder: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $100,000 is available for the Secretary to make payments to correct administrative errors of either disbursements from or deposits to Individual Indian Money or Tribal accounts after September 30, 2002: *Provided further,* That erroneous payments that are recovered shall be credited to and remain available in this account for this purpose: *Provided further,* That the Secretary shall not be required to reconcile Special Deposit Accounts with a balance of less than $500 unless the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration receives proof of ownership from a Special Deposit Accounts claimant: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding section 102 of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–412) or any other provision of law, the Secretary may aggregate the trust accounts of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown for a continuous period of at least 5 years and shall not be required to generate periodic statements of performance for the individual accounts: *Provided further,* That with respect to the preceding proviso, the Secretary shall continue to maintain sufficient records to determine the balance of the individual accounts, including any accrued interest and income, and such funds shall remain available to the individual account holders.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, $67,942,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025; of which not to exceed $15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which up to $1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines; and of which $14,958,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended: *Provided,* That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs ''Operation of Indian Programs'' and Bureau of Indian Education ''Operation of Indian Education Programs'' accounts and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration ''Federal Trust Programs'' account: *Provided further,* That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2024, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

For fiscal year 2024, up to $400,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: *Provided,* That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further,* That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: *Provided further,* That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: *Provided further,* That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than $100.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and other jurisdictions identified in section 104(e) of Public Law 108–188, $107,857,000, of which: (1) $97,640,000 shall remain available until expended for territorial assistance, including general technical assistance, maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, coral reef initiative and natural resources activities, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands, as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, as authorized by law (Public Law 94–241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) $10,217,000 shall be available until September 30, 2025, for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: *Provided,* That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the Government Accountability Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further,* That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 104–134: *Provided further,* That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the grantee's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets: *Provided further,* That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non–Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For grants and necessary expenses, $1,463,000, to remain available until expended, as provided for in sections 221(a)(2) and 233 of the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau; and section 221(a)(2) of the Compacts of Free Association for the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as authorized by Public Law 99–658 and Public Law 108–188.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

At the request of the Governor of Guam, the Secretary may transfer discretionary funds or mandatory funds provided under section 104(e) of Public Law 108–188 and Public Law 104–134, that are allocated for Guam, to the Secretary of Agriculture for the subsidy cost of direct or guaranteed loans, plus not to exceed three percent of the amount of the subsidy transferred for the cost of loan administration, for the purposes authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for construction and repair projects in Guam, and such funds shall remain available until expended: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further,* That such loans or loan guarantees may be made without regard to the population of the area, credit elsewhere requirements, and restrictions on the types of eligible entities under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: *Provided further,* That any funds transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available to make or guarantee loans under such authorities.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, $90,945,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $64,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, $1,097,443,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $12,000,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: *Provided*, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided $247,000,000 is for fuels management activities: *Provided further*, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of fuels management activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109–154), or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts: *Provided further*, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed $50,000,000 between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: *Provided further*, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, $383,657,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

In addition to the amounts provided under the heading ''Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management'' for wildfire suppression operations, $350,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided*, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management'' and ''Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management'' for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That amounts may be transferred to the ''Wildland Fire Management'' accounts in the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That, in determining whether all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under the heading ''Wildland Fire Management'' in this and prior appropriations Acts to either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior will be obligated within 30 days pursuant to the preceding proviso, any funds transferred or permitted to be transferred pursuant to any other transfer authority provided by law shall be excluded.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), $9,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, remediate lands pursuant to section 40704 of Public Law 117–58 (30 U.S.C. 1245), and carry out the purposes of section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907), as amended, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amount shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for program management and oversight of these activities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may transfer the funds provided under this heading in this Act to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes, and may expend such funds directly, or through grants: *Provided further*, That these amounts are not available to fulfill Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) obligations agreed to in settlement or imposed by a court, whether for payment of funds or for work to be performed.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment, restoration activities, and onshore oil spill preparedness by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and 54 U.S.C. 100721 et seq., $7,750,000, to remain available until expended.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, data management, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, $89,758,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may assess reasonable charges to State, local, and Tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93–638: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment, or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and Tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: *Provided further*, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and

shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase, or through available excess surplus property: *Provided*, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, $157,440,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025; of which $71,251,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, $15,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary of the Interior concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or Tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies have been exhausted: *Provided further*, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible.

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95–87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, with such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: *Provided further*, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for ''wildland fire suppression'' shall be exhausted within 30 days: *Provided further*, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible: *Provided further*, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, in total amount not to exceed $500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings ''Bureau of Indian Affairs,'' ''Bureau of Indian Education,'' and ''Bureau of Trust Funds Administration'' and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for settlement support activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose. The Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the expenditure or transfer of any funds under this section, including the amount expended or transferred and how the funds will be used.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including Tribal base funds, to alleviate Tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No Tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2024. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 106. (a) In fiscal year 2024, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the ''Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement'' account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 43 U.S.C. 1348(c).

(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2024 shall be—

(1) $10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;

(2) $17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(3) $31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2024. Fees for fiscal year 2024 shall be—

(1) $30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and

(2) $16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(d) Fees for inspection of well operations conducted via non-rig units as outlined in title 30 CFR 250 subparts D, E, F, and Q shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2024. Fees for fiscal year 2024 shall be—

(1) $13,260 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of 2,500 feet or more;

(2) $11,530 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths between 500 and 2,499 feet; and

(3) $4,470 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(e) The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (b) quarterly, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (c) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (d) with payment required by the end of the following quarter.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.

MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

SEC. 108. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2024, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

SEC. 110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary and consistent with such provisions of law.

(b) Prior to awarding any grant or agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the agreement would not—

(1) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reduction of non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;

(2) result in the use of an individual under the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a layoff status from the same or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or

(3) affect existing contracts for services.

OBLIGATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 111. Amounts appropriated by this Act to the Department of the Interior shall be available for obligation and expenditure not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS

SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement an orderly transition to separate accounts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines described in this Act.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

SEC. 113. Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2024'' for ''fiscal year 2019''.

INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL

SEC. 114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Federal regulation, federally recognized Indian Tribes or authorized Tribal organizations that receive Tribally-Controlled School Grants pursuant to Public Law 100–297 may obtain interagency motor vehicles and related services for performance of any activities carried out under such grants to the same extent as if they were contracting under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

APPRAISER PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. 115. For fiscal year 2024, funds made available in this or any other Act or otherwise made available to the Department of the Interior for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior in the Appraiser (GS–1171) job series at grades 11 through 15 carrying out appraisals of real property and appraisal reviews conducted in support of the Department's realty programs at rates no greater than 15 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

SAGE-GROUSE

SEC. 116. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)—

(1) to write or issue a proposed or final rule with regard to—

(A) the greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus);

(B) the Columbia Basin Distinct Population Segment of greater sage-grouse; or

(C) the Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of greater sage-grouse; or

(2) to implement, administer, or enforce—

(A) the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of Greater Sage-Grouse'' (78 Fed. Reg. 64327; published October 28, 2013);

(B) the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Status for the Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of Greater Sage-Grouse With Special Rule'' (78 Fed. Reg. 64357; published October 28, 2013); or

(C) the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Status for the Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of Greater Sage-Grouse With Section 4(d) Rule and Designation of Critical Habitat'' (88 Fed. Reg. 25613; published April 27, 2023).

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

SEC. 117. For expenses necessary to carry out section 200305 of title 54, United States Code, the National Park Service may retain up to 7 percent of the State Conservation Grants program to provide to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas, as matching grants to support State program administrative costs.

TITLE II

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, $560,707,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the funds included under this heading, $19,475,000 shall be for Research: National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; implementation of a coal combustion residual permit program under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016; and not to exceed $9,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $2,428,959,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided further*, That of the funds included under this heading—

(1) $35,000,000 shall be for Environmental Protection: National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act;

(2) $651,226,000 shall be for Geographic Programs as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

In addition, $9,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses of activities described in section 26(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)(1)): *Provided*, That fees collected pursuant to that section of that Act and deposited in the ''TSCA Service Fee Fund'' as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2024 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated in this paragraph from the general fund for fiscal year 2024 shall be reduced by the amount of discretionary offsetting receipts received during fiscal year 2024, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2024 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0: *Provided further*, That to the extent that amounts realized from such receipts exceed $9,000,000, those amounts in excess of $9,000,000 shall be deposited in the ''TSCA Service Fee Fund'' as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2024, shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the funds included in the first paragraph under this heading, the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project shall be allocated for this fiscal year, excluding the amount of any fees appropriated, not less than the amount of appropriations for that program project for fiscal year 2014.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $44,030,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, $24,000,000, to remain available until expended.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611), and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, $355,856,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2023, and not otherwise appropriated from the Trust Fund, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to $355,856,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $13,847,000 shall be paid to the ''Office of Inspector General'' appropriation to remain

available until September 30, 2025, and $31,928,000 shall be paid to the ''Science and Technology'' appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2025.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, $83,885,000, to remain available until expended, of which $60,691,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; and $23,194,000 shall be for carrying out the other provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: *Provided,* That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian Tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, $19,865,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, $2,583,858,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) $535,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which $460,611,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided,* That $470,139,492 of the funds made available for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds and $410,309,777 of the funds made available for capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds shall be for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in the report accompanying this Act for projects specified for ''STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund'' and ''STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund'' in the table titled ''Interior and Environment Incorporation of Community Project Funding Items'' included in the report accompanying this Act, and, for purposes of these grants, each grantee shall contribute not less than 20 percent of the cost of the project unless the grantee is approved for a waiver by the Agency: *Provided further,* That the Administrator is authorized to use up to $1,500,000 of funds made available for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under this heading under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1381) to conduct the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2024 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 2024, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants made under title II of such Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia may also be made for the purpose of providing assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 2024, notwithstanding the provisions of such subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 and section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used to provide assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 2024, notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations issued pursuant thereof, up to a total of $2,000,000 of the funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of such Act may also be used for grants for training, technical assistance, and educational programs relating to the operation and management of the treatment works specified in section 518(c) of such Act: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 2024, funds reserved under section 518(c) of such Act shall be available for grants only to Indian Tribes, as defined in section 518(h) of such Act and former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92–203: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 2024, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $30,000,000, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $20,000,000, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 2024, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: *Provided further,* That for fiscal year 2024, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided further,* That 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or where such debt was incurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act if the State, with concurrence from the Administrator, determines that such funds could be used to help address a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in drinking water or if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply before the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further,* That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 14 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding section 1452(o) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(o)), the Administrator shall reserve up to $12,000,000 of the amounts made available for fiscal year 2024 for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to pay the costs of monitoring for unregulated contaminants under section 1445(a)(2)(C) of such Act;

(2) $29,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the southwestern United States, after consultation with the appropriate commission: *Provided,* That no funds made available by this Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States located in the southwestern United States shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) $30,558,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: *Provided,* That of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) $80,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs: *Provided,* That at least 10 percent shall be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties: *Provided further,* That for purposes of this section, the term ''persistent poverty counties'' means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1993 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, the 2000 decennial census, and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, or any territory or possession of the United States;

(5) $105,000,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

(6) $69,927,000 shall be for targeted airshed grants in accordance with the terms and conditions in the report accompanying this Act;

(7) $23,221,000 shall be for grants under subsections (a) through (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a);

(8) $30,500,000 shall be for grants under section 1464(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–24(d));

(9) $25,011,000 shall be for grants under section 1459B of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19b);

(10) $7,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(l) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a(l));

(11) $27,000,000 shall be for grants under section 104(b)(8) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)(8));

(12) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 224 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302b);

(13) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 226 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302d);

(14) $3,000,000 shall be for grants under section 227 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1302e);

(15) $3,000,000 shall be for grants under section 220 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1300);

(16) $50,000,000 shall be for grants under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301);

(17) $2,000,000 shall be for grants under section 4304(b) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 300j-19e);

(18) $3,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (33 U.S.C. 4282(a)), of which not more than 2 percent shall be for administrative costs to carry out such section: *Provided,* That notwithstanding section 302(a) of such Act, the Administrator may also provide grants pursuant to such authority to Intertribal consortia consistent with the requirements in 40 CFR 35.504(a), to former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior), and Alaska Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92–203;

(19) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459F of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–19g);

(20) $2,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 2001 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–270, 42 U.S.C. 300j–3c note): *Provided,* That the Administrator may award grants to and enter into contracts with Tribes, Intertribal consortia, public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, and individuals, without regard to section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 and section 6101 of title 41, United States Code, and enter into interagency agreements as appropriate;

(21) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 50217(b) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (33 U.S.C. 1302f(b); Public Law 117–58);

(22) $5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 124 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1276); and

(23) $1,073,030,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized Tribes, interstate agencies, Tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement, and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104–134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, and under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 to assist States in developing and implementing programs for control of coal combustion residuals, of which: $36,340,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; $1,505,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading ''Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program'' to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; $18,512,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, $65,974,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further,* That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, including capitalized interest, and total loan principal, including capitalized interest, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $12,500,000,000: *Provided further,* That of the funds made available under this heading, $5,000,000 shall be used solely for the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans for projects described in section 5026(9) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 to State infrastructure financing authorities, as authorized by section 5033(e) of such Act: *Provided further,* That the use of direct loans or loan guarantee authority under this heading for direct loans or commitments to guarantee loans for any project shall be in accordance with the criteria published in the Federal Register on June 30, 2020 (85 FR 39189) pursuant to the fourth proviso under the heading ''Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account'' in division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94): *Provided further,* That none of the direct loans or loan guarantee authority made available under this heading shall be available for any project unless the Administrator and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget have certified in advance in writing that the direct loan or loan guarantee, as applicable, and the project comply with the criteria referenced in the previous proviso: *Provided further,* That, for the purposes of carrying out the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office may request, and the Administrator shall promptly provide, documentation and information relating to a project identified in a Letter of Interest submitted to the Administrator pursuant to a Notice of Funding Availability for applications for credit assistance under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program, including with respect to a project that was initiated or completed before the date of enactment of this Act.

In addition, fees authorized to be collected pursuant to sections 5029 and 5030 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 shall be deposited in this account, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, notwithstanding section 5033 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, $6,026,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For fiscal year 2024, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6303(1) and 6305(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in carrying out the Agency's function to implement directly Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable Tribal program, may award cooperative agreements to federally recognized Indian Tribes or Intertribal consortia, if authorized by their member Tribes, to assist the Administrator in implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian Tribes required or authorized by law, except that no such cooperative agreements may be awarded from funds designated for State financial assistance agreements.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136w–8), to remain available until expended.

Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w–8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136w–8) for fiscal year 2024.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate fees in accordance with section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g) for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended.

The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to $368,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under the heading ''Environmental Programs and Management'' to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of such head, to carry out activities that would support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement programs, projects, or activities; to enter into an interagency agreement with the head of such Federal department or agency to carry out these activities; and to make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are

available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, provided that the cost does not exceed $300,000 per project.

For fiscal year 2024, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(f)), the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under section 319 of the Act to make grants to Indian Tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act.

The Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated under the heading ''Environmental Programs and Management'' for fiscal year 2024 to provide grants to implement the Southeast New England Watershed Restoration Program.

Notwithstanding the limitations on amounts in section 320(i)(2)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, not less than $2,800,000 of the funds made available under this title for the National Estuary Program shall be for making competitive awards described in section 320(g)(4).

For fiscal year 2024, the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water may, using funds appropriated under the headings ''Environmental Programs and Management'' and ''Science and Technology'', contract directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 5, for the temporary or intermittent personal services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purposes of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purpose: *Provided*, That amounts used for this purpose by the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water collectively may not exceed $2,000,000.

TITLE III

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, $1,000,000: *Provided*, That funds made available by this Act to any agency in the Natural Resources and Environment mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the office.

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, $1,069,086,000, to remain available through September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That a portion of the funds made available under this heading shall be for the base salary and expenses of employees in the Chief's Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer's Office to carry out administrative and general management support functions: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading shall be available for the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites where these administrative, general management and other Forest Service support functions take place; the costs of all utility and telecommunication expenses of the Forest Service, as well as business services; and, for information technology, including cybersecurity requirements: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary expenses to carry out administrative and general management support functions of the Forest Service not otherwise provided for and necessary for its operation.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, $275,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, $32,197,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program: *Provided further*, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research.

STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, Tribes, and others, and for forest health management, including for invasive plants, and conducting an international program and trade compliance activities as authorized, $305,198,000, to remain available through September 30, 2027.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for hazardous fuels management on or adjacent to such lands, $1,816,437,000, to remain available through September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That of the funds provided, $32,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by section 4003(f) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7303(f)): *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, $41,600,000 shall be for forest products: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, $207,000,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities, of which not to exceed $20,000,000 may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the ''State, Private, and Tribal Forestry'' appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands: *Provided further*, That $20,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels management activities, and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels management activities on Federal land, or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land: *Provided further*, That funds made available to implement the Community Forest Restoration Act, Public Law 106–393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the ''State, Private, and Tribal Forestry'' appropriation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 33 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Secretary of Agriculture, in calculating a fee for grazing on a National Grassland, may provide a credit of up to 50 percent of the calculated fee to a Grazing Association or direct permittee for a conservation practice approved by the Secretary in advance of the fiscal year in which the cost of the conservation practice is incurred, and that the amount credited shall remain available to the Grazing Association or the direct permittee, as appropriate, in the fiscal year in which the credit is made and each fiscal year thereafter for use on the project for conservation practices approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to this account shall be available for the base salary and expenses of employees that carry out the functions funded by the ''Capital Improvement and Maintenance'' account, the ''Range Betterment Fund'' account, and the ''Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses'' account.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, $152,243,000, to remain available through September 30, 2027, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance, and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; for construction, reconstruction, and decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system; and for maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532–538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: *Provided*, That $10,000,000 shall be for activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 538(a): *Provided further*, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2024 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas; as authorized by law, $664,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, 2027, (16 U.S.C. 516–617a, 555a; Public Law 96–586; Public Law 76–589, Public Law 76–591; and Public Law 78–310).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, to remain available through September 30, 2027, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), $45,000, to remain available through September 30, 2027, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), $1,099,000, to remain available through September 30, 2027.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency wildland fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, $2,116,956,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That such funds, including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: *Provided further,* That any unobligated funds appropriated in a previous fiscal year for hazardous fuels management may be transferred to the ''National Forest System'' account: *Provided further,* That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: *Provided further,* That funds provided shall be available for support to Federal emergency response: *Provided further,* That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: *Provided further,* That of the funds provided under this heading, $1,011,000,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

In addition to the amounts provided under the heading ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management'' for wildfire suppression operations, $2,300,000,000, to remain available until transferred, is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided,* That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the headings ''Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management'' and ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management'' for wildfire suppression operations in the fiscal year in which such amounts are transferred: *Provided further,* That amounts may be transferred to the ''Wildland Fire Management'' accounts in the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture only upon the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under that heading in this and prior appropriations Acts to the agency to which the funds will be transferred will be obligated within 30 days: *Provided further,* That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further,* That, in determining whether all wildfire suppression operations funds appropriated under the heading ''Wildland Fire Management'' in this and prior appropriations Acts to either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior will be obligated within 30 days pursuant to the preceding proviso, any funds transferred or permitted to be transferred pursuant to any other transfer authority provided by law shall be excluded.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Amounts collected in this fiscal year pursuant to section 8705(f)(2) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334), shall be deposited in the special account established by section 8705(f)(1) of such Act, shall be available to cover the costs described in subsection (c)(3) of such section of such Act, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided,* That such amounts shall be transferred to the ''National Forest System'' account.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FOREST SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed $100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2268a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

Funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act may be transferred between accounts affected by the Forest Service budget restructure outlined in section 435 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94): *Provided,* That any transfer of funds pursuant to this paragraph shall not increase or decrease the funds appropriated to any account in this fiscal year by more than ten percent: *Provided further,* That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary of Agriculture's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the heading ''Wildland Fire Management'' will be obligated within 30 days: *Provided,* That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

Not more than $50,000,000 of funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior for wildland fire management, hazardous fuels management, and State fire assistance when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water: *Provided,* That such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2027: *Provided further,* That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this paragraph shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States government, private sector, and international organizations: *Provided,* That the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), United States private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs on forestry and rangeland management: *Provided further,* That to maximize effectiveness of domestic and international research and cooperation, the International Program may utilize all authorities related to forestry, research, and cooperative assistance regardless of program designations.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available to enter into a cooperative agreement with the section 509(a)(3) Supporting Organization, ''Forest Service International Foundation'' to assist the Foundation in meeting administrative, project, and other expenses, and may provide for the Foundation's use of Forest Service personnel and facilities.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107–171 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).

Not more than $82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than $14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly referred to as Greenbook charges: *Provided,* That nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain information technology services, including telecommunications and system modifications or enhancements, from the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to $5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, $4,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101–593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to $3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: *Provided,* That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than $300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further,* That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match funds made available by the Forest Service on at least a one-for-one basis: *Provided further,* That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98–244, up to $1,500,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: *Provided,* That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: *Provided further,* That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service under the National Forest System heading shall be available for the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, Tribes, States, local governments, private and nonprofit entities, and educational institutions to support the work of forest or grassland collaboratives on activities benefitting Federal lands and adjacent non-Federal lands, including for technical assistance, administrative functions or costs, and other capacity support needs identified by the Forest Service.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99–663.

Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).

The Forest Service shall not assess funds for the purpose of performing fire, administrative, and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed $500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations, and similar matters unrelated to civil litigation: *Provided,* That future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the sums requested for transfer.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available to pay, from a single account, the base salary and expenses of employees who carry out functions funded by other accounts for Enterprise Program, Geospatial Technology and Applications Center, remnant Natural Resource Manager, Job Corps, and National Technology and Development Program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, $273,556,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, except as otherwise provided herein; and shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2023, and in addition, $4,901,524,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2024, and remain available through September 30, 2026, except as otherwise provided herein; together with payments received during each fiscal year pursuant to sections 231(b) and 233 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 238(b) and 238b), for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: *Provided,* That funds made available to Tribes and Tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301), shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the Tribe or Tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further,* That $2,500,000 shall be available for fiscal year 2025 for grants or contracts with public or private institutions to provide alcohol or drug treatment services to Indians, including alcohol detoxification services: *Provided further,* That $996,755,000 shall remain available until expended for fiscal year 2025 for Purchased/Referred Care: *Provided further,* That of the total amount specified in the preceding proviso for Purchased/Referred Care, $54,000,000 shall be for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund: *Provided further,* That $51,000,000 shall remain available until expended for fiscal year 2025 for implementation of the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: *Provided further,* That $58,000,000 for fiscal year 2025 shall be for costs related to or resulting from accreditation emergencies, including supplementing activities funded under the heading ''Indian Health Facilities'', of which up to $4,000,000 may be used to supplement amounts otherwise available for Purchased/Referred Care: *Provided further,* That the amounts collected by the Federal Government as authorized by sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a) during the preceding fiscal year for breach of contracts shall be deposited in the Fund authorized by section 108A of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a–1) and shall remain available until expended and, notwithstanding section 108A(c) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a–1(c)), funds shall be available to make new awards under the loan repayment and scholarship programs under sections 104 and 108 of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a): *Provided further,* That the amounts made available within this account for the Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention Program, for Opioid Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services, for the Domestic Violence Prevention Program, for the Zero Suicide Initiative, for the housing subsidy authority for civilian employees, for Aftercare Pilot Programs at Youth Regional Treatment Centers, for transformation and modernization costs of the Indian Health Service Electronic Health Record system, for national quality and oversight activities, for improving collections from public and private insurance at Indian Health Service and Tribally-operated facilities, for an initiative to treat or reduce the transmission of HIV and HCV, for a maternal health initiative, for the Telebehaviorial Health Center of Excellence, for Alzheimer's activities, for Village Built Clinics, for a produce prescription pilot, and for accreditation emergencies shall be allocated at the discretion of the Director of the Indian Health Service and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further,* That funds provided in this Act that are available for two fiscal years may be used in their second year of availability for annual contracts and grants that fall within 2 fiscal years, provided the total obligation is recorded in such second year of availability: *Provided further,* That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, except for those related to the planning, design, or construction of new facilities: *Provided further,* That funding contained herein for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available until expended: *Provided further,* That amounts received by Tribes and Tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving Tribes and Tribal organizations until expended: *Provided further,* That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may collect from the Indian Health Service, and from Tribes and Tribal organizations operating health facilities pursuant to Public Law 93–638, such individually identifiable health information relating to disabled children as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.): *Provided further,* That of the funds provided for fiscal year 2025, $74,138,000 is for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund and may be used, as needed, to carry out activities typically funded under the Indian Health Facilities account: *Provided further,* That none of the funds appropriated by this Act, or any other Act, to the Indian Health Service for the Electronic Health Record system shall be available for obligation or expenditure for the selection or implementation of a new Information Technology infrastructure system, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 90 days in advance of such obligation.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the

Indian Health Service for fiscal year 2024, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account: *Provided further*, That amounts obligated but not expended by a Tribe or Tribal organization for contract support costs for such agreements for the current fiscal year shall be applied to contract support costs due for such agreements for subsequent fiscal years.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

For payments to Tribes and Tribal organizations for leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) for fiscal year 2024, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, repair, maintenance, demolition, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, $475,209,000, which shall remain available until expended and shall be in addition to funds previously appropriated under this heading that became available on October 1, 2023; and, in addition, $976,699,000, which shall become available on October 1, 2024, and remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction, renovation, or expansion of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian Tribe or Tribes may be used to purchase land on which such facilities will be located: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $500,000 may be used for fiscal year 2025 by the Indian Health Service to purchase TRANSAM equipment from the Department of Defense for distribution to the Indian Health Service and Tribal facilities: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service may be used for sanitation facilities construction for new homes funded with grants by the housing programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations provided in this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation, and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services; uniforms, or allowances therefor as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings that relate to the functions or activities of the Indian Health Service: *Provided*, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all Tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651–2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86–121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act and Public Law 93–638: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used for any assessments or charges by the Department of Health and Human Services unless such assessments or charges are identified in the budget justification and provided in this Act, or approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the reprogramming process: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a Tribe or Tribal organization through a contract, grant, or agreement authorized by title I or title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), may be deobligated and reobligated to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title V of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the Tribe or Tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: *Provided further*, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to Tribes or Tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities on a reimbursable basis, including payments in advance with subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from those entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account from which the funds were originally derived, with such amounts to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including direct, administrative, and overhead costs associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: *Provided further*, That the Indian Health Service may provide to civilian medical personnel serving in hospitals operated by the Indian Health Service housing allowances equivalent to those that would be provided to members of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service serving in similar positions at such hospitals: *Provided further*, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For necessary expenses for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9660(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, $75,000,000.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

For necessary expenses for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in carrying out activities set forth in sections 104(i) and 111(c)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and section 3019 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, $76,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, in lieu of performing a health assessment under section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA, the Administrator of ATSDR may conduct other appropriate health studies, evaluations, or activities, including, without limitation, biomedical testing, clinical evaluations, medical monitoring, and referral to accredited healthcare providers: *Provided further*, That in performing any such health assessment or health study, evaluation, or activity, the Administrator of ATSDR shall not be bound by the deadlines in section 104(i)(6)(A) of CERCLA: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for ATSDR to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i) of CERCLA during fiscal year 2024, and existing profiles may be updated as necessary.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, and not to exceed $750 for official reception and representation expenses, $3,750,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the Council shall consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in carrying out activities pursuant to section 112(r)(6) of the Clean Air Act, including hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902, and for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376, $12,960,000: *Provided*, That the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (Board) shall have not more than three career Senior Executive Service positions: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual appointed to the position

of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Board: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Board shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of EPA in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Board, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Board.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93–531, $3,060,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading: *Provided,* That funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act are to be used to relocate eligible individuals and groups including evictees from District 6, Hopi-partitioned lands residents, those in significantly substandard housing, and all others certified as eligible and not included in the preceding categories: *Provided further,* That none of the funds contained in this or any other Act may be used by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to evict any single Navajo or Navajo family who, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided for such household: *Provided further,* That no relocatee will be provided with more than one new or replacement home: *Provided further,* That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatees who have selected and received an approved homesite on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 93–531 (88 Stat. 1716).

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by part A of title XV of Public Law 99–498 (20 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.), $13,000,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2024, and shall remain available until September 30, 2025.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease agreements of no more than 30 years, and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed $100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, $852,215,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed $16,938,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, exhibition reinstallation, Smithsonian American Women's History Museum, and the repatriation of skeletal remains program shall remain available until expended; and including such funds as may be necessary to support American overseas research centers: *Provided,* That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations: *Provided further,* That the Smithsonian Institution may expend Federal appropriations designated in this Act for lease or rent payments, as rent payable to the Smithsonian Institution, and such rent payments may be deposited into the general trust funds of the Institution to be available as trust funds for expenses associated with the purchase of a portion of the building at 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, to the extent that federally supported activities will be housed there: *Provided further,* That the use of such amounts in the general trust funds of the Institution for such purpose shall not be construed as Federal debt service for, a Federal guarantee of, a transfer of risk to, or an obligation of the Federal Government: *Provided further,* That no appropriated funds may be used directly to service debt which is incurred to finance the costs of acquiring a portion of the building at 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, or of planning, designing, and constructing improvements to such building: *Provided further,* That any agreement entered into by the Smithsonian Institution for the sale of its ownership interest, or any portion thereof, in such building so acquired may not take effect until the expiration of a 30 day period which begins on the date on which the Secretary of the Smithsonian submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, the Committees on House Administration and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate a report, as outlined in the explanatory statement described in section 4 of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94; 133 Stat. 2536) on the intended sale.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

For necessary expenses of repair, revitalization, and alteration of facilities owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), and for construction, including necessary personnel, $107,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $10,000 shall be for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, 76th Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, $160,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration, and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities owned or occupied by the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, for operating lease agreements of no more than 10 years, that address space needs created by the ongoing renovations in the Master Facilities Plan, as authorized, $18,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That such funds may be obligated for design and construction of an offsite art storage facility in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution and may be transferred to the Smithsonian Institution for such purposes: *Provided further,* That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance, and security of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $20,000,000, to remain available until September, 30, 2025.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and restoration of the existing features of the building and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, $186,300,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities, through assistance to organizations and individuals pursuant to section 5 of the Act, for program support, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, $186,300,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That appropriations for carrying out section 10(a)(2) of such Act shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the National Endowment for the Humanities under the provisions of sections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) of such Act during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant

or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: *Provided,* That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further,* That funds from nonappropriated sources may be used as necessary for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further,* That the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts may approve grants of up to $10,000, if in the aggregate the amount of such grants does not exceed 5 percent of the sums appropriated for grantmaking purposes per year: *Provided further,* That such small grant actions are taken pursuant to the terms of an expressed and direct delegation of authority from the National Council on the Arts to the Chairperson.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts under chapter 91 of title 40, United States Code, $3,464,000: *Provided,* That the Commission is authorized to charge fees to cover the full costs of its publications, and such fees shall be credited to this account as an offsetting collection, to remain available until expended without further appropriation: *Provided further,* That the Commission is authorized to accept gifts, including objects, papers, artwork, drawings and artifacts, that pertain to the history and design of the Nation's Capital or the history and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts, for the purpose of artistic display, study, or education: *Provided further,* That one-tenth of one percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99–190 (20 U.S.C. 956a), $4,750,000: *Provided,* That the item relating to ''National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs'' in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1986, as enacted into law by section 101(d) of Public Law 99–190 (20 U.S.C. 956a), shall be applied in fiscal year 2024 in the second paragraph by inserting '', calendar year 2020 excluded'' before the first period.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89–665), $8,285,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission under chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $8,500,000: *Provided,* That one-quarter of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representational expenses associated with hosting international visitors engaged in the planning and physical development of world capitals.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as authorized by Public Law 106–292 (36 U.S.C. 2301–2310), $67,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, for the Museum's equipment replacement program; and of which $4,000,000 for the Museum's repair and rehabilitation program and $1,264,000 for the Museum's outreach initiatives program shall remain available until expended.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Notwithstanding section 9 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act, as authorized by the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272) and the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291), for necessary expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That in addition to the authority provided by section 6(g) of such Act, the World War I Commission may accept money, in-kind personnel services, contractual support, or any appropriate support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission to plan and coordinate observances and activities associated with the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, as authorized by Public Law 116–282, the technical amendments to Public Law 114–196, $15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 404. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2025, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 405. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year 2024.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2024 LIMITATION

SEC. 406. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2024 under the headings ''Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs'' and ''Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Contract Support Costs'' are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for fiscal year 2024 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service: *Provided,* That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: *Provided,* That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. 408. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to

the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 409. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided,* That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 410. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian Tribes;

(2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian Tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(e)); or

(3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 411. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

SEC. 412. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs or projects.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SEC. 413. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term ''underserved population'' means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term ''poverty line'' means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 414. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 415. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2024.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 416. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(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.

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. 417. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary concerned''), may transfer excess wild horses and burros that have been removed from land administered by the Secretary concerned to other Federal, State, and local government agencies for use as work animals.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of a Federal, State, or local government agency.

(c) An excess wild horse or burro transferred under subsection (a) shall lose status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro (as defined in section 2 of Public Law 92–195 (commonly known as the ''Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act'') (16 U.S.C. 1332)).

(d) A Federal, State, or local government agency receiving an excess wild horse or burro pursuant to subsection (a) shall not—

(1) destroy the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro into a commercial product;

(2) sell or otherwise transfer the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro for processing into a commercial product; or

(3) euthanize the horse or burro, except on the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian in a case of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.

(e) Amounts appropriated by this Act shall not be available for—

(1) the destruction of any healthy, unadopted, and wild horse or burro under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned (including a contractor); or

(2) the sale of a wild horse or burro that results in the destruction of the wild horse or burro for processing into a commercial product.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 418. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting ''September 30, 2024'' for ''September 30, 2019''.

USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 419. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term ''iron and steel'' products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the ''Administrator'') finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

SEC. 420. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding section 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.

RECREATION FEES

SEC. 421. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting ''October 1, 2025'' for ''September 30, 2019''.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

SEC. 422. None of the funds made available in this Act, in this and prior fiscal years, may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the report accompanying this Act.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. 423. Section 412 of division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2024'' for ''fiscal year 2019''.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 424. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting ''September 30, 2024'' for ''September 30, 2019''.

PUERTO RICO SCHOOLING AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 425. The authority provided by the 19th unnumbered paragraph under heading ''Administrative Provisions, Forest Service'' in title III of Public Law 109–54, as amended, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2024'' for ''fiscal year 2019''.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 426. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108–108 and section 432 of Public Law 113–76, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2024'' for ''fiscal year 2019''.

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. 427. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), the initial lease term shall commence no earlier than the date of receipt of the lease proposal.

(b) The Secretaries of the Interior and Health and Human Services shall, jointly or separately, during fiscal year 2024 consult with Tribes and Tribal organizations through public solicitation and other means regarding the requirements for leases under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) on how to implement a consistent and transparent process for the payment of such leases.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

SEC. 428. The authority provided under the heading ''Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund'' in title I of Public Law 111–88, as amended by section 117 of division F of Public Law 113–235, shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2024'' for ''fiscal year 2020'' each place it appears.

ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS, NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND AND LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 429. (a)(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall allocate amounts made available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for fiscal year 2024 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, and as provided in subsection (e) of such section of such title, to the agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture specified, in the amounts specified, for the stations and unit names specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled ''Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2024'' in the report accompanying this Act.

(2) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, shall allocate amounts made available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 2024 pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, to the agencies and accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled ''Allocation of Funds: Land and Water Conservation Fund Fiscal Year 2024'' in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c) of this section, neither the President nor his designee may allocate any amounts that are made available for any fiscal year under subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, or subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, other than in amounts and for projects and activities that are allocated by subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section: *Provided*, That in any fiscal year, the matter preceding this proviso shall not apply to the allocation of amounts for continuing administration of programs allocated funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund or the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which may be allocated only in amounts that are no more than the allocation for such purposes in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may reallocate amounts from each agency's ''Contingency Fund'' line in the table titled ''Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2024'' to any project funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund within the same agency, from any fiscal year, that experienced a funding deficiency due to unforeseen cost overruns, in accordance with the following requirements—

(1) ''Contingency Fund'' amounts may only be reallocated if there is a risk to project completion resulting from unforeseen cost overruns;

(2) ''Contingency Fund'' amounts may only be reallocated for cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund; and

(3) the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture must provide written notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate 30 days before taking any actions authorized by this subsection if the amount reallocated from the ''Contingency Fund'' line for a project is projected to be 10 percent or greater than the following, as applicable—

(A) the amount allocated to that project in the table titled ''Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year 2024'' in the report accompanying this Act; or

(B) the initial estimate in the most recent report submitted, prior to enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to section 431(e) of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117–328).

(d)(1) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets for the projects in the ''Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress'' required by section 200402(h) of title 54, United States Code: *Provided*, That the ''Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress'' must include a ''Contingency Fund'' line for each agency within the allocations defined in subsection (e) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code: *Provided further*, That in the event amounts allocated by this Act or any prior Act for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund are no longer needed to complete a specified project, such amounts may be reallocated in such submission to that agency's ''Contingency Fund'' line: *Provided further*, That any proposals to change the scope of or terminate a previously approved project must be clearly identified in such submission.

(2)(A) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a list of supplementary allocations for Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy Projects at the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service that are in addition to the ''Submission of Cost Estimates'' required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, that are prioritized and detailed by account, program, and project, and that total no less than half the full amount allocated to each account for that land management Agency under the allocations submitted under section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States

Code: *Provided*, That in the event amounts allocated by this Act or any prior Act pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code are no longer needed because a project has been completed or can no longer be executed, such amounts must be clearly identified if proposed for reallocation in the annual budget submission.

(B) The Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects in the ''Submission of Cost Estimates'' required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and on the list of supplementary allocations required by subparagraph (A) shall be comprised only of projects for which a willing seller has been identified and for which an appraisal or market research has been initiated.

(C) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets in the Budget Justifications annually submitted by the Department of the Interior with the President's Budget for the projects in the ''Submission of Cost Estimates'' required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets submitted to the Committees pursuant to section 427 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) for the list of supplementary allocations required by subparagraph (A).

(e) The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section and the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this section, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds, and, for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section, National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund amounts reallocated pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY

SEC. 430. To support the key role that forests in the United States can play in addressing the energy needs of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, consistent with their missions, jointly—

(1) ensure that Federal policy relating to forest bioenergy—

(A) is consistent across all Federal departments and agencies; and

(B) recognizes the full benefits of the use of forest biomass for energy, conservation, and responsible forest management; and

(2) establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass as an energy solution, including policies that—

(A) reflect the carbon neutrality of forest bioenergy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source, provided the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use;

(B) encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain, including in—

(i) working forests;

(ii) harvesting operations;

(iii) forest improvement operations;

(iv) forest bioenergy production;

(v) wood products manufacturing; or

(vi) paper manufacturing;

(C) encourage forest management to improve forest health; and

(D) recognize State initiatives to produce and use forest biomass.

SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS

SEC. 431. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as ''small, remote incinerator'' units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 432. No timber sale in Alaska's Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

SEC. 433. Funds made available or allocated in this Act to the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture that are subject to the allocations and limitations in 54 U.S.C. 200402(e) and prohibitions in 54 U.S.C. 200402(f) may be further allocated or reallocated to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects of the covered agencies defined in 54 U.S.C. 200401(2).

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 434. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 435. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 436. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 437. Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76) shall be applied by substituting ''October 1, 2024'' for ''December 24, 2022''.

RESCISSION OF GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION FUND

SEC. 438. Of the unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for activities of the Environmental Protection Agency by subsection (a) of section 134 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7434(a)), $7,765,000,000 are permanently rescinded.

RESCISSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE JUSTICE GRANTS

SEC. 439. Of the unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for activities of the Environmental Protection Agency by section 138(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7438(a)), $1,353,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded.

HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING ON FEDERAL LAND

SEC. 440. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used to prohibit the use of or access to Federal land (as such term is defined in section 3 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6502)) for hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting if such use or access—

(1) was not prohibited on such Federal land as of January 1, 2013; and

(2) was conducted in compliance with the resource management plan (as defined in section 101 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 6511)) applicable to such Federal land as of January 1, 2013.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture may temporarily close, for a period not to exceed 30 days, Federal land managed by the Secretary to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting if the Secretary determines that the temporary closure is necessary to accommodate a special event or for public safety reasons. The Secretary may extend a temporary closure for one additional 90-day period only if the Secretary determines the extension is necessary because of extraordinary weather conditions or for public safety reasons.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of the several States to manage, control, or regulate fish and resident wildlife under State law or regulations.

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 441. The rule submitted by the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to ''Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States' '' (88 Fed. Reg. 3004 (January 18, 2023)) shall have no force or effect.

LIMITATION

SEC. 442. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated to enforce Public Land Order 7917 (88 Fed. Reg. 6308 (January 31, 2023)).

MINERAL LEASES

SEC. 443. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and not subject to further judicial review, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall reinstate the hardrock mineral leases in the Superior National Forest in the State of Minnesota issued in 2019 and identified as MNES-01352 and MNES-01353.

USE OF MINING CLAIMS FOR ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES

SEC. 444. Section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) SECURITY OF TENURE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A claimant shall have the right to use, occupy, and conduct operations on public land, with or without the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit, if—

''(i) such claimant makes a timely payment of the location fee required by section 10102 and the claim maintenance fee required by subsection (a); or

''(ii) in the case of a claimant who qualifies for a waiver under subsection (d), such claimant makes a timely payment of the location fee and complies with the required assessment work under the general mining laws.

''(B) OPERATIONS DEFINED.—For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'operations' means—

''(i) any activity or work carried out in connection with prospecting, exploration, processing, discovery and assessment, development, or extraction with respect to a locatable mineral;

''(ii) the reclamation of any disturbed areas; and

''(iii) any other reasonably incident uses, whether on a mining claim or not, including the construction and maintenance of facilities, roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and any other necessary infrastructure or means of access on public land for support facilities.

''(2) FULFILLMENT OF FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT.—A claimant that fulfills the requirements of this section and section 10102 shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of any provision of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that requires the payment of fair market value to the United States for use of public lands and resources relating to use of such lands and resources authorized by the general mining laws.

''(3) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to diminish the rights of entry, use, and occupancy, or any other right, of a claimant under the general mining laws.''.

CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SEC. 445. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate or allow for the introduction of American bison (Bison bison) on the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (as originally established in Executive Order 7509, renamed in Public Land Order 2951, and redesignated in Public Land Order 5635).

COTTONWOOD

SEC. 446. No later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue the final rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations for Interagency Cooperation'' (86 Fed. Reg. 2373 (January 12, 2021)).

SOCIAL COST OF CARBON

SEC. 447. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to consider or incorporate the social cost of carbon—

(1) as part of any cost-benefit analysis required or performed pursuant to—

(A) any law;

(B) Executive Order 13990 (86 Fed. Reg. 7037; relating to protecting public health and the environment and restoring science to tackle the climate crisis);

(C) Executive Order 14094 (88 Fed. Reg. 21879; relating to modernizing regulatory review);

(D) the Presidential Memorandum entitled ''Modernizing Regulatory Review'' issued by the President on January 20, 2021;

(E) any revisions to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-4 proposed or finalized under Executive Order 14094; or

(F) ''Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Carbon, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide Interim Estimates under Executive Order 13990,'' published under the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases, in February of 2021;

(2) in any rulemaking;

(3) in the issuance of any guidance;

(4) in taking any other agency action; or

(5) as a justification for any rulemaking, guidance document, or agency action.

LESSER PRAIRIE-CHICKEN

SEC. 448. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Lesser Prairie-Chicken; Threatened Status With Section 4(d) Rule for the Northern Distinct Population Segment and Endangered Status for the Southern Distinct Population Segment'' (87 Fed. Reg. 72674 (November 25, 2022)).

ECOGRIEF

SEC. 449. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended to carry out the program for Federal employees at the Department of the Interior entitled ''Acknowledging Ecogrief and Developing Resistance'' or any counseling sessions, workshop, or any other meeting pertaining to ecological grief, ecogrief, or eco-resilience.

NORTH CASCADES ECOSYSTEM GRIZZLY BEAR

SEC. 450. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to prepare an environmental impact statement for, or to implement, administer, or enforce, the North Cascades Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Restoration Plan (87 Fed. Reg. 68190).

WATER RIGHTS

SEC. 451. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be obligated to require or request, as a condition of the issuance, renewal, or extension of any Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management permit, lease, allotment, easement, or other land use and occupancy, arrangement, the transfer, or relinquishment of any water right, in whole, or in part, granted under State law.

GRAY WOLF

SEC. 452. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Gray Wolf (Canis lupus) From the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife'' (85 Fed. Reg. 69778 (November 3, 2020)).

COST RECOVERY

SEC. 453. (a) Any regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior to establish fees to recover the costs of processing an application for a special recreation permit or monitoring an authorization under a special recreation permit for competitive or organized group or event use shall include an exemption providing that fee may not be recovered for not less than the first 100 hours of work necessary in any 1 year to process the application or monitor the authorization.

(b) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall revise section 2932.31(e) of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, to be consistent with subsection (a) of this section.

EXECUTIVE ORDER FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 454. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 7009, relating to advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government), Executive Order 14035 of June 25, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 34593, relating to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in the Federal workforce), or Executive Order 14091 of February 16, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 10825, relating to further advancing racial equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government).

LIMITATION

SEC. 455. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any program, project, or activity that promotes or advances Critical Race Theory or any concept associated with Critical Race Theory.

WUHAN INSTITUTE LIMITATION

SEC. 456. None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to support, directly or indirectly, the Wuhan Institute of Virology, or any laboratory owned or controlled by the governments of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under the regime of Nicolás Maduro Moros, or any other country determined by the Secretary of State to be a foreign adversary.

NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

SEC. 457. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the final rule ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Northern Long-Eared Bat'' (87 Fed. Reg. 73488 (November 30, 2020)).

EXEMPTION TO COASTAL BARRIER RESTRICTIONS FOR SHORELINE BORROW SITES

SEC. 458. Section 6 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) BORROW SITE.—Section 5 shall not apply to expenditures or financial assistance relating to the use of funds to use a borrow site located within the System if such site has been in use as a borrow site by a coastal storm risk management project for a period of more than 15 years.''.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SEC. 459. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated for the planning, design, or construction of the National Museum of the American Latino or the operation of the Molina Family Latino Gallery.

GAO ANALYSIS

SEC. 460. Notwithstanding any provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for the purpose of pre-leasing, leasing, or the conveyance of leases for onshore wind energy activities in Idaho, unless or until the Comptroller General of the United States completes a report identifying potential adverse effects of wind energy development including with respect to, wildlife, cultural resources, transportation, hunting, wetlands and the connected surface and ground waters.

PESTICIDES

SEC. 461. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended to issue or adopt any guidance or any policy, take any regulatory action, or approve any labeling or change to such labeling that is inconsistent with or in any respect different from the conclusion of—

(a) a human health assessment performed pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.); or

(b) a carcinogenicity classification for a pesticide.

STEAM RULE

SEC. 462. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated to finalize, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Supplemental Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category'' published on March 29, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 18824).

WAIVER

SEC. 463. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to approve a waiver submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency by the State of California, pursuant to section 209(e) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7543(e)), for the State of California's amendments to its rule titled ''Small Off-Road Engine Regulations: Transition to Zero Emissions''.

5-YEAR PLAN

SEC. 464. Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''subsections (c) and (d) of this section, shall prepare and periodically revise,'' and inserting ''this section, shall issue every five years'';

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) Each five-year program shall include at least two Gulf of Mexico region-wide lease sales per year.''.

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''domestic energy security,'' after ''between'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (h) through (k), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) Five-Year Program for 2023–2028.—The Secretary shall issue the five-year oil and gas leasing program for 2023 through 2028 and issue the Record of Decision on the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement by not later than 60 days of enactment of this Act.

''(g) Subsequent Leasing Programs.—

''(1) In General.—Not later than 36 months after conducting the first lease sale under an oil and gas leasing program prepared pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall begin preparing the subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section.

''(2) Requirement.—Each subsequent oil and gas leasing program under this section shall be approved by not later than 180 days before the expiration of the previous oil and gas leasing program.''.

TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 465. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue and implement Order No. 3368 ''Promoting Transparency and Accountability in Consent Decrees and Settlement Agreements'' dated September 11, 2018.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available to rescind the Order reissued under subsection (a), reissue, enforce, administer, or implement Order No. 3408 ''Rescission of Secretary's Order 3368'' dated June 17, 2022, or to issue, enforce, administer, or implement any substantially similar order.

LIMITATION

SEC. 466. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Public Land Order No. 7921 (relating to the withdrawal of public land for satellite calibration in Railroad Valley; Nye County, Nevada), published by the Bureau of Land Management in the Federal Register on April 27, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 25682).

OZONE

SEC. 467. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be made available to implement, administer, or enforce the final rule titled ''Federal 'Good Neighbor Plan' for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on June 5, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 36654).

OFFSHORE WIND

SEC. 468. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for the purpose of pre-leasing, leasing, or the conveyance of leases for offshore wind energy activity in the Florida administrative boundary until the Comptroller General of the United States submits, to the appropriate Congressional Committees, a study regarding the potential impact of offshore wind development and associated infrastructure in the Florida administrative boundary on military readiness and training, marine environment and ecology, tourism, and other uses of the Outer Continental Shelf.

(b) In this section, the term ''administrative boundary'' means the offshore administrative boundary for a State depicted in ''Federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Administrative Boundaries Extending from the Submerged Lands Act Boundary seaward to the Limit of the United States Outer Continental Shelf'' published January 3, 2006 (71 Fed. Reg. 127).

(c) In this section, the term ''appropriate Congressional Committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

RECORD OF DECISION

SEC. 469. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than September 30, 2024, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue a new Record of Decision for the Caldwell Canyon Mine project that addresses the deficiencies identified by the United States District Court for the District of Idaho in its decisions and orders issued in Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. United States Bureau of Land Management, et al. (Case Number 4:21-CV-00182-BLW) on January 24, 2023, and June 2, 2023.

EPA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SEC. 470. Beginning on October 1, 2023, of the amounts made available to the Environmental Protection Agency under each of sections 60101, 60102, 60104, 60105, 60106, 60107, 60108, 60109, 60110, 60111, 60112, 60113, 60115, 60116, and 60201 of Public Law 117–169, two-tenths of one percent of such amounts shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency for oversight of funding provided to the Environmental Protection Agency by such Public Law: *Provided*, That amounts so transferred shall be derived from the unobligated balances of amounts under each such section.

GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 471. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for management of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument except in compliance with the Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plans for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, dated February 2020.

OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING

SEC. 472. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct all lease sales described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016) that have not been conducted as of the date of the enactment of this Act by not later than September 30, 2024.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except within areas subject to existing oil and gas leasing moratoria beginning in fiscal year 2024, the Secretary of the Interior shall annually conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the following planning areas of the Gulf of Mexico region, as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016):

(1) The Central Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(2) The Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Area.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2024, the Secretary of the Interior shall annually conduct a minimum of 2 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the Alaska region of the Outer Continental Shelf, as described in the 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program (November 2016).

(d) In conducting lease sales under subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) issue such leases in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1332 et seq.); and

(2) include in each such lease sale all unleased areas that are not subject to a moratorium as of the date of the lease sale.

ONSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING

SEC. 473. (a)(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall immediately resume quarterly onshore oil and gas lease sales in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure—

(A) that any oil and gas lease sale pursuant to paragraph (1) is conducted immediately on completion of all applicable scoping, public comment, and environmental analysis requirements under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) that the processes described in subparagraph (A) are conducted in a timely manner to ensure compliance with subsection (b)(1).

(3) Section 17(b)(1)(A) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226(b)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''Eligible lands comprise all lands subject to leasing under this Act and not excluded from leasing by a statutory or regulatory prohibition. Available lands are those lands that have been designated as open for leasing under a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and that have been nominated for leasing through the submission of an expression of interest, are subject to drainage in the absence of leasing, or are otherwise designated as available pursuant to regulations adopted by the Secretary.'' after ''sales are necessary.''.

(b)(1) In accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), each fiscal year, the Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a minimum of four oil and gas lease sales in each of the following States:

(A) Wyoming.

(B) New Mexico.

(C) Colorado.

(D) Utah.

(E) Montana.

(F) North Dakota.

(G) Oklahoma.

(H) Nevada.

(I) Alaska.

(J) Any other State in which there is land available for oil and gas leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or any other mineral leasing law.

(2) In conducting a lease sale under paragraph (1) in a State described in that paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer all parcels nominated and eligible pursuant to the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) for oil and gas exploration, development, and production under the resource management plan in effect for the State.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a replacement sale during the same fiscal year if—

(A) a lease sale under paragraph (1) is canceled, delayed, or deferred, including for a lack of eligible parcels; or

(B) during a lease sale under paragraph (1) the percentage of acreage that does not receive a bid is equal to or greater than 25 percent of the acreage offered.

(4) Not later than 30 days after a sale required under this subsection is canceled, delayed, deferred, or otherwise missed the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that states what sale was missed and why it was missed.

RESCISSION OF COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FUNDS

SEC. 474. Of the unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for activities of the Council on Environmental Quality under sections 60401 and 60402 of Public Law 117–169 (commonly known as the ''Inflation Reduction Act of 2022'') as of the date of the enactment of this Act are rescinded.

RESCISSION OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FUNDS

SEC. 475. Of the unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under section 50224 of Public Law 117–169 (commonly known as the ''Inflation Reduction Act of 2022'') as of the date of the enactment of this Act are rescinded.

OFFICIAL FLAGS

SEC. 476. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to fly or display a flag over a facility of a Department or agency funded by this Act other than the flag of the United States; the flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia; the flag of a Federally recognized Tribal entity; the official flag of the Secretary of the Interior; the official flag of a U.S. Department or agency; or the POW/MIA flag.

EFFECT ON OTHER LAW

SEC. 477. Nothing in this Act, or any amendments made by this Act, shall affect—

(a) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated September 8, 2020;

(b) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated September 25, 2020;

(c) the Presidential memorandum titled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas off the Atlantic Coast on the Outer Continental Shelf From Leasing Disposition'' and dated December 20, 2016; or

(d) the ban on oil and gas development in the Great Lakes described in section 386 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15941).

VEHICLE RESERVATION SYSTEM AT GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 478. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the operation or implementation of the vehicle reservation system at Glacier National Park.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR SECRETARIAL ORDER NO. 3410

SEC. 479. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to implement or execute Secretarial Order No. 3410 (regarding Restoration of American Bison and the Prairie Grasslands) or any appendix to that Order, dated March 3, 2023.

LIMITATION

SEC. 480. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Review of the Residual Risk and Technology Review'' and published April 24, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 24854).

LEAD AMMUNITION AND TACKLE

SEC. 481. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to prohibit the use of lead ammunition or tackle on Federal land or water that is made available for hunting or fishing activities or to issue regulations relating to the level of lead in ammunition or tackle to be used on Federal land or water, unless—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior determines that a decline in wildlife population on the specific unit of Federal land or water is primarily caused by the use of lead in ammunition or tackle, based on field data from the specific unit of Federal land or water; and

(2) the prohibition or regulation, as applicable, is—

(A) consistent with—

(i) the law of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located; or

(ii) an applicable policy of the fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located; or

(B) approved by the fish and wildlife department of the State in which the specific unit of Federal land or water is located.

(b) In any case in which the Secretary of the Interior determines under subsection (a) that there is a wildlife population decline on a specific unit of Federal land or water that warrants a prohibition on or regulation relating to the level of lead in ammunition or tackle, the Secretary shall include in a Federal Register notice an explanation of how the prohibition or regulation, as applicable, meets the requirements of this section.

LIMITATION

SEC. 482. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''New Source Performance Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Existing Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; and Repeal of the Affordable Clean Energy Rule'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 23, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 33240).

LIMITATION

SEC. 483. (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, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech fora (including traditional, limited, and nonpublic 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).

LIMITATION

SEC. 484. None of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Smithsonian Institution by this Act may be made available for partnerships or activities associated with the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices, including any use of facilities by the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices.

LIMITATION

SEC. 485. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ethylene Oxide Emissions Standards for Sterilization Facilities Residual Risk and Technology Review'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on April 13, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 22790) or the proposed interim registration review decision and draft risk assessment addendum for ethylene oxide described in the notice titled ''Pesticide Registration Review; Proposed Interim Decision and Draft Risk Assessment Addendum for Ethylene Oxide; Notice of Availability'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on April 13, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 22447) unless the Commissioner of Food and Drugs certifies that finalization, implementation, administration, or enforcement of such rule, decision, or addendum for ethylene oxide will not adversely impact the availability of sterile medical products in the United States.

LIMITATION

SEC. 486. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement a final

rule listing the Dunes Sagebrush Lizard as endangered or threatened pursuant to ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for the Dunes Sagebrush Lizard'' (88 Fed. Reg. 42661 (July 3, 2023)).

LIMITATION

SEC. 487. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the decisions proposed in the notice titled ''Pesticide Registration Review; Proposed Interim Decisions for the Rodenticides; Notice of Availability'' published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on November 29, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 73297).

LIMITATION

SEC. 488. None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Multi-Pollutant Emissions Standards for Model Years 2027 and Later Light-Duty and Medium-Duty Vehicles'' and published May 5, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 29184), or any substantially similar rule.

LIMITATION

SEC. 489. None of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards for Heavy-Duty Vehicles-Phase 3'' and published April 27, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 25926), or any substantially similar rule.

FUNDING LIMITATION REGARDING BLM RULE

SEC. 490. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to—

(1) develop, finalize, or issue a final rule with respect to the proposed rule entitled ''Conservation and Landscape Health'' published by the Bureau of Land Management in the Federal Register on April 3, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 19583); or

(2) implement, administer, or enforce such proposed rule or any substantially similar rule.

GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM GRIZZLY BEAR

SEC. 491. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removing the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Population of Grizzly Bears From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife'' (82 Fed. Reg. 30502 (June 30, 2017)), without regard to any other provision of law that applies to the issuance of that final rule.

(b) The reissuance of the final rule described in subsection (a) (including this section) shall not be subject to judicial review.

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE

SEC. 492. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall prepare an environmental impact statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), prior to approving an operations permit, as described in 36 Code of Federal Regulations, subpart B §§9.80 through 9.90, for the purpose of conducting or proposing to conduct non-federal oil or gas operations within the Big Cypress National Preserve.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 493. $0

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024''.

The CHAIR. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived.

No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part A of House Report 118–261, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 838, and pro forma amendments described in section 4 of this resolution.

Each amendment printed in part A of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 4 of House Resolution 838, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part A of the report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, except as provided by section 4 of House Resolution 838, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

□ 1145

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SIMPSON OF IDAHO

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 838, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 69, and 105 printed in part A of House Report 118–261, offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Idaho:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 8, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,150,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,150,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 8, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. ADAMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 13, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000) (increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. CASTRO OF TEXAS

Page 13, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 13, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 13, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $266,124,000) (reduced by $266,124,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Page 13, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (decreased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. GARBARINO OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $15,000,000) (increased by $15,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. ESPAILLAT OF NEW YORK

Page 14, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

Page 14, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000) (increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF KENTUCKY

Page 19, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. BUCHANAN OF FLORIDA

Page 19, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT OF COLORADO

Page 27, line 22, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $1,500,000)''.

Page 28, line 10, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $1,500,000)''.

Page 68, line 6, after the dollar amount insert ''(decreased by $1,750,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 132, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)(increased by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 30, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 68, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

Page 68, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $4,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 40, line 19 insert ''(reduced by $4,000,000)''.

Page 46, line 8 after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

Page 97, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. NORCROSS OF NEW JERSEY

Page 40, line 19 after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)(decreased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Page 40, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $12,500,000)''.

Page 42, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $12,500,000)''.

Page 42, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $12,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 46, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $575,000,000) (increased by $575,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MRS. CASTRO OF TEXAS

Page 51, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 67, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. MASSIE OF KENTUCKY

Page 67, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MS. BLUNT ROCHESTER OF DELAWARE

Page 68, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,000,000) (reduced by $3,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT OF COLORADO

Page 68, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

Page 97, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. FEENSTRA OF IOWA

Page 68, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1) (reduced by $1)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 68, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $12,000,000)''.

Page 68, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $12,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

Page 70, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. DAVID SCOTT OF GEORGIA

Page 72, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MRS. SYKES OF OHIO

Page 72, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,769,351,000) (reduced by $1,769,351,000)''.

Page 72, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,103,861,000) (reduced by $1,103,861,000)''.

Page 72, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $665,490,000) (reduced by $665,490,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 72, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $100,000,000)(reduced by $100,000,000)''.

Page 72, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $100,000,000)(reduced by $100,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 72, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. MOYLAN OF GUAM

Page 76, line 8, strike ''1.5'' and insert ''2''.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 78, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000) (reduced by $5,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 79, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $20,000,000)(decreased by $20,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 80, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $6,500,000) (reduced by $6,500,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MRS. TRAHAN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 81, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $230,000,000) (reduced by $230,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 52 OFFERED BY MS. PEREZ OF WASHINGTON

Page 84, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000) (increased by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 90, line 23, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 92, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF KENTUCKY

Page 91, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 92, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $409,843,000)(reduced by $409,843,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

Page 92, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 57 OFFEFRED BY MR. YAKYM OF INDIANA

Page 120, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000) (reduced by $1,000,000)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 69 OFFERED BY MR. MOORE OF UTAH

Page 193, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 493. For ''UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'' to implement the Saline Lake Ecosystems in the Great Basin States Assessment and Monitoring Program, there is hereby appropriated, and the amount otherwise provided by this Act for ''DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS - (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)'' is hereby reduced by, $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. MOORE OF UTAH

At the end of the bill (before the spending reduction account), insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) For ''Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations - (including transfer of funds)'' for carrying out section 4 of the Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act (Public Law 117–114), there is hereby appropriated, and the amount otherwise provided for by this Act for ''Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations - (including transfer of funds)'' is hereby reduced by, $5,500,000.

(b) For ''Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Forest Service Operations - (including transfer of funds)'' for carrying out section 4 of the Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act (Public Law 117–114), there is hereby appropriated, and the amount otherwise provided for by this Act for ''Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations - (including transfer of funds)'' is hereby reduced by, $5,500,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, this bipartisan en bloc amendment was developed in coordination with the minority. It contains noncontroversial amendments addressing important issues at the agencies funded in this bill that have been agreed to by both sides.

It provides support for the Department of the Interior's efforts to identify critical minerals in the United States. It highlights the importance of the rural water technical assistance grants, as well as the clean water and drinking water State revolving funds. It emphasizes support for the Federal wildland firefighters and Bureau of Indian Affairs road construction. Finally, it includes additional support for research into harmful algal blooms and provides assistance to the territories.

Mr. Chair, I support the adoption of this en bloc, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise to support this en bloc amendment, which includes several noncontroversial amendments that we support.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $74,232,000)''.

Page 2, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $74,232,000)''.

Page 193, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $74,232,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chair, I rise to speak to amendment No. 1, in favor thereof.

Mr. Chair, this is an amendment that will take the Wild Horse and Burro Program back to the 2019 levels, or about $80.5 million. In just 4 years, this program has gone up 46 percent.

Now, I have always had some questions about this program anyway because what we do, Mr. Chairman, is we rent land or lease Federal land that the Bureau of Land Management has to farmers who bring their cattle in. That is perfectly fine. I am fully supportive of that, but because the wild horses reproduce at such a fast rate, the horses were eating up the grass before the cattle could get to it. Because of that, we came up with this program back in the 1970s. The original idea was that the program would have these wild horses captured and adopted, and there are some adopted.

In fact, we do some birth control measures. Historically, less than 1 percent has been used for birth control, but this year, we are hoping it goes up a little bit higher. That being said, a 46 percent rise in the cost of this program seems to be awfully high.

Further, what do we do with all those horses that don't get adopted or that don't get the proper birth control shot, usually from a helicopter? We take them and ship them to farms and house them for the rest of their lives. Basically, what we have set up is a very expensive retirement home for wild horses and wild burros, and we are on the hook.

I know people love the wild stallions, and it makes people reminiscent of the old West, but I remind them that the horses that exist today are non-native to North America. They were introduced as the Spanish first came in and other European settlers arrived on the two continents, North America and South America.

I have to question, with the debt that this country has and the severe needs we have in other parts of this Nation, on the border, and around the world, why are we increasing spending on retirement homes for wild burros and horses about 46 percent over 4 years?

It just takes the program back. It does not eliminate it. It takes it back to the 2019 levels and starts to put an end to it.

Mr. Chair, I know you are already aware of this, but at $2 a horse in long-term care, $2 a horse per night, there are a lot of other things we could do with that money.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment to decrease funding for the Bureau of Land Management's Wild Horse and Burro Program.

I understand the gentleman's frustration. Many of us have been addressing this for a number of years, trying to find the right solution. We haven't found it yet. They used to take these horses to slaughter. You can't do that anymore. The public won't accept it, and frankly, neither will I.

In the West, continuing the Wild Horse and Burro Program at sustained levels is vital to controlling the population. Even with the funding provided, BLM will not be able to manage and curb the exponentially increasing number in the herds.

Failing to manage wild herds in the West would have devastating effects on rangelands and all the animals that depend on them. Therefore, I must oppose the gentleman's amendment.

Living in the West, I have seen this problem and what it does to rangelands. If there is a better solution rather than just cutting funding, let's hear what that better solution is because, believe me, this committee has been working hard to try to find what to do about it because we don't want to see these populations grow either, but it is a reality that we have to deal with. That is why it has increased funding in this bill.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chair, I understand the idea is to control the population, but what we are doing is not controlling the population. What we are doing is putting them into retirement homes that the American taxpayer is paying for.

I am glad to be able to present this amendment today, and I appreciate the opportunity to do that. I thank the Rules Committee for the opportunity to do it because the American people have to take a good hard look at this.

Is this what we ought to be doing? Should we be creating retirement homes for 60,000 wild horses when we are having a hard enough time having folks in retirement homes who are human beings?

In the State of Virginia, we had a recent survey that showed that 41 percent of our facilities are not taking in new people because they don't have the staffing levels. Maybe we should be spending this money on taking care of human beings instead of taking care of wild horses.

We have to figure out another way to control the population. If putting them in retirement homes is appropriate, then I would be surprised if most Americans knew how much money we were spending. We spent $154 million this year on these retirement homes for wild horses and burros. I don't think the American people understand or realize this. I get that they want the horses taken care of, but it costs an awful lot of money.

Mr. Chairman, I think we need to do something, and I think the Bureau of Land Management needs to come up with another idea. If all we do is continue to increase their funding 46 percent over 4 years, they have no incentive to come up with another idea.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, drastically reducing funding for the Wild Horse and Burro Program would have a devastating effect on our Western lands and the work we have done to manage the herd. For these reasons, I must oppose this amendment.

I thank the gentleman for bringing up the issue. It is an issue, but cutting funding is not the way to solve the problem. If people have better ways of managing this or additional ways of managing this, I encourage them to come forward because we are willing to listen to all alternatives on what we can do.

As I said, we used to slaughter them. We used to send them to Mexico for slaughter and stuff. We can't do that anymore because of the optics of it and everything else.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chair, it is prohibited by law.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, we are looking at sterilization of some of those and the success or not success rate of what we are doing, but I guess the expert on this whole issue was the former Congressman from Utah (Mr. STEWART). He worked on this continuously, trying to address it, and he has since retired. That was a great loss to all of us, but this is a perplexing problem.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for bringing the amendment up and discussing it, but I must oppose this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 21, insert ''(reduced by $590,322,500)'' after the dollar amount.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, today, I rise in support of my amendment that cuts funding for the Bureau of Land Management by 50 percent.

The mission of the BLM is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. Unfortunately, the BLM isn't living up to its stated purpose, and it has lost its way.

It is becoming harder and harder for each new generation to use and enjoy our public lands because the BLM is locked in on its goal to lock out land users, including recreationists, livestock grazers, and energy producers.

Earlier this year, the BLM proposed the so-called landscape health rule, which seeks to replace productive activities under the BLM's multiple-use framework by creating an additional use, so-called conservation leases, a designation never approved by Congress.

The current framework already balances conservation with other uses. Creating an entirely new use under the umbrella of conservation is simply a means to eliminate other uses and bar anyone from even setting foot on these lands.

Now, I am grateful that this act also includes a section that prevents funding from going toward the implementation of this proposed rule, but that is not enough. We must also address the BLM's overall agenda to lock us out of our Federal lands. My amendment does just that, and I request my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. DONALDS). The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I understand the frustration that the gentlewoman expresses in her statement, but I must rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Bureau of Land Management's funding level is already $255.4 million, or 18 percent below the FY23 enacted level. A drastic 50 percent cut to already decreased levels leaves me concerned that this would put the agency in a position where they cannot carry out critical activities to address their most pressing issues in Western States, particularly in Wyoming, Idaho, and other States.

The growing backlog for grazing, energy, and mineral activity permits; population problems with wild horses and burros that were just debated on the last amendment; and the increasing demand for increased recreational access to our public lands cause me deep concern when you want to cut the BLM by an additional 50 percent.

Mr. Chair, I must oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I thank the chair of this committee for opposing the amendment.

As far as I am concerned, this amendment is extreme. It will not gain bipartisan support and become law.

The draconian cuts proposed in this bill violate the agreement reached by former Speaker MCCARTHY and President Biden that were memorialized in statute in Public Law 118–5, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.

We would not be teetering on the brink of government shutdown if my Republican colleagues would hold up their end of the bargain.

As to this amendment, with the West reeling from the historic megadrought, the worst in 1,200 years, why would any of my colleagues want to hamstring the Bureau of Land Management from protecting our public lands for the American public and future generations?

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

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

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Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, The BLM has recently launched an attack on 3.6 million acres in Wyoming through its proposed draft Rock Springs Resource Management Plan, or RMP. Through their preferred alternative, they are trying to lock out land users by designating 1.8 million acres as areas of critical environmental concern, which essentially prevents us from accessing and using these lands, particularly as it relates to recreation, livestock grazing, energy production and mineral extraction.

The Rock Springs Draft RMP is entirely biased, unscientific, violates FLPMA and NEPA, and is an abuse of BLM's authority. We can mine, we can drill, we can graze, and we can recreate on Federal lands while also conserving our important natural resources and wildlife, and, in fact, we have been doing so for literally decades.

Come to Wyoming and see how we have managed these resources. We have a beautiful State, abundant wildlife, clean water, and clean air. We are also one of the largest energy producers in the United States. Conservation and protection go hand-in-hand with grazing and energy development.

The BLM's preferred alternative for the Rock Springs RMP does not strike the proper balance between conservation and development. It would ravage Wyoming's and the Nation's economy and ultimately destroy opportunities to use the land in a productive, profitable, and effective way.

The BLM has turned into an arm of the radical environmental organizations running this administration, is aggressively exceeding its authorization, and ignoring its very purpose for existence.

I encourage adoption of my amendment so that we can begin to right this ship.

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

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, the BLM is attacking not only the State of Wyoming's economy, but the economic well-being and security of every American. It continues to pursue these failed policies that force us to depend on importing our food and our energy, while also stifling competition for companies that operate on public lands.

Examples of these aggressive actions include: Leading out on President Biden's war on oil and gas, as well as his war on coal;

Crippling conservation efforts by eliminating uses that improve the environment;

Preventing local and State and multigenerational input as to what the most appropriate uses and management of land are, while also pursuing policies that impact the value and quality of our property resources;

Holding projects on Federal lands hostage to environmental litigation, and then selling out to the demands of environmental groups that are gaining traction in the fight against local control.

The BLM has perfected the sue-and-settle model, and all of us are suffering the consequences.

There are so many other examples of the BLM attacking the State of Wyoming, as well as the economic well-being of every citizen in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, today, my State faces an onslaught of proposals from the Bureau of Land Management and other Federal agencies as they pursue the terribly destructive Green New Deal. Cutting the BLM's budget as proposed in amendment No. 2 is one step forward in addressing those attacks.

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

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, the system that we have with the BLM is no longer sustainable, and most States across the West are struggling as a result. My colleagues in the House and Senate are wholly opposed to reining in the executive state, so I have no choice but to try to slash this agency's budget to try to rein in what they have been doing.

The fact is that the Federal Government's ever-growing presence in the West and its adversarial nature to our way of life is undermining our prosperity. In short, the BLM doesn't work for us anymore, it doesn't work for the people of Wyoming, and it doesn't protect our natural resources. It is time that we do something about it, recognize where the problem lies, and slash the budget.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that if the gentlewoman has a problem with the Rock Springs area, that the gentlewoman address that specifically, but this cuts 50 percent of the BLM across the board. That

means it is going to substantially impact Idaho, and guess what? We get along pretty well with the BLM in Idaho.

If you cut this 50 percent, you are going to have tough times getting grazing permits. We have minerals in what is called the phosphate patch in Idaho that the BLM has to deal with.

Our general problem is when the decisions that are made in Idaho, both by the BLM or the Forest Service or their other agencies, and those decisions come to Washington, then you have a problem. That is where the problem exists.

This would cut 50 percent of, actually, the BLM across the country. That is the problem I have with this, especially when we have already made an 18 percent reduction in their budget in this bill.

I understand where the gentlewoman is coming from. Wyoming might have a special problem, and an amendment should be addressed to deal with that instead of the BLM in general.

I would oppose this amendment, and I hope my colleagues would vote ''no'' on it.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. COLLINS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 16, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert (increased by ''$3,750,000'').

Page 120, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert (decreased by ''$3,750,000'').

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chair, the job description of a Member of Congress is real short. It is to take care of your constituents and have oversight of the Federal Government.

This amendment deals with the oversight portion. It is oversight of an unauthorized Federal agency, of which we have over 1,200 unauthorized agencies. An unauthorized agency is one that was simply not approved by Congress.

In this case, the agency was approved through the executive branch to help with overseeing the implementation of NEPA back during the Nixon administration. Since then, it has become one of the rogue, woke, climate control warriors for the Biden administration, pushing rules and regulations. As a matter of fact, the budget for this unauthorized agency was around $3.75 million. It happened to grow during the Democrats' Inflation Reduction Act to over $62 million.

Now, the Council on Environmental Quality is just one of a long list of unauthorized agencies in this Federal Government.

During recent oversight hearings, on four occasions, Director Brenda Mallory was requested to come and testify. Now, she only showed up one time. During that time, she decided that she would refuse to answer questions. She didn't have to answer our questions on any subject.

Let me make that even clearer. She wasn't refusing to answer my questions or the committee's questions. She was refusing to answer to the American people, the very taxpayers that foot the bill for that agency. You see, they have gotten to where, like other agencies, like the one that was just mentioned, they feel they don't have to answer to us. They don't have to answer to the American people. They are beyond that. It is beneath them to have to explain what they do.

This amendment does one simple thing. $3.75 million is their annual budget. It simply takes that from this woke, climate-change-warrior-style agency, and it moves it over to the national parks to their construction fund, and what that does is that is going to help, Mr. Chairman, with the backlog of deferred maintenance that is in the national parks.

The national parks are running a deferred maintenance because of Members from the other side of the aisle using their funds on the national parks for pet projects.

Mr. Chair, I urge the passage of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment completely eliminates the Council on Environmental Quality. This important office is responsible for coordinating the Federal Government's efforts to improve, preserve, and protect Americans' public health and the environment. These are very important tasks.

It also works to ensure that environmental reviews for infrastructure projects and Federal actions are thorough, efficient, and reflect the input of the public and local communities.

This proposed amendment would hobble the office and result in significant delays to infrastructure projects across the country at exactly the wrong time.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, this is a prime example of another rogue, unauthorized agency out there that is implementing rules and regulations for which they were not set up. It also is an agency that was issued $62 million through the Democrats' Inflation Reduction Act. Therefore, they have plenty of cash over there. This simply takes $3.75 million and moves it over to help with the deferred maintenance in the national parks.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the committee chairman.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

While I understand the concerns from my colleagues about the CEQ's actions under this administration related to the environmental review process and other issues, I believe that the CEQ has a valuable role to play in leading the efforts to strike a balance in ensuring our environment is protected while also promoting economic development and job growth.

It is important to have an agency lead coordinated efforts across the administration on issues such as conservation and preservation of our natural resources. I would say this, though: Republicans like what CEQ did under the previous administration. They actually liked what they were doing. The way to change policies of an agency is by voting in a different administration, and next year, we will have that opportunity to see how the American people feel.

I would point out that we rescinded those funds that were given to CEQ in this bill also, so they don't have all those funds that are left there, and we have actually reduced the funding. I rise in opposition to the amendment, while I understand the gentleman's concern under this administration.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has the only time remaining. The gentleman from Georgia yielded back his time.

Does the gentleman from Georgia ask unanimous consent to reclaim his time?

Mr. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I believe that $62.5 million was given to this agency in the Inflation Reduction Act, which was passed into law. Any bill that is out there that rescinds that money has not been signed. Therefore, it is still there.

I am simply saying, take the $3.75 million, which is our duty as Members of Congress to have oversight, especially over an agency that was never

authorized by Congress. I don't care which administration it is. Wrong is wrong. This agency is not authorized by this body. Therefore, I am asking for the funds to be moved over to the national parks for their deferred maintenance. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, once again, this is a terribly misguided amendment to completely defund and eliminate the Council on Environmental Quality. I appreciate the remarks by the chair that, while in different administrations, we may feel differently about the kinds of decisions or the tactic taken, but we understand the importance of this particular agency, and defunding it would be absolutely the wrong move.

I appreciate the gentleman who sponsored this amendment, his desire to fund the national parks, and we have a way to do that. Just go against the cuts that are made in this bill, vote against the Interior Appropriations bill, and we will make sure that, in a future iteration of this bill, we fully fund the national parks. I appreciate his understanding the importance of making sure that funding is available.

As to this amendment, this is a bad amendment.

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

□ 1215

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. DESAULNIER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 16 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 447.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, the social cost of carbon is an important tool that allows us to put economic value on the cost of greenhouse gas emissions to society as emissions continue to grow.

As we inch closer to the tipping point for being able to reverse the impacts of climate change, the social cost of carbon is even more important for us to know. This kind of analysis is used to evaluate policy proposals and helps to take into account the nonmonetary costs of carbon emissions, like its impact on pollution, drought, public health, and more.

As a real-world example, a social cost of carbon analysis can help more accurately measure the price of oil by taking into account the health and environmental impacts of emissions from oil refineries on nearby communities.

By correctly valuing the damage of each additional ton of carbon dioxide emissions, we can see the real costs or benefits of raising or decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. Using the social cost of carbon now will not only provide massive financial savings in the future for individuals, businesses, and the government, but it will also help to better evaluate the significant public health impacts of climate change.

In the district I represent and the rest of the San Francisco Bay Area, we are continually hit by the impacts of climate-fueled wildfires and drought, among other disasters, as we have seen in the past year alone. The area I represent is a heavy fossil fuel-impacted area with five oil refineries. My district is the headquarters of the second-largest American petroleum company, Chevron.

We have a lot of economic importance in this community, but we are also at the forefront of transitioning, making sure that we are analytical and peer-reviewed in those objective reviews, including cost-benefits, so we make the right decisions in this transition. This is why this is important.

These disasters that we have been impacted by—direct and indirect impacts on public health, including physical injury, mental health impacts, and making chronic illnesses even worse—put extra burdens on individual families in the medical system locally, at the State level, and nationally. This only highlights the need to use all the tools available to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but in a thoughtful way by having the best analysis possible.

By knowing the true value of certain investments and policy action, and objective criteria, we can make more informed decisions on how our actions today will impact future generations.

Addressing climate change takes a whole-of-government approach. Having been a former board member of the California Air Resources Board, and having served under two Republican Governors and one Democratic Governor when we did these kinds of analyses that were bipartisan, I know firsthand the importance of correctly evaluating the reduction of emissions from all angles.

At that time, both Republicans and Democrats in California valued legitimate cost-benefit analysis. The board had to consider this by a State statute, which was signed by Ronald Reagan when he signed the California Clean Air Act, and consider all of these consequences.

Unfortunately, the bill in front of us today prohibits the Federal Government from doing just this kind of carbon analysis on a cost-benefit basis. This is just another misguided, partisan effort, unfortunately, to dismantle our work to address, in a thoughtful way, climate change that will continue to be detrimental to all communities, industries, and businesses.

My amendment would strike this prohibition and continue to allow for agencies to use the social cost of carbon in a cost-benefit way as one tool in the larger decisionmaking process.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment to strike the provision in the bill prohibiting the use of the social costs of carbon.

The social cost of carbon attempts to monetize the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions. What it really means is that it is an easy way to increase the cost of a project or of anything that will produce emissions, like driving a car, to justify regulations or halt the activity because the costs outweigh the benefits.

This is even more problematic because this monetary value has fluctuated wildly in past decades from $1 to $190 per metric ton. This fluctuation tells me that the methodology and metrics are fuzzy at best and seriously flawed at worst and have lacked transparency.

All of this is especially concerning given the social cost of carbon is used to issue job-killing regulations and halt energy and infrastructure projects in the United States while the world's largest polluters are not being held accountable.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, I oppose this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Chair, I unexpectedly and respectfully disagree with my friend and colleague.

As in all cost-benefits, it takes time to make them more effective. In California, we are doing that as part of the tradition of the California EPA and CARB. We work closely with the Federal agencies, and then everyone benefits from it, whatever their position on energy and the effect of climate.

As I said, as somebody who has been involved with the fossil fuel industry and wants to make sure that there is a correct transition, and as someone who views the impact of carbon very seriously and thinks we are in a very difficult time, these kinds of cost-benefits, if done right, help the argument.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DESAULNIER).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 21, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $28,000,000)''.

Page 21, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $28,000,000)''.

Page 193, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by ($28,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, ineffective, unreliable, and dangerous. That is what we are here to talk about on this amendment. This amendment strikes the $28 million in this bill to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management renewable energy program that promotes the administration's reckless goal of creating 30 gigawatts of offshore wind production by 2030.

The promotion of the rapid expansion of offshore wind is particularly misguided considering offshore wind's high levelized cost, the significant lack of reliability, the impact on flight safety and national defense, and the threat to endangered ocean wildlife from offshore wind activity.

Offshore wind is one of the most expensive energy sources available. The Energy Information Administration estimates the levelized cost of energy for offshore wind at $136.51 per megawatt hour, which is three times as much as even onshore wind, which is still way more expensive than the traditional forms of energy that are clean and that we rely on to turn these very lights on in this Chamber.

The heavy reliance on offshore wind is a contributing factor to the United Kingdom having one of the highest electricity prices in the world.

In addition to being expensive, wind power is notoriously unreliable. Intermittency is a fact of life for wind power and one that cannot be overcome or ignored. More simply put, if the wind stops blowing, the power goes out. You don't have a backup because we are shutting down all the backups across this country.

One of the significant contributors to the European energy crisis in 2021 and 2022 is a flatlining of offshore wind production. Investing Federal resources in this expensive and unreliable technology is economically ill-advised and unaffordable as we are $33 trillion in debt.

Beyond the economic problems with offshore wind, these projects actively threaten national security, maritime safety, and flight safety.

The Department of Defense has identified most of the eastern Atlantic Coast as a wind exclusion zone for defense and defense training, including active and currently leased wind farm areas. The DOD, the people we rely on to keep us safe, said, no, they don't want this.

The interagency Wind Turbine Radar Interference Mitigation Working Group has raised concerns that these offshore wind farms will create radar interference that will impede air traffic control, homeland security, national defense, and weather forecasting.

Despite these concerns and the grave implications of radar interference on the military and the maritime and aviation industries, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management has recklessly pursued these offshore wind projects without addressing any of these issues. The Bureau's renewable energy program is recklessly greenlighting wind energy projects without accounting for any of the concerns I just raised.

Congress must end the funding for this misguided program and protect American taxpayers from the funding of this, again, ineffective, unreliable, and dangerous form of energy.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management manages the development of energy and mineral resources of the Outer Continental Shelf along our Nation's coastlines. I understand the intent of the gentleman's amendment is to eliminate the Office of Renewable Energy Programs of BOEM.

I will first note the base bill already cuts funding for the renewable energy account by nearly $15 million, or almost 35 percent, so about a third of it is gone in our base bill.

I am also concerned that completely eliminating funding runs counter to an all-of-the-above energy approach that is necessary to ensure a mix of affordable and reliable energy sources for our constituents and businesses, and to reduce our dependence on foreign countries, some adversaries, for our energy.

Additionally, I have heard from some in our Conference about their support for offshore renewable activities, which would not move forward without this BOEM office.

Mr. Chair, I must, therefore, oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW), someone on the front lines who is dealing with this and energy bills with his bosses, his constituents.

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend from Pennsylvania for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on this very important issue.

Mr. Chairman, it would be hard to find a district that has been more of a petri dish for the experiments of the Office of Renewable Energy Programs at BOEM than mine. I live it every single day.

Before I go on and talk about this, just from the heart, the projects that are coming up—fortunately, one of them, Orsted, some of you may have heard of it, has now left—have received billions of dollars of funding from the State and Federal Government. They, themselves, admit it would reduce our tourism industry, but they minimized it. The company itself said it would reduce it by approximately $1.1 billion only. It would kill our fishing industry.

□ 1230

It would really create very serious situations in our national defense and our national security. It would increase utility rates, again, according to the company itself, so it is probably much worse than the amount I previously stated; two to three to four times as much as we currently pay. It is a plan that would rely upon foreign countries to supply our energy. How stupid is that.

It has been a painful process. Thank God we won the first step when this huge, multinational, Danish company decided they couldn't take it anymore. We had a movement in south Jersey at our shore. Our shore counts. We have a beautiful, clean, pristine environment. It was an organic movement. It was the people. We had rallies. I myself produced 5,000 signs saying: Stop wind turbines. Renew and keep our beautiful shore.

This is from the heart. This was a bad plan that would industrialize the areas that they are focused upon and would cost a great deal of money.

Mr. Chair, it would be hard to find a district that has been more of a petri dish for the experiments of the Office of Renewable Energy at BOEM than mine.

In South Jersey, the industrialization of our shorelines at the hands of foreign offshore wind companies has been a top priority for BOEM and the Biden Administration.

Lies, lack of accurate information, and poor community engagement were rampant as offshore wind companies and their friends in the federal government tried to force these projects forward.

Well, I am happy to say that as of this week, much of the South Jersey coastline has been liberated from this threat.

But the Office of Renewable Energy's goals are clear: they want to force this President's Green New Deal agenda forward by any means necessary.

So, in a time of exceedingly high fuel prices and inflation, it is unconscionable to continue to send tens of millions of taxpayer dollars to an office whose priorities will only exacerbate these problems.

We must direct our resources towards tangible priorities, not partisan ideologies.

I hope all of my colleagues will join us in voting for this amendment.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, let's just remember, we are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change: the drought, the flooding, the severe storms, the wildfire events that we are experiencing. Climate change has reached a crisis point, and we have to take bold action to avoid a major irreversible catastrophe. That means we have to invest in renewable energy.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle are proposing this amendment that would focus all of BOEM's resources on conventional energy. If my colleague from New Jersey wants to talk about the tragedy of what could happen to our States—I represent Maine, and we care about our beautiful coastline. We are worried about offshore oil drilling and the fishermen's impact, the potential impact on tourism of an oil spill, all of the things we have seen happen in other places.

We want to invest in the renewable and wind industry. To say it would reduce our tourism industry down to zero is ludicrous. To say it would do this to our fishing industry without careful management would be ridiculous.

I have been to visit the countries of Norway and Denmark. I have talked to the people from Scotland about their offshore wind projects. It hasn't eliminated tourism or reduced their fishing industry. This is misinformation made up because people want to stick to their dependence on oil and gas and the things that we have to eliminate.

I oppose this amendment. It has nothing good about it. We should not reduce the funding from the renewable energy programs, and we should continue in the way that we are.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, as I said, I oppose this amendment. It is contrary to what we on this side of the aisle have been preaching for a number of years, and that is the all-of-the-above energy program. It is going to take nuclear. It is going to take coal. It is going to take oil. It is going to take, yes, wind and solar. That is going to be a part of the mix. That is just the reality.

We don't mean that every mile of offshore area ought to be available for wind towers in the ocean, but there are some places that are. I would oppose cutting the BOEM renewable energy office completely, and I would urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. CLYDE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 40, line 19, insert ''(decreased by $15,000)'' after the dollar amount.

Page 40, line 21, insert ''(decreased by $15,000)'' after the dollar amount.

Page 193, line 4, insert ''(increased by $15,000)'' after the dollar amount.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it, which would eliminate funds for official receptions within the Department of the Interior.

Our national debt is quickly approaching $34 trillion, and yet wasteful and unnecessary spending is still rampant in our Federal Government. The American taxpayers deserve to know that their hard-earned money is being spent responsibly and conservatively, but the underlying bill still includes thousands of taxpayer dollars for government operations that are neither relevant nor essential for the success of our Nation in the Department of the Interior.

One such account is the receptions and representation expense account, which provides funds for hosting cocktail receptions and catering for Department of the Interior events. Our Department of the Interior should not be holding such events as the Department's actions simultaneously jeopardize our Nation's energy security.

For example, earlier this year, the Department of the Interior announced its plans to withdraw millions of acres within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, as well as efforts to cancel the lawfully awarded leases to the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority within the nonwilderness coastal plain that were issued in early 2021, as required by law. It is ridiculous that the Biden administration is penalizing Alaska's right to produce more oil but allows Iran to produce more of its oil while Iranian-sponsored terrorists wage war on Israel, our greatest ally in the Middle East.

It is abundantly clear that the Biden administration—in this case, the Department of the Interior—needs to reevaluate its priorities and put America first. These individuals should not be rewarded with taxpayer funds to pay for cocktail receptions while advocating against American security amidst a dire debt crisis.

When it comes to budgeting, every little bit counts. We need to clawback all wasteful spending and unnecessary spending to get our fiscal house in order.

Mr. Chair, for this reason, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to this bill, which eliminates this frivolous use of funds, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this is another partisan amendment that wastes more time on a bill that should go nowhere. Cutting $15,000 and taking away the Cabinet Secretary's ability to host Tribal members and other important dignitaries is just petty.

At a time when we are seeing record numbers of historic storms and climate events, this is what my colleagues across the aisle have chosen to care about?

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, eliminating official reception funds is not a new or novel idea. We should be fiscally responsible with every solitary dollar that we spend. We eliminated almost a half a million dollars of official reception funds in the Commerce-Justice-Science appropriation. Of that half million, $284,000 was in the FBI, $36,000 was in the ATF, and $50,000 in the Office of the United States Attorney, among other amounts.

This is only $15,000, not a huge amount of money, but every dollar counts. We must be fiscally responsible in every area, especially regarding money spent on cocktail receptions.

Who can forget the picture of the GSA official, Jeffrey Neely, pictured in the hot tub with a wine glass in Las Vegas. That was a complete abuse of funds.

This is $15,000 that will be going to the funding reduction account. We will be saving $15,000. We do not need a reception fund in the Department of the Interior for them to do their job better.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 28 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 46, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 46, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 68, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $5,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman

from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment that redirects $5 million from government bureaucracy to hazardous fuels reduction activities within the Bureau of Land Management to prevent catastrophic wildfires and save lives.

The year I was elected to office, Colorado suffered the worst fire season in Colorado history with the three largest recorded wildfires we have ever had. Hundreds of homes were destroyed and evacuated as Coloradans endured more than 100 days of fire.

The Cameron Peak fire burned more than 208,000 acres and more than 460 structures to the tune of $6 million in property losses. The East Troublesome fire, on the border of my district, killed two people.

Coloradans also suffered severe health issues resulting from significant smoke from these fires. Wildfire smoke causes serious disorders including eye and respiratory tract infections, reduction of lung function, bronchitis, exacerbation of asthma, and even premature death.

Catastrophic wildfires also cause significant damage to the environment. A few years ago, NASA concluded that one catastrophic wildfire can emit more carbon emissions in just a few days than all vehicle emissions in an entire State over the course of an entire year.

Decades of mismanagement have left our Nation's Federal lands vulnerable to insects and disease and ripe for a catastrophic wildfires. The good news is that there is finally significant bipartisan support throughout the country to prevent wildfires, and the Forest Service is seeking to treat 20 million acres of national forests and grasslands and 30 million acres of State, local, Tribal, and private lands over the next 10 years.

However, we need to do more, as Federal agencies have stated that more than 1 billion acres throughout the country are currently at risk of catastrophic wildfires. Our Federal lands are overgrown and poorly managed, making them more susceptible to wildfire, disease, and bark beetle attacks.

There are Federal lands in Colorado and in the West where we once had 50 to 100 trees per acre but now we see 500 to 1,000 trees per acre. This is a massive overgrowth in our forests that we need to manage. There are also 6 billion standing dead trees in the Western United States. Some people call that a problem. I call it a tinderbox waiting to ignite.

Fuel treatments are effective, and Federal agencies have made clear that ''over 90 percent of fuel treatments are effective in changing fire behavior and/or helping with control of the wildfire.''

Let's put the lives of the American people first and take significant action to benefit our environment by passing my hazardous fuels reduction amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my commonsense amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I want to be clear. I fully support hazardous fuels reduction activities at the BLM. I am so sorry for the wildfires that have occurred in Colorado and in so many other States across our Nation.

I come from the most forested State in the Nation, the State of Maine. We know how important good forest management is. We know how important this is, but I absolutely do not support the offset.

The EPA has already been cut by 39 percent, and further cuts to its core programs will only embolden polluters and weaken the safety of our water and air.

We could easily fund both things, the EPA and forest management at the Forest Service, if the majority had produced their bills at levels that were agreed upon and passed into law in the Fiscal Responsibility Act.

If my colleagues across the aisle are serious about managing hazardous fuels at BLM, it would have been fully funded in the base bill.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I don't think that this is something that should be opposed. Redirecting $5 million from government bureaucracies to hazardous fuels reduction activities is very common sense. We are to be good stewards of our land, and part of that is being proactive rather than reactive.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 33 will not be offered.

□ 1245

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 68, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 132, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that redirects $5 million from government bureaucracy to active forest management activities at the U.S. Forest Service to prevent catastrophic wildfires and save lives.

Each year in the United States, about 65,000 wildfires burn more than 10 million acres. Wildfires kill people and destroy everything they own, including their homes and sentimental family heirlooms that can never be replaced. Some of the stories of loss I have heard from people in my district are truly heartbreaking.

Our forests are overgrown and poorly managed, making them more susceptible to catastrophic wildfires. We can reduce the size and severity of wildfires through active forest management, which will also protect our watersheds and municipal water supplies. A healthy forest means healthy watersheds.

According to the Colorado State Forest Service, more than 24.4 million acres of Colorado forestland impact Colorado's water supply, where 80 percent of the State's population relies on those forested watersheds for municipal water supplies.

Healthy forests act as a natural water filter and storage system and are critical to maintaining healthy watersheds. In the United States, forests are a source of drinking water for over 180 million people.

Historically, wildfire suppression has consumed more than 50 percent of the Forest Service's budget. The Forest Service only harvested 3.2 billion board feet in 2020 compared to over 10 billion board feet in 1990.

The current flawed approach causes us to spend billions of dollars on the back end to suppress fire, neglecting fire prevention and putting our communities at increasing risk of catastrophic fires.

The Forest Service's own fuel treatment effectiveness database reports that over 90 percent of the fuel treatments were effective in changing fire behavior and/or helping with control of wildfire.

Wildfires are also getting more intense, and we are seeing more crown fires that burn hotter and cause increased ecological damage to soil and watersheds. Unfortunately, Federal agencies have failed to recognize this correlation and timber harvests being down nearly 80 percent over the past 30 years.

This also negatively impacts education and local communities as, historically, 25 percent of the receipts from timber harvests went toward schools and important infrastructure projects for the communities that we all serve and love.

Let's pass my active forest management amendment that will help prevent catastrophic wildfires and save lives.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I want to address some of the same concerns about this amendment as I did in the previous amendment.

To be clear, I fully support active forest management at the Forest Service. I feel very bad about the wildfires that have occurred in Colorado and so many other States across our country. I can't imagine the devastation to a family who loses their home or a community that finds the entire community leveled by a forest fire.

I am also very aware of the importance of managing our forests, whether it is the timber sales or the great benefit we get from well-maintained forests. I come from the most forested State in the Nation. Sustainable forest products and our wood products industry are extremely important, and managing those forests is extremely important.

Mr. Chair, I cannot support this offset. The EPA has already been cut by 39 percent. Further cuts to its core program will only embolden polluters and weaken the safety of our water and air.

We can easily fund both things, the EPA and forest management at the Forest Service, if only the majority had produced a bill at the level that was agreed upon and passed into law by the Fiscal Responsibility Act. If my colleagues across the aisle are serious about active forest management at the Forest Service, it would have been fully funded in the base bill.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 38 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. MCCORMICK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 39 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 68, line 6, after the dollar amount insert ''(reduced by $17,000,000)''.

Page 69, line 20, after the dollar amount insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Chair, I offer amendment No. 39 to H.R. 4821, the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill for 2024.

Amendment No. 39 will reduce funding for the Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Programs and Management account by $17 million. My amendment will then reallocate $10 million for increased oversight of the EPA. It will also provide for spending cuts to the EPA of $2 million.

The EPA's role is to protect human health and the environment through research and development. Yet, it seems it is often more focused on burdensome bureaucratic red tape than on the American people and its businesses.

Stringent EPA regulations burden businesses with compliance costs, leading to job losses, higher prices for the customer, and reduced economic competitiveness, particularly in industries such as manufacturing, energy, and agriculture.

For example, in my own district, repavement of a key road has been delayed for 18 months at the cost of nearly $750 million. These roads are heavily trafficked and in desperate need of repair.

This delay is due to EPA's requirement of an extensive environmental impact study, even though the road was paved over a decade ago and this is a simple re-pavement project to revitalize the community. This is a ridiculous delay of the inevitable.

The EPA needs to begin prioritizing these communities over the bureaucratic overreach with overbearing regulations.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support amendment No. 39, which would decrease the EPA's overall funding account and reallocate a portion of these funds to increase oversight, transparency, and accountability.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, to be clear, I fully support all oversight efforts and believe the mission of the inspectors general across government is vital, but I disagree with the offset and the treatment of the EPA in this bill generally.

In the base bill, the EPA is cut by nearly 40 percent. Every single account is cut except for the Office of the Inspector General. Quite frankly, the inspector general's office does pretty well under this bill.

Cutting every single program at the EPA and seeking to increase funding for only one office, which happens to be the oversight office, is a clear attempt by the majority to politicize the inspector general, and that is unacceptable.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. Chair, I reiterate that my amendment reduces funding for the overbearing EPA, increases funding of EPA oversight, and cuts spending by $2 million.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 41 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. WESTERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 58 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 120, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,750,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

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

Mr. Chair, I will start by thanking the chair of the subcommittee for the great work that they did on this bill and for working with us on so many issues. I have one little adjustment I would make that would make the bill even better.

I rise in support of my amendment, which would reduce funding for the Council on Environmental Quality from the 2023 level of $3,750,000 to its currently authorized level of $1 million for fiscal year 2024.

While I do, again, appreciate the Appropriations Committee's efforts to reduce funding for this account by $926,000 from fiscal year 2023 levels, as well as rescind the $62.5 million of funds made available to CEQ by the so-called Inflation Reduction Act, it is my belief that Congress must go further to hold CEQ accountable for their actions.

I am deeply concerned by CEQ's lack of accountability to congressional oversight and their unwillingness to answer basic questions or even answer a letter in a timely manner. Congressional hearings and letters of inquiry are important tools that elected Representatives use to engage directly with administration officials to conduct oversight on policy objectives, openly debate legislation, and spotlight waste, fraud, and abuse occurring in government. These officials have an obligation to be responsive to Congress, engage in the oversight process, and be accountable to the American people.

However, on three separate occasions just this year, CEQ Chair Brenda Mallory has refused to testify before the

Committee on Natural Resources. In addition, Chair Mallory's staff, in written emails from just a few months ago, actually questioned the precedent and need for congressional oversight hearings.

CEQ has also failed to respond to basic document production letters, most recently missing yet another deadline on Monday, October 31, for a second request for the production of documents.

I will note for the record that we are not the only committee experiencing frustration with CEQ, and the specific issues we have been seeking answers on since June—well, let's just say that we are not alone in this endeavor. This type of behavior from political appointees in the executive branch is unacceptable and must not be allowed to continue.

Mr. Chairman, I come before you today to provide solutions. Working hand in hand with the Appropriations Committee and through the appropriations process, Republicans and Democrats alike should support a reduction in funding to agencies and agency heads that refuse to comply with congressional oversight.

One of the hearings where Chair Mallory refused to appear focused on CEQ's proposed changes to NEPA. These proposed changes have far-reaching impacts and affect countless stakeholders, which would make one think that oversight and transparency would be a high priority for CEQ.

To make matters worse, the changes CEQ is proposing to NEPA stand to increase permitting timelines for all kinds of projects, including energy and infrastructure, and ignore significant changes to the NEPA statute made in the bipartisan Fiscal Responsibility Act.

Some of my colleagues here today might be concerned about the level of funding that is provided by my amendment to CEQ for staffing at the $1 million level. However, the Council is well equipped to function on a much smaller budget, as they have the authority under statute not only to work with outside NGOs but also to detail employees across government to their staff without impacting their budget.

To further emphasize this point, CEQ's governing statute actually encourages the Council to work with public organizations, meaning Federal, State, and local governments, as well as nonprofits, to save money on employees. So why don't we adhere to what the law says?

To recap, my amendment holds up Congress' end of the bargain by providing CEQ with its authorized amount for operations of $1 million for fiscal year 2024 and not $1 more.

Should the Council wish to discuss this matter with Congress, it would be my suggestion that Chair Mallory and her staff become more responsive to our questions and requests for routine oversight.

My amendment would send a clear message to the administration that disregard for congressional oversight and the American people is unacceptable.

Mr. Chair, for this reason, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I am pretty sure this is deja vu all over again. I think we have already had an amendment to cut or eliminate the Council on Environmental Quality. This one does it by cutting 36 percent.

This office is responsible for coordinating the Federal Government's efforts to improve, preserve, and protect Americans' public health and environment. It also works to ensure that environmental reviews for infrastructure projects and Federal actions are thorough, efficient, and reflect the input of the public and local communities.

□ 1300

This amendment would hobble the office and result in significant delays to the very important infrastructure projects going on all across this country.

We have debated this once already. This was a bad amendment then. It is a bad amendment now. I oppose it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Chairman, in closing, I would say the only thing slowing down and providing blockades for projects across the country is CEQ and the influence they are having across other organizations. They are unresponsive to Congress. We should stand up for our Article I rights as Members of Congress, cut their funding, and make them more responsive.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 59 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 120, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,750,000)''.

Page 193, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,750,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, while I like the last amendment, I have got another good one.

This amendment strikes all funding, $3.75 million, for the Council on Environmental Quality. The Council on Environmental Quality was created by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to advance environmental policies and to meet requirements under NEPA.

The Biden administration has weaponized this CEQ with developing policies on climate change, environmental justice, and Federal sustainability, all while creating more paperwork under NEPA that the previous administration tried to reverse.

Mr. Chairman, these policies are what is holding America back. Onerous NEPA requirements and State-level laws like those in California are holding back countless programs and construction projects around the country. They are also part of the Democrat apparatus that aims to shift America's way of life by meeting unscientific emission goals.

The Federal Government is supposed to do a lot of things. It doesn't do many of them well, but it doesn't need to tell us how to cook our food. Yet, as written by the Department of Energy's own estimates for their gas stove rule, only 4 percent of gas stovetops available in the market today meet the new standard, essentially forcing Americans to choose electric stovetops.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is back again. I think it is still deja vu all over again because this is now the third time we have taken up this amendment. It is to, once again, eliminate the Council on Environmental Quality. We have a pending roll call on that very exact question.

It just seems to me we have plenty to do around here. We have plenty to do and are having a very busy day. We will have a very busy day tomorrow, and we have very ambitious goals on the part of the majority to pass through a lot of appropriations bills.

Why in the world would we have three of the same amendments?

I appreciate that different people wanted to give different perspectives on it, but couldn't they all have spoken on the same amendment?

I also would just say that a lot of my colleagues on this side of the aisle had amendments that were eliminated and that weren't given a chance to speak on the floor.

If the majority had just gone from three to one of these amendments, they could have used the time for two more of my colleagues' amendments and we could have had a little more Democratic debate, perhaps on reinstating funding for the National Museum of the American Latino. There were a lot

of good things we would like to see discussed under this bill.

Why in the world did the majority have to have us discuss this a third time?

Mr. Chairman, I do want you to know I have my talking points. I can say exactly the same things about why it is very arbitrary to eliminate the Council on Environmental Quality, why the office is important in establishing the Federal Government's efforts to improve, preserve, and protect Americans' public health and environment, also to ensure that environmental reviews for infrastructure projects and Federal actions are thorough, efficient, and reflect the input of the public and local communities, and I know you appreciate hearing that from me three times.

Nevertheless, it just seems to me that if we were managing this floor in a way that really made the best use of all our colleagues' time we would either give a few more amendments to the Democratic minority or we would just do this once, have one roll call, and give the majority all a chance to speak on that particular bill and voice their opinion.

It is still a bad amendment. We will still oppose this amendment, and we shouldn't be doing this at this particular time.

Once again, I oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her thoughts on it.

Why are there three?

We want to give the minority three opportunities to do the right thing. Oftentimes Members vote, and then they think, oh, boy. They hear from their constituents and say that I wish I didn't vote that way.

We want to make sure that the minority knows that this agency does not need to exist.

By the way, of all the things, again, that the Federal Government needs to do, it does not need to be doing this. The States are doing an adequate job. As a matter of fact, they are doing an awesome job and in some places it is too awesome of a job.

Take California. It is losing population for the first time in history because they are doing too awesome of a job of being tyrannical towards their citizens with policies just like this.

We want the minority to have the opportunity. We want the minority to know that this is a pressing issue. We want the minority to know that we are not giving up on it and that we are going to keep coming back until we end this boondoggle. Finally, we want to remind everybody—in case no one else knows it—we are $33 trillion in debt and in the next 18 months we will probably be $36 trillion in debt.

Mr. Chairman, if you can't afford electricity, groceries, or gasoline, your credit card payments are maxed out, and you can't afford to buy a new car, the reason is because this Congress, this institution, and this town refuses to stop the spending that is causing all of your high prices.

This is the place to stop the spending.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 60 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 129, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $186,300,000)''.

Page 193, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $186,300,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, my amendment strikes $186.3 million in funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. According to its website, the NEA is the largest funder of the arts and arts education in communities nationwide.

Now, this is all well and good. I am sure all of us here can appreciate the arts. Certainly, I attend my daughters' concerts. We have pictures hanging up in our home and pictures hanging up in my office. We bought them. We pay for our daughters' instruments. We pay for their instruction in music. We go to the plays, and we pay. However, again, we are $33 trillion in debt. We are heading for $36 trillion in the next 18 months.

According to a recent report by Giving USA 2023, in 2022, giving to the arts, culture, and humanities is estimated at over $24 billion. The funding in this bill is a drop in the bucket compared to those private-sector contributions. Yet, it is still important to an America that is careening towards bankruptcy.

Furthermore, there have been many debates about objectionable art funded by NEA grants including lewd or controversial topics. Our citizens, our bosses, and our constituents shouldn't have to be forced to pay for these things that they find objectionable. One current example is the NEA's current focus on equity, which only divides Americans using identity politics.

One way to completely avoid that debate is to stop subsidizing any of these projects.

The NEA also operates several programs that, quite frankly, shouldn't exist, including the Art in Architecture program which commissions art for Federal buildings, and the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Program which subsidizes the insurance of art exhibitions, both domestic and international, including private collections.

It is not enough that we pay for it here, we have to spend the money internationally, including private collections. This is our Federal Government. These are our Federal tax dollars of which we are borrowing right now to pay this bill. We just don't have the money for these programs.

I don't have anything against Americans creating wonderful art or enjoying wonderful art. I am one of them.

The question is: Should our taxpayers be paying for it?

I don't think that they should.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I am just so sad that we have to debate this amendment to eliminate funding for the National Endowment for the Arts.

The NEA is the Federal agency that funds, promotes, and strengthens the creative capacity of our communities by providing all Americans—that is all Americans—with diverse opportunities for arts participation.

With the very small $186.3 million in this bill, the small but mighty agency supports arts organizations and artists in every congressional district in the country, and these investments yield enormous economic benefits.

My colleague on the other side of the aisle says that he pays for his own arts. He makes sure that his family has the arts opportunities and that his children's art is paid for.

However, every community does not have the funding to pay for their own arts. Not every community can afford arts and music in their schools. They can't afford these opportunities. Yes, there is private-sector funding, but private-sector funding goes to where the private sector wants it to be spent. It doesn't make sure that in rural States like mine that small towns can take advantage of this and that small arts organizations can have these opportunities.

A 2021 analysis done by the Department of Commerce and the NEA found that arts and cultural industries add over $1 trillion to the U.S. economy, support nearly 5 million jobs, and account for 4.4 percent of the GDP—4.4 percent.

In what other sector wouldn't we make a lousy $186 million investment in something that was going to add 4.4 percent to our GDP?

These guys would be all over it if it was auto manufacturing or chips or something else.

The arts have an incredible value as a positive tool for economic development, education, and community building. Defunding this important agency would cause catastrophic harm. It is a terrible idea.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, the question really should be: Is this a Federal requirement? Is this a Federal responsibility?

I agree with the gentlewoman on a whole host of things she said about the economic impact of the arts and the humanities.

The question is: Should the Federal Government be doing it?

If there is a return on investment, and I agree there is, apparently, it is worthy because in 2022 private industry and private contributions were $24 billion. That is awesome. We ought to encourage that.

Now, maybe $186 million is a drop in the bucket in this bill, and I suspect it is. Where I come from, $186 million is a heck of a lot of money. It is a heck of a lot of money.

Mr. Chairman, if you watch the one millions, the two millions, the five millions, the 100 millions, the 186 millions, then maybe sometimes you can get to the fact that this year we are spending $2.2 trillion more than we are taking in at the Federal level—$2.2 trillion.

Mr. Chairman, you have to start somewhere, and you start with the ones, the tens, the twenties, the hundreds, and the hundred millions. That is where you start.

This is not a Federal responsibility. It should be done by local and State if they want to do it. The Federal Government cannot sustain it and should not sustain it.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), who is the chair of the committee.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment which seeks to eliminate funding for the National Endowment for the Arts. While I support the gentleman's spending, this bill already significantly reduces funding including the NEA. The bill also requires—and this is what is important to me, frankly—that the NEA allocate at least 40 percent of its grant funding to State and local communities.

Now, the gentleman mentioned the $24 billion that was given privately to the arts throughout the country. The problem is none of that $24 billion goes to support an arts organization in Jerome, Idaho; or in Shelley, Idaho; or in Sandpoint, Idaho.

What I emphasize every time I talk to the director of the National Endowment for the Arts is that I am concerned about the arts in rural communities. I have gone out to communities throughout my district and met with these arts councils about what they do. Their funding is completely reliant—maybe completely is too broad a word—but substantially reliant on the grants that they get from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment.

□ 1315

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, to close, I appreciate the words of Mr. SIMPSON, and I appreciate his acknowledgment that it is the rural communities, whether in his State of Idaho or my State of Maine, where there are so many communities that don't have the benefit of the private funding, they don't have the benefit of wealthy parents who can maybe afford to pay for their children's music and arts education. These are communities that desperately depend on this money.

I also want to say that while there is a lot of economic growth going on in the arts industry, that it is a huge contributor, that many of these venues—particularly the small ones—were the first to have to close their doors during the pandemic and the last to open, and many haven't recovered.

Many people who work in the arts industry, many artists themselves are still struggling to get back on their feet. That just makes this funding even more critically important.

This is a great way to make sure that everyone in America has the great educational benefit that all young people should have in arts and music and developing that level of creativity and curiosity and the so many wonderful educational benefits that we know come from having that education in the arts. This makes sure that it is available to everybody.

We are already facing a cut in this bill. We are going from $207 million—which was never enough; it ought to be at least a dollar per person—down to $186 million. This cut has already been taken. We don't need to do any more. Certainly, eliminating it would be a travesty.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 61 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 129, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $186,300,000)''.

Page 193, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $186,300,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes $186.3 million in funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities. I will say, yet again, since people in Washington don't seem to care, we are over $33 trillion in debt. We are going to add another $3 trillion here in about less than 2 years.

Let's take a look at the types of projects we are funding through the NEH grants:

$60,000 to study the labor of interpreters in U.N. field missions;

$500,000 to renovate 5,800 square feet of gallery space in the Adirondack Museum to meet ''contemporary museum standards'';

Over $330,000 for compact cabinetry and fixtures for a museum in Richmond, Virginia;

Almost $150,000 to build a comics and social justice curriculum at San Diego State University.

I have a kinship with San Diego. I have been to Richmond; I like it. I am sure the gallery in the Adirondacks and the museum there are very nice, but these are State and local projects. This is not a Federal requirement.

The gentleman from Idaho talked about the small towns and communities I am sure he represents and hopes that the arts and the humanities are there. I hope for the same thing in the little town that I come from, Dillsburg, a rural community that just held the farmers fair, where children, including my daughters, entered their arts stuff to be judged. There was no Federal grant to my kids or any kids in Dillsburg, York, Hershey, Upper Dauphin, or Carlisle.

We all want things for our communities, and we want somebody else to pay for them. It has to end somewhere, and this is a place where we can start. Someone has to be responsible. Nobody is saying we shouldn't have the arts and humanities. I am also not saying that some of these aren't worthwhile projects. I am just saying that our constituents' tax dollars shouldn't be subsidizing them.

If a State or locality wants to fund a local museum renovation or curriculum at a State university, that is between them and their taxpayers.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which seeks to eliminate all funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

While I understand the gentleman's intent to reduce spending—something that I agree with—the reality is that is exactly what we have been doing in these bills.

I have seen firsthand the impact that the NEH dollars have had in my district. In fact, I contribute annually to the Idaho Endowment for the Humanities. NEA grants allow rural communities, including veterans and students, to have access to historical, cultural, and educational resources that wouldn't otherwise be available to them.

What I have seen that works—and, again, I have been around to a lot of the different grants that are received—they are preserving our history. That is exactly what they are doing. I support their efforts, and, therefore, I object to this amendment and hope my colleagues will oppose it.

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, let's talk about some other projects. I know the good gentleman from Idaho talked about we are reducing spending, we continue to reduce spending, and we try to do that.

Mr. Chairman, we are going broke saving money around this town. We keep on talking about reducing spending, but somehow—I don't know how it is—when I watch that clock one of my colleagues wears on his lapel, the numbers on the national debt clock continue to get larger. I showed the national debt clock to my daughter one time, and she said, ''What is that?'' I pulled it up online, and I showed it to her. She stared at it, and she said, Well, it never stops.

Mr. Chairman, it doesn't stop. We are going broke saving money.

Here are some more projects:

$60,000 to incorporate diversity, equity, and inclusion concepts and content into humanities general education courses at Thomas Edison State University in Trenton, New Jersey; a wonderful place;

Over $360,000 for diversity, equity, and inclusion programs at the University of Central Oklahoma;

$215,000 to California State University for 25 middle and high school English teachers to study climate futurism, which is storytelling that uses climate science as a catalyst to imagine possible climate futures.

Now, the President has just asked for a supplemental of over $100 billion for wars in Ukraine, Israel, and to process more illegal migrants across our border. We don't have money for that. We are going to borrow money for that, and we are going to borrow money for this.

Mr. Chairman, there is a lot of worthwhile things in the world that we want to be a part of, that we want to pay for. We just don't have the money. We just don't have the money. I would ask that we quit saving money and going broke and pass this amendment.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I would just say that I am very disappointed that the gentleman doesn't agree with us that we ought to reduce spending because that is what these bills have been doing. Anybody who suggests we are going to stop the debt clock overnight is living in a fantasy world, but we are actually reducing spending.

The Appropriations Committee is the only committee in this Congress that is actually reducing spending. They are tough choices, but we have been making those tough choices. I wish the rest of Congress would also.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho has 3½ minutes remaining.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I would just reiterate that I oppose this amendment that would defund the National Endowment for the Humanities. I thank the chair for his eloquent remarks about the importance of it in Idaho.

Idaho and Maine have a lot in common. Our potatoes are so much better, but other than that, we really could see eye to eye on so many issues. Sorry, I am sure their potatoes are perfectly fine.

This misguided amendment would significantly hinder support for high-quality projects and programs that reach every single State and territory and benefit millions of Americans.

NEH is a very unique source of funding for a wide range of local, nonprofit institutions and organizations across the country. This money goes to our States and our local organizations. These grants strengthen teaching and learning in the schools and colleges. They facilitate research and original scholarship, provide opportunities for lifelong learning, preserve and provide access to cultural and educational resources, and strengthen the institutional base of the humanities.

My colleague on the other side of the aisle who proposed this amendment says he doesn't really see the value of it and goes about to disregard some of the programs that are being funded through this. The fact is that sometimes we need to use literature, history, or the arts to talk about difficult topics. You may not think it is important for us to talk about climate change but, in fact, millions of young people, in fact millions of people in this country, are very worried about that and want to talk about it and think about how we can come with very diverse ideas to a solution that works for all of us.

The same with our diversity and equity issues. These are tough topics, and my colleague on the other side of the aisle would just have them eliminated, sweep them under the rug. Yet, we have the opportunity to use our great literature and the history of this country and the lessons that we have learned to have those conversations.

I don't know what planet this amendment comes from; someplace where these issues aren't important. Here they are very important. These programs are used by American veterans, by American senior citizens, and young people in our schools. They are so widely used in large and small communities, and they are good investments in our communities. These awards stimulate significant participation and commitment by local and private partners. They generate more money to do exactly what we are doing, so we should be doing more for the NEH, not less.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this misguided amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. ROUZER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 62 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 172, strike lines 1 through 11 and insert the following:

EXEMPTION TO COASTAL BARRIER RESTRICTIONS FOR SHORELINE BORROW SOURCES

SEC. 458. Section 6 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) BORROW SOURCE.—Section 5 shall not apply to Federal expenditures or financial assistance for the use of a borrow source located within the System if such borrow source, or a portion thereof, has been used as a borrow source by a coastal storm risk management project at least once prior to December 31, 2008.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment simply makes a technical change to the underlying language suggested by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Natural Resources Committee. To be specific of what those changes are, it takes the word ''borrow site'' and changes it to ''borrow source,'' and then takes the phrase ''for a period of more than 15 years'' and replaces it with ''at least once prior to December 31, 2008.''

There literally is no change to the substance of the underlying text. This is just an accommodation of the request of the Army Corps of Engineers.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. NEHLS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 63 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 192, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Park Service to place any limitation on the number of air tours at national parks.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, my amendment prohibits the National Park Service from placing any limitation on the number of air tours at our Nation's parks. There are over 45,000 commercial scenic air tours over our national parks every year. These air tour operators provide that breathtaking experience for visitors that should remain, if not even increase.

I have been following this issue for quite some time now, and I don't think people really fully understand what is going on here. Two decades ago, Congress passed the National Park Air Tourism Act which required the National Park Service and the Federal Aviation Administration to work together to develop air tourism management plans for any park that had 50 or more annual air tours over its landscape.

□ 1330

After 20 years of bickering and bureaucratic incompetence, jurisdictional fights between Federal agencies, and the actions of what we would see in a kindergarten, neither the National Park Service nor the FAA had completed their congressional mandate.

An effort was spearheaded by radical environmentalists whose sole goal is to end air tours because they think noise ruins the experience of visitors and the animals who live there.

As a result of these efforts, in 2019, a court ordered that any park hosting 50 or more sightseeing air tours a year develop a management plan by August 2022. Twenty-four parks are named in the resulting court order, and some of these parks developed plans that will drastically reduce the number of air tours or outright ban them.

This is completely nuts. Did they depose an elk or a moose or a trout and find that these air tours offend them? Give me a break.

These air tours are not reserved for the millionaire and billionaire class, as some of my colleagues like to pretend. They are utilized by families, the disabled, the elderly, and middle-class Americans.

I will also point out that the level of noise from our air tours is decreasing every year with technological advances and investments from our air tour operators, not to mention many of the flights fly at an altitude that people on the ground wouldn't even notice.

If there are any Democratic staffers or Members listening to this right now, I would like them to answer this question. We hear a lot of talk about fairness, equity, and civil rights, but if we reduce or phase out air tours, then what is your plan for the disabled or the elderly? How are they supposed to traverse these landscapes? Where is the fairness there?

Air tour operators offer a crucial alternative for individuals who cannot easily walk the often treacherous terrain of our national parks. I understand some of these more radical environmentalists believe these flights disrupt the natural landscape and experience because of noise, but what about the families that have children who are disabled or those who want grandma and grandpa to participate in that family vacation? Who is advocating for them? Where is the sympathy for them? And who the hell are we to deny them that experience?

Let's do the right thing and save our air tours and ensure access for our elderly and the disabled by supporting my amendment.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, first, let me say that I am not totally opposed to what the gentleman is trying to do. I think these air tours are important, but I think it is wrong to say they can't place any limitations on them.

The gentleman raises the point that they have been trying to address this for a number of years, and so far, they haven't been able to do it. I think that they need to be able to do that, and the Park Service ought to be able to look at the number of air tours.

I am not opposed to air tours. I think they are a great thing. I have taken a few of them. The reality is that completely eliminating the Park Service's ability to make reasonable limitations on these, I think, is the wrong way to go. It goes too far, but I understand what the gentleman is trying to say and what he is trying to do. I just don't think we can go this far.

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

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, these tours are very important. In fact, the gentleman from Texas talked about the technology. In the Grand Canyon, they have this quiet technology where you can barely hear them on the ground.

There are limitations on these tours already in many of the parks. The problem here is the bureaucracy can't help the private sector. I love the gentleman's aspect about no limitations because that is going to make it happen. It is going to make it happen because they are going to try to put limitations on them.

This makes sure that everybody has the opportunity to experience these. On top of that, air tours require no ground-based infrastructure at the park, which expands accessibility without the need for roads, trails, signs, bathrooms, garbage cans, or other services. These are important.

They also generate a sizable amount of money because every tour generates some kind of fee back to the Federal Government. At $34 trillion and growing, I think we could all use a little bit of that extra money.

If you look at it from the eyes of a businessman and allowing these air tours to help out, you are going to find out that America is singing ''Zip-a-Dee-Doo-Dah'' all day long, seeing the beautiful landscapes.

Mr. Chair, I join with my friend from Texas and say please vote for this amendment.

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Chair, I couldn't agree more with my colleague from Arizona.

The only ones against this, it appears, are the environmentalists because I haven't talked to a moose or an elk or a trout that has found these tours offensive.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 64 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 193, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to promulgate new

rules that the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget finds has resulted in or is likely to result in—

(1) an annual effect on the economy of $100,000,000 or more;

(2) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or

(3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, since the Biden administration took office, in just the first 2 years, they implemented or imposed costs on the American public exceeding $300 billion.

Mr. Chairman, when I was in school, I learned there were three branches of government. There was the judicial branch, executive branch, and legislative branch. Apparently, there is a fourth branch of government, and it is the bureaucrats. It is this entity out there that is writing rules, writing regulations, and imposing costs on American families—I will say it again—to the tune of over $300 billion in just the first 2 years of this administration.

What does that look like at home? It looks like regulations that are killing small businesses. The U.S. Census Bureau has quantified that one in every four households in America has had to choose among costs like groceries, utility bills, gasoline for their cars, or medical costs.

These are false choices, Mr. Chairman. American families shouldn't have to choose among costs like that. These are necessities. Again, we shouldn't have to choose between groceries, utility costs, and things like rent and a mortgage.

The average American family is paying 40 percent more right now for energy costs like gasoline and utility bills because of the policies of this administration.

What our amendment does is it simply restores the role of Congress, the role of Representatives. It says that any new regulation that is estimated or quantified to cost in excess of $100 billion cannot move forward without actual action by the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I think that this is a commonsense amendment. I think it is consistent with what the Founders intended the role of their Representatives to be. It is consistent with what the Founders intended as the role of the legislative branch of Congress, that we have a role in ensuring that regulations being carried out are consistent with congressional intent and that we are not going to go out there and impose taxes, fees, or bureaucratic red tape on American families when they can afford it the least right now.

The Ways and Means Committee has estimated that 17.4 percent is the percent that inflation has gone up under this administration, the additional cost being placed on American families. We cannot allow this mysterious fourth branch of government that has no accountability to continue to impose costs on American families.

Again, this restores the role of the branch of government that we all are here to represent. It restores the functionality of Congress.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill rider that sadly shows that the extreme Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

In 2012, before the Bush tax cuts, the Congressional Budget Office showed revenues exceeding primary spending for the next 65 years and that debt as a percent of GDP would decline indefinitely.

Since then, tax cut extensions and the Trump tax cuts have added $10 trillion to the debt to date, and their cost will increase enough over time to account for the entire long-term growth in debt ratio. Remember, those benefits are disproportionately enjoyed by the wealthy.

If we want to truly protect the American taxpayer, we should be marking up bills at the levels agreed to between the President and Speaker MCCARTHY and signed into law in the Fiscal Responsibility Act rather than bringing the government to the verge of a shutdown and now marking up bills that just don't just break the deal but obliterate it and cut crucial domestic investments.

Let's get serious about passing bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman's comments. Unfortunately, those comments aren't really relevant to this amendment.

Let's be clear on what this amendment does. It prevents agencies from imposing regulations that exceed a compliance cost of $100 million or more.

If the gentlewoman is concerned about spending and debts and deficits, I share those concerns with her. As a matter of fact, as a result of this administration's legislation like the CHIPS Act, IRA, ARP, and the infrastructure bill, an additional $10 trillion in spending has been incurred as a result of their reckless and irresponsible actions.

Mr. Chair, what that translates to is that 50 cents of every dollar we are going to borrow over the next 10 years is going to go to pay interest on the debt. Over the next 10 years, we are going to spend $10 trillion on interest payments on the debt.

Mr. Chairman, you represent areas in Ohio. I represent areas of Louisiana. We have representation here for Idaho and Maine. We have constituents that have real needs. We are flushing money down the toilet by putting $10 trillion just toward interest payments.

This helps to improve the efficiency of the Federal Government. It is complementary to the deregulatory agenda that we saw under the previous administration.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 65 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 193, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Rock Springs RMP Revision, Wyoming, referred to in the notice of availability titled ''Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Rock Springs RMP Revision, Wyoming'' published by the Bureau of Land Management on August 18, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 56654).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chair, today, I rise in support of my amendment, which prohibits the BLM from finalizing its draft Rock Springs resource management plan, the purpose of which is to severely restrict livestock grazing, mining, energy development, recreation, and other activities on 3.6 million acres of land in southwestern Wyoming.

The BLM is required to update its resource management plans approximately every 10 years. The Rock Springs field office began the process of updating its own plan in 2011 in accordance with FLPMA.

The proposed RMP contains four alternatives for the planning area, including alternative A, which keeps the current management plan in place; the BLM's preferred plan, alternative B,

which would have tremendous negative consequences for Wyoming and the Nation as a whole; alternative C, which severely restricts recreational activities; and alternative D, which provides a better balance between various uses but still substantially impacts the activities of key contributors to Wyoming's economy, such as our trona mining and existing oil and gas operations.

Contrary to the very purpose of the BLM, it has chosen the most restrictive, the most draconian, and the least scientifically defensible plan—the one that Wyomingites are the most opposed to—as its preference, that being alternative B.

In total, under BLM's preferred alternative B, about 2.5 million acres would not be available for new rights-of-way. This would be an increase of more than 480 percent in acreage off-limits to important things like power lines, pipelines, and maintaining roads.

The draft RMP restricts the use of vehicles on millions of acres of land, restricts recreation, cuts livestock grazing, destroys our trona industry, and severely restricts our ability to explore for and produce oil, gas, and coal.

BLM's alternative B is a nonstarter and will have severe impacts on the economy of not only Wyoming but the Nation. It will impact our food supply.

It is for these reasons that I have introduced my amendment to defund the BLM's efforts to finalize or implement the RMP as a whole.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1345

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New Mexico is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chair, the Republicans' Interior Appropriations bill attacks our environment and the opportunity for our prosperity in communities that have historically been left behind. This bill stands in stark contrast to Democratic values and priorities.

Last Congress, the Democratic House, Senate, and President recognized that for too long rural communities have lost jobs, people, and economic vibrancy.

As someone from and representing rural communities, changing this trajectory is my purpose and my passion in Congress. It is also my duty to bring rural voices to this Chamber, especially at times when Republicans' extreme bills will hurt our precious rural communities.

I know many of my colleagues in this room are also concerned about the rural communities where they live, yet rather than investing in places of promise, Republicans are using their appropriation bills to undermine that promise.

Indeed, their Interior-Environment bill cuts programs from the Inflation Reduction Act, our landmark law that we passed last year that marked the largest climate investment in U.S. history. They want to cut that Act by $9.4 billion. This includes slashing the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund by $7.8 billion.

That fund allows us to address the climate crisis while investing in jobs and capital improvements in rural America and other communities across the country that have been left behind. This program is an opportunity to remedy decades of underinvestment and to protect our beautiful lands, our beautiful environment, for generations.

I hear my Republican colleagues talk a lot about energy independence, yet they attack the programs that would actually help us achieve energy independence, true energy independence, not relying on foreign oil and Russia and others who would control the prices that we pay at home. We also know that pollution especially hurts the same communities that we fail to invest in, communities that are often places where Latinos and other people of color live.

This bill does not attack that pollution. Instead, it cuts $1.4 billion needed to address environmental health impacts. It tells those communities that they are not a priority. It tells them that we are not going to make things right for their health or for the environment. What is worse is that this bill cuts funding for the environmental agencies and council that work to protect our environment and public health, because health is directly tied to environmental pollution.

Last Congress, Democrats made historic investments in rural America's infrastructure, the most investments since the New Deal and the rural electrification program. In contrast, in the extreme Interior bill, Republicans would roll back all that progress. We can't face the climate crisis on a 1991 EPA budget, which is what this bill would do.

For these reasons, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill.

My amendment would strike the four provisions of the bill that cut programs for the Inflation Reduction Act, including the $7.8 billion cuts from EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. It would also cut $1.4 billion to the Environmental and Climate Justice Grants—I would make sure that those were not cut; all remaining funding from the Council on Environmental Quality for environmental and climate data collection and ''efficient and effective;'' and all remaining funding for the National Park System for deferred maintenance.

We know our parks need the care that they deserve. They are America's promise, and we are ignoring them and letting them deteriorate.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD the text of my amendment.

Ms. Leger Fernandez moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4821 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

Strike sections 438, 439, 474, and 475.

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Chairman, none of the responses from my colleague on the other side had anything to do with the amendment before us, so I am going to proceed with the statistics related to this particular RMP.

The RMP severely restricts vehicle access, including 4,500 miles of routes to all uses, while removing an additional 10,000 miles of routes from the transportation network.

This draft RMP designates 1.8 million acres out of 3.6 million acres as areas of critical environmental concern without any congressional input whatsoever.

Perhaps what is most disheartening and disturbing and illegal about this RMP is the fact that it has ignored not only stakeholder input over the past 12 years, but the input and analysis undertaken and completed by the BLM personnel in the Rock Springs district's office.

The administration has proven time and again that its primary agenda is to push forward with the radical Green New Deal, as we just heard from my colleague on the other side, and that it views the opinions of unelected bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., over the citizens of this country, and that it does not care whether its actions actually work in the real world or cause severe damage.

In addition to the fact that alternative B is just plain bad on its face, it was also adopted in violation of FLPMA and NEPA. According to a former BLM engineer who worked in the Rock Springs field office on this very RMP, most of the research and work went into studying and pursuing alternative D. What does that mean? The most controversial alternative, the alternative that the BLM is now seeking to impose on Wyoming, was never adequately evaluated.

Alternative C, which includes heavy recreational restrictions, also had little time and little review. The lack of planning and analysis and input related to alternative B exposes the fact that this is a political decision that is not based on the real-life situation in the Rock Springs district, but more related to the idea of blocking any access to our natural resources for the things that we have historically used them for.

Mr. Chair, we have historically balanced our energy development, land use recreation, wildlife management, and grazing, and we have done it well. Come to Wyoming. It is a beautiful State. We have been able to balance all of these interests and, in the process,

become the largest producer of trona in the United States, raised hundreds of thousands of head of cattle and sheep, and produced massive amounts of coal and oil and gas to power this country, all the while protecting our habitat, our air quality, our water quality, and our very way of life.

I am proud of Wyoming producers, ranchers, and recreationists and what they have created, and we cannot allow BLM to destroy it.

It was said the other day by a reporter that this BLM RMP takes the public off public lands. I couldn't have said it better.

Mr. Chairman, we have seen this kind of thing happen across the interior West, including with the Bears Ears designation in Utah, and others in Colorado and Arizona. We need to put a stop to this effort to block our access, use, and management of our resources.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which would prevent any funds from going towards implementing this monstrosity of a plan.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MRS. HARSHBARGER

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. FALLON). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 66 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 193, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for the United States Board on Geographic Names.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee.

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Chairman, the Democrats have been hard at work revising American history, from the removal of statues to renaming military bases. They truly believe they can and should erase the history and progress we have made since our Nation was founded for their own political benefit.

When Secretary Haaland took over as Secretary of the Interior, she immediately made a point to politicize the Board on Geographic Names through deeming the word ''squaw'' as derogatory. This would entail removing any word containing squaw from any geographic landmark or unincorporated town, resulting in the town of Squawberry in Tennessee's First District to be renamed as Partridgeberry.

I am standing here to argue that the Federal Government has no business renaming towns and erasing our history. This is blatant government overreach, and we should not allow our government to continue to force our revisionist history upon my constituents or anybody else's constituents.

I don't believe the Founding Fathers viewed historical revision as a key function of our government. Changing the name of small towns throughout America, such as Squawberry, is entirely unnecessary.

When historical revisionists are given an inch, they will take a mile. How long will it be until the Department of the Interior decides to remove the mission of Washington or Jefferson from geographic landmarks? I don't trust this administration to act in good faith. They have politicized vast swaths of the government, and the Board on Geographic Names is yet just another victim of those seeking to use our government and its agencies as tools to further their own agenda.

For these reasons, I believe we must prohibit the funding on the Board on Geographic Names and put an end to this woke revisionist policy being forced upon the American public.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit all funds to the United States Board on Geographic Names. The U.S. Board on Geographic Names is a Federal body created in 1890 and established in its present form by public law in 1947 to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government. The Board is comprised of representatives of Federal agencies concerned with geographic information, population, ecology, and management of public lands.

In this age of geographic information systems, the internet, and homeland defense, geographic names data are even more important. The Board works with Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, and more than 50 nations have some type of national names authority.

My Republican colleagues should be focused on creating bills that will garner bipartisan support and become law, not prohibiting funding for a board that helps surveyors, mapmakers, and scientists, and serves the Federal Government and the public as a central authority to which name problems, name inquiries, name changes, and new name proposals can be directed.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

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

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Mr. Chairman, I go back to my original statement. The Federal Government has no business renaming towns and erasing our history. That should be left to local and State entities to decide.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I am not an authority on this, but my understanding is that the Federal Government could not rename a town in a State. The Federal Government has authority on public lands on names that are related to public property.

I am very pleased that we have Secretary Deb Haaland as the Secretary of Interior right now, and I respect the fact that we have someone, for the first time ever, who is a member of a Tribe. Secretary Haaland has made a statement that using the word ''squaw'' is offensive to Native American Tribes, and I fully agree with her, and many people in my own State agree with her and have changed those names, but, in this particular case, I don't believe that the Department of the Interior can arbitrarily rename a town in any State in the Nation.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 67 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 193, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the establishment or modification of a national monument in Colusa County, California, under chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906'').

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

□ 1400

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chair, in 1906, the Antiquities Act was passed by Congress to give the President authority to declare our national monuments were historical landmarks and structures. But this act required that declaration be confined to the smallest possible area to do a given job. In 2023, we see the original intent of this bill has become almost unrecognizable.

Much like Congress has experienced and the American people have experienced with the Clean Water Act and

the definition of the waters of the United States, the executive branch has continually run wild with the authority Congress at one time had granted it.

While the Clean Water Act was used by both the Obama and Biden administration in an attempt to put all water under the jurisdiction of bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., so too has the Antiquities Act been used to take vast tracks of land, especially in the Western United States, out of consideration for economic development and responsible land management, such as for fire.

Some of the early drafts of the Antiquities Act even mentioned a total limitation of any monuments to 640 acres. A limitation on monument size, 640 acres was the original draft. That is only one square mile.

By contrast, in August President Biden designated new lands to the Grand Canyon totaling nearly 1 million acres. That would be approximately 1,500 square miles.

When President Teddy Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act into law, he did so believing it would allow the U.S. to honor its history and protect public lands. All good things.

Today, when word of a new national monument reaches an area, such as my area in northern California, my constituents in Colusa County didn't react with hope or an appreciation of history in this particular instance. Instead, they reacted with anger, frustration, or even fear of what it will mean for lands in their areas.

For example, will the Federal Government still perform necessary forest and land management? That is an issue we deal with continuously. As we saw in my district in 2021, we had a 1-million-acre fire known as the Dixie fire due to lack of forest service management on Federal land.

And another question would be: Can we still allow for recreation on these lands?

Mr. Chairman, this body has allowed the executive branch to take too much of our authority away from Congress. The abuse of the Antiquities Act is just the latest in a long line of white flags Congress has flown against the President.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the use of any Federal funds to establish or modify any national monuments under the Antiquities Act within Colusa County, California. Now, I am very sorry that my colleague on the other side of the aisle feels this way. I appreciate being able to serve on the Agriculture Committee with him. We often have areas on agreement, but on this, we disagree.

The Antiquities Act provides the President with the authority to designate national monuments in order to protect the objects of historic or scientific interest. This amendment inappropriately restricts the President's ability to declare a national monument in specific parts of the country. Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have used this authority to increase the protection of special Federal lands.

In our State, we are particularly pleased that a previous President declared the Katahdin Woods and Waters as a national monument. And we are very glad about the way it has been managed and the fact that it is an important resource to our State. This bill would go against 100 years of American tradition to protect the Nation's cultural and natural resources. The Antiquities Act represents an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. Congress should not stand in the way of these achievements.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the thoughts by my good colleague from Maine, and I appreciate her.

In this particular case, we are limiting, relative to the whole country, a small area. This affects several thousand acres, not the entire country. The President's whole powers are in one county in my district, Colusa County in northern California. They have asked not to be included in this monument because it would limit their ability to do important things, such as manage the land for fire danger or recreation. It is really rather sparse land in that area. It is good for deer hunting.

So what is it you really need a monument for? If you are going to do extensive things like mining, drilling, putting in pipelines or power lines, you already have to get permits for those. And it takes the mines we are going to need in this country if we are going to electrify everything, they take 20 years to get a mine made. But that is not even proposed in this area. It is simply to have a little autonomy in the area.

Now, when it wasn't affecting Colusa County, the locals there weren't particularly against the moment as it didn't affect their county. After an additional portion got drawn in, they said, Well, wait a minute. This is our county. We already have difficulty in this rural county with revenue and being able to do the things we need to do in a rural economy, in an agriculture economy or what little tourism they can get out that way too, they are having that option taken away from them.

With the monument, you basically can't do anything on the land, including in many cases, mechanized forest firefighting. You have to go out with hand tools in some of these areas. And so, it just means the fire gets bigger. It just means less options for locals.

I thought the Antiquities Act was supposed to be preserving things for the people's enjoyment, not completely cutting them off. That is why we are so strongly opposed to this being added to Colusa County in this instance here.

With that, I still oppose. I appreciate being able to work over on the other side with Senator PADILLA's office on this conversation in moving forward to say, Let us have our autonomy in our areas of northern California where we don't think a monument works for us in order to manage the land as needed.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MS. MALLIOTAKIS.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 68 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 193, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the National Park Service to enact the terms of NPS Lease#L-GATE912-2023, as executed on September 15, 2023.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Chair, my amendment would prohibit any funding from being used by the National Park Service to enact the terms of the lease to house migrants at Floyd Bennett Field in the Gateway National Recreation Area in Brooklyn, New York, where our Mayor Eric Adams, has setup a tent city for over 2,000 migrants with little supervision. Turning our Federal parks into encampments for un-vetted migrants from all over the world is unsafe, and it is unfair to the surrounding communities and the taxpayers being forced to foot the bill.

There have already been dozens of arrests at existing shelters in New York City, stabbings, DUIs, and other horrific incidents. And it is wrong that our mayor continues to misinterpret New York City's right to shelter decree, which was intended for homeless New Yorkers, not citizens of other countries.

Today, as a matter a fact, there is a group of big city Democrat mayors here in Washington, including Mayor Adams, scheduled to meet with the White House for what I assume is a request for more money to add more shelters and more encampments through our cities.

Mr. Chairman, President Biden and congressional Democrats in Congress

have no intention to stop the flow of migrants at our border. And Congress cannot and will not continue to fund this insanity.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment since the Senate refuses to pass our H.R. 2 bill, which would provide border security and stop this unsustainable and unsafe flow.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would block New York City from completing the terms of its lease agreement with the National Park Service, and it offers no solution for those seeking refuge.

This amendment would put up yet another obstacle for the residents of New York City as they try to address this unique challenge.

We should be looking for ways to help both residents of the city and the migrants as they navigate the often complicated and lengthy immigration process.

I know a little something about this challenge the cities are facing because while I don't represent New York City, I represent Portland, Maine, and other cities in Maine that have had a large influx of asylees coming to our State. Now, we are a very welcoming State, but we have some of the same challenges with finding sufficient housing for people while they are navigating this difficult process of asylum seeking.

Now let's just remember, we are a welcoming nation. Asylum seekers are coming from war-torn countries, from political challenges, and the process of seeking asylum can take a very long time. In my State, we have some of the same challenges trying to find sufficient housing.

I want to say that we can't forget the fact that, again, we are a welcoming nation. We are a welcoming State, and we are a nation of immigrants.

I don't know about my colleague across the aisle, but I am very fortunate that my grandfather had the opportunity to come to this country. And that allowed my family to be a part of the American Dream.

So many of the people who are coming here today are leaving, as I said, difficult political situations, war-torn nations, with real challenges to get here. Our immigration process is lengthy. They are, for the most part, legal asylum seekers. They need to go through a long court process.

If, in fact, she really wanted to do something that would significantly change the amount of time that people have to be in shelters or in housing, perhaps—I know it is on another bill—she could support my bill to reduce the amount of time that asylum seekers have to wait to get their work permits so that they could more rapidly go to work, so that they weren't waiting in shelters, in tents, in other places.

I don't know about your State, but in mine our chamber of commerce is constantly asking for more workers. We are constantly behind in having sufficient people to do the work. So to say that we do not want to welcome these people who come from war-torn nations and difficult political situations, and that we don't want to find a way to accommodate them, we should be looking for ways to speed up the process to make sure that people can go to work, and so that they can make sure that they can move forward and become those extremely responsible and hard-working members of American society that they choose to be.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Chair, I will respond by saying that we are a welcoming nation. We are a welcoming city. My parents are immigrants, as well.

However, nobody was required to pay for their housing—my parents did not move into a park that the mayor created to be an encampment—taking that away from the taxpayers.

I simply say that we need to have individuals who want to come to this country follow the rules, follow the law, and that is the big difference here. The President has created a crisis. It is of his own making with his open border policies.

You mention war-torn countries, but there are over 120 different countries that are being represented, not to mention it is just completely unsustainable. I am not just talking about the 6 million that you mentioned that applied for asylum. I am sure you know that more than half of those asylum cases were denied in court. I think that is an important thing to point out, which means that they are abusing the asylum process to gain entry into our country.

My office, in particular, has helped nearly 100 people become U.S. citizens. I am very proud of that. It may be more than anybody else in this Chamber, quite frankly. We did it for the people who followed the rules, did everything right, have been waiting in line and unfortunately, got stuck in our bureaucracy because now they are being shoved to the back of the line because, as you know, those individuals coming over the border are taken up first before anybody else, which is completely unfair to those who have come here legally.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I participated and went up to New York to see this site. There are 2,200 men in a camp right next to soccer fields, right next to ice-skating rinks. There is going to be a problem here. In fact, just a couple weeks after that, it flooded. This whole area flooded.

So New York City is going to take a national park—this is the first time this has ever happened or occurred—they don't do a NEPA; they don't do full evaluations, but they are going to turn 2,200 military-aged men into this shelter.

They are higher than a kite if they think that there are not going to be problems. That is what the gentlewoman wants. She wants to have the same things done at this time, at this place as any other place it would be done, such as a NEPA. This is not a good idea to do this in this area. It is going to have a harmful effect on those kids, those children that participate there.

So I agree with the young lady from New York. This is a bad idea. Bad timing. Bad place. Let's follow the rules.

□ 1415

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Chair, I would just add that the gentleman made a good point in saying that there has been significant flooding at this particular site. If you care about migrants and care about their safety, there was nearly a foot of water following the recent rainstorms at this site. I don't know how you expect to have these tents set up and people living in that condition. That is number one. Number two, there is also a fire safety issue. Even the legal aid society, by the way, has come out against this particular encampment because they don't feel that it is safe for the inhabitants.

The other point that was brought up about the NEPA process is a very important one. I always hear my colleagues on the other side talk about protecting the environment, yet they are turning a blind eye right now to when the environmental review process is not being fulfilled. There wasn't an environmental assessment. There wasn't anything done to evaluate this, which is why they probably didn't know that such flooding would exist.

Once again, it is unsafe for everybody involved. It is not the responsibility of the taxpayer. It is going to cost them $15 billion to have these encampments. We shouldn't be doing this. Let's pass H.R. 2 and secure our border.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I am very sorry. I fully sympathize with the city of New York and the many challenges they are facing in managing this influx of people.

As I have said, I have had numerous conversations, whether it is the mayor of my own city of Portland or the city council or the many people who are working hard in social service agencies to make sure that we continue to be a welcoming country; that the asylum seekers who are legally in our country but waiting for the long process of their asylum application to be approved or denied, to get through that process, that they require housing.

I will just say a couple of things. I am sorry also that New York City recently had to experience the foot of water, but I encourage my colleagues to stop opposing measures to reduce the impact of climate change. Once again, they are turning their head at the things that are going to continue to happen more and more to some of our biggest cities in the country and rural areas, as well.

I also recommend that people don't have to stay in shelters for so long if we would only let them go to work. We have a provision for asylum seekers to get a work permit, but right now it takes 180 days. Why not just shorten it down to 30 days. When you are concerned about the cost of this and the cost of people going to work, we can make sure they go to work. I have talked to so many asylum seekers and their families. They are so anxious to go to work, and we have a worker shortage. This is one thing it seems like we could agree upon on both sides of the aisle.

I have no idea if you block this particular park in New York City, what you are going to do to solve this problem. This seems to me like just a mean-spirited attempt to try to turn away people who have nowhere else to turn, who are anxious to become workers in our society, and who need to go through a lengthy process. We could shorten that process.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 70 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 193, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 493. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to take any of the actions described as a ''backstop'' in the December 29, 2009, letter from the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to the States in the Watershed and the District of Columbia in response to the development or implementation of a State's watershed implementation and referred to in enclosure B of such letter.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits the use of funds to take retaliatory actions against States that fall short of their EPA-mandated pollutant reduction goals. Importantly, this amendment would not prevent the EPA from working with States to restore the Chesapeake Bay.

For context, in 1985, the States in the Chesapeake Bay region recognized the need to address pollutants in the bay, and through their own initiative, came together to conduct clean-up efforts. These State-driven efforts were largely successful. Water quality improved almost 50 percent from 1985 until 2010.

However, in 2010, the EPA seized the States' authority to determine their own method of compliance and threatened to take over the water quality plans if the States failed to comply.

States are not inferior agents to the Federal Government. States are not servants to the Federal Government. This 2010 power grab, known as the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, directly contradicts the intent of the Clean Water Act, directly contradicts it. The Clean Water Act clearly acknowledges State authority in water quality and requires cooperation, not coercion, between the States and the Federal Government.

Now, these coercive methods have been tried and have failed. Water quality has not improved since the federalization of bay clean-up efforts.

It is imperative that we return the rights of the States to make their own water quality decisions and restore the local control that has been shown to improve water quality, to be effective, because the future of the bay depends on it.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would allow those who pollute the Chesapeake Bay to ignore the Environmental Protection Agency's water quality standards.

Restoring the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed continues to be a priority. The EPA established mandatory water quality standards, and Congress has approved over $1 billion for the Chesapeake Bay program to help States, localities, and businesses meet those standards. This amendment would jeopardize that funding and have devastating effects on the health of the bay.

This amendment is not about the well-being of Virginia, Maryland, and the surrounding States. It is about the fact that some industrial operators don't think they should be responsible for controlling the pollution they dump into our rivers and streams across the country.

The courts have sided with the EPA on this matter.

For more than 35 years, the regional partnership created through the Chesapeake Bay program has sought to restore and protect the Nation's largest and most productive estuary.

This amendment would undermine decades of work and have lasting damaging effects to the health of the bay and the economy that it supports.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I remind the gentlewoman and everybody that Pennsylvania and the other States are not ignoring the requirements. As I said, while they were working together without Federal involvement, without the coercive activity of the EPA, water quality was actually improving. It was actually when the Federal Government got involved that things stopped. It hasn't improved since that time. It worked until the Federal Government got involved with their coercive activity, and then it stopped.

This would just allow the States to go back to collaborative efforts, with the Federal Government, with the EPA, without the heavy hand of Damocles' sword hanging over their head trying to force them to do something that apparently and obviously is ineffective. It is ineffective.

We all have the same goal, to clean up the bay. The States have agreed on their own to do this, and they have been effective. What is not effective is the Federal Government's coercive activity. This amendment seeks to remove the ability for that coercive activity so that the requirement is just to work with the States to do what works and works well.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 71 OFFERED BY MR. ARRINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 71 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

SALINA MUCKET AND MEXICAN FAWNSFOOT

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Salina Mucket and Mexican Fawnsfoot and Designation of Critical Habitat'' (88 Fed. Reg. 47952; published July 25, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) and a

Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, I rise to encourage my colleagues to support my amendment to the appropriations for the Department of the Interior to prohibit any funds from being used to finalize President Biden's proposed rule which would list two species of mussels in the Rio Grande River as ''endangered'' and their habitat as ''critical.''

Unfortunately, it appears to me that our President cares more about the Mexican mussel and protecting this critical habitat than protecting the American people against violent Mexican drug cartels who he has ceded control of our border to.

The only critical habitat that is endangered along the Rio Grande—I can say this as a Texan who has been there multiple times—are the people in the communities living alongside the Rio Grande because of the deluge of people, crime, and drugs pouring into our communities not only in Texas but throughout the country.

It is clear and evident to everyone in this country that our President has failed in his first and most important job, to provide for the common defense, to enforce the laws of the land, and to secure our sovereign border.

Eight million people have crossed our border illegally. Just in this past year, almost 3.5 million, a record. Last month, 270,000, a record. Record drug flow. Record migrant deaths. Record abuses and humanitarian crimes.

Title 8 of the U.S. Code says that no citizen can induce someone to break the law and they cannot harbor lawbreakers, but that is exactly what is going on. In title 8 of the Federal code, they call it aiding and abetting criminals. That is what our Federal Government, under our Commander in Chief and CEO, President Biden, is sanctioning and legitimizing.

Thankfully, there is a section in the Constitution, Article I, Section 10, that affirms that States have the sovereign right of self-defense. When there is an invasion or States experience imminent danger such that will not permit delay, they have the sovereign right to protect themselves.

Here is the deal. President Biden isn't only abdicating his first and most important responsibility as President and Commander in Chief, he is infringing on States like Texas and their right to defend themselves and their citizens.

This is the case with this Mexican mussel. He is harassing our Governor and State leaders as they desperately try to do what he has failed to do, and that is secure our sovereign border and protect the citizens of Texas.

Mr. President, if you want to protect mussels in the Rio Grande River, stop illegal crossings, not the buoys in the States that are desperately trying to protect their citizens.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history. More than 1 million species are currently threatened with extinction, many within decades.

This amendment seeks to legislate species status rather than providing species with the protections they are afforded under the Endangered Species Act, our principle conservation law, and would potentially increase litigation regarding the government's responsibility to implement the statutory requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law. We can have a legitimate debate on how to best manage our border and how to handle these issues, but that belongs in the Homeland Security bill and not here under this and not talking about the Endangered Species Act.

The best available scientific and commercial information—not politics—should determine whether a species is listed as threatened or endangered. This amendment circumvents the rigorous process that is in place to make these determinations, as well as the role of public input.

Historical range for these species was throughout the mainstem Rio Grande and select major tributaries in Texas and Mexico but today have been reduced to a single population that occupies only a fraction of this area.

Human activities that threaten and diminish animal habitats, pollute nature, and accelerate global warming are driving species extinction and creating unhealthy ecosystems.

When we lose a species, impacts reverberate throughout ecosystems and we all suffer because our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

□ 1430

Defunding the Service's ability to list species would work against the clear intent of the Endangered Species Act and would further litigation by outside groups on both sides.

It would also undercut the Service's ability to work collaboratively with Tribes, other Federal agencies, States, local communities, and landowners to conserve this species.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and protect vulnerable species so future generations benefit from a world with healthy ecosystems and robust biodiversity.

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, I find it rich with irony that the President decides, in this administration, after Governor Abbott and our State leaders—in a desperate attempt to protect their citizens and our sovereign border as a result of the failure and abdication of border security, which is a national security issue and a responsibility of our Federal Government—put out these buoy barriers to prevent people from taking the dangerous trek across the river and to uphold the law of the land.

Here comes our President, who I think—and I hate to impugn such bad motives to our President, but I think he is more concerned about appeasing the open border left than he actually is about the Mexican mussel, quite frankly. He didn't care that there were millions of people crossing the border illegally, trampling this very ''critical habitat'' of the Mexican mussel.

Never once was that an issue for the Secretary of the Interior or this administration until Texans decided to stand up and fight for the safety of their citizens and to again honor and uphold the rule of law and our sovereignty as a State.

That is an indication that maybe this President isn't quite concerned about critical habitat.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. BENTZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 72 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the establishment of a national monument in Malheur County, Oregon, under chapter 3203 of title 54, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906'').

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the Department of the Interior from using appropriated funds for any purpose having to do with establishing, under the Antiquities Act, a national monument in Malheur County, Oregon.

Malheur County is part of my congressional district, and it is huge, almost 10,000 square miles in size. As you can see from this picture to my right, this county is 145 times the size of Washington, D.C. It is sparsely populated, but the people who live and work

there understand the value and importance of protecting the land. Why? Because many are second, third, and fourth generations who have spent their lives earning a living in the most challenging of arid locations, knowing from hard experience that the only way to survive is to live in harmony with the land.

Back in 2015, a small group of mostly urban activists funded by recreational sportswear companies tried to convince the Obama administration that it should use the Antiquities Act to abruptly impose a national monument designation on 2.5 million acres of the 6.3 million acres making up Malheur County. That is about 40 percent of the county's entire area.

This picture beside me shows the typical type of land that makes up this 2.5 million acres. Almost 200 miles of the canyon seen cutting through the sagebrush flats in this picture are already protected with scenic river designations. We don't need a monument stacked on top of those designations.

Much of the 2.5 million acre area is covered by sagebrush and extremely dry. The widely separated springs and ephemeral trickles of water trying to pass as streams in this vast environmentally fragile area are generally the site of ranch headquarters operated for generations by rancher families.

These ranchers, in addition to being an important part of the economy, provide first responder protection for recreationists, hikers, hunters, and, when wildfire breaks out, the land itself. Their presence also protects against abuse of the land by those who have little regard for its fragility.

Back in 2015, when those activists began to lobby the Obama administration for a monument designation, local residents gathered together in opposition. They formed a group of ranchers, hunters, environmental NGOs, and others. For the past 7 years, this group has been meeting, studying, arguing, discussing, and working with landowners, State legislators, county commissioners, Congressmen, Senator RON WYDEN, and others to develop a legislative initiative addressing many of the concerns of interested parties. Their work culminated in S. 1890, the Malheur Community Empowerment for the Owyhee Act, now pending in the Senate.

Thus, there is no reason for a national monument designation. The pending Senate bill, when finalized, plus the Federal protections already in place, as shown in the chart beside me, are designed to protect this important area. A top-down monument designation will not protect the land, and in fact, such a designation will attract tens of thousands of people to this fragile area, resulting in destruction of the very things a monument purports to protect.

It is a sad commentary on those that preach cooperation and nonpartisanship that one of the environmental NGOs that was at the resolution table and participated in the structure found in S. 1890 has now begun to advertise, fundraise, and lobby advocating that the President use the Antiquities Act to designate that same 2.5 million acres as a national monument, ignoring the years of work and time invested by those who actually live in, on, and around this land.

Mr. Chair, my amendment is designed to stop the use of Federal moneys for a monument designation, thus allowing the locally driven public land protective process to continue.

Mr. Chair, I ask for support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would bar the use of any Federal funds to create national monuments under the Antiquities Act in Malheur County, Oregon.

The Antiquities Act provides the President with the authority to designate national monuments in order to protect objects of historic or scientific interest. This amendment inappropriately restricts the President's ability to declare national monuments in specific parts of the country.

Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have used this authority to increase protection of special Federal lands. It goes against 100 years of American tradition to protect the Nation's cultural and natural resources.

The Antiquities Act represents an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. Congress should not stand in the way of these achievements.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Chair, I want it known for the record that we had a vote in Malheur County some years ago on whether or not to have a monument, and 90 percent of the voters said no to the monument.

The purpose of the amendment is focused on Malheur County, Oregon, alone. The purpose of including the entire county is that the county itself and the work we are doing in this other bill addresses the county. There is no reason to worry about the amendment being overly broad.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 73 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Elizabeth Klein, Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my amendment that utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of the Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Elizabeth Klein, to $1.

Ms. Klein is a radical environmentalist and a partisan hack compromised by special interests and mired in ethical conflict. Her conflicts of interest were so severe that even Senator MANCHIN voted to block her nomination as Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

As deputy director at the New York University School of Law's State Energy and Environmental Impact Center, Klein placed and paid the salaries of legal fellows in State attorneys general offices to advance Michael Bloomberg's radical environmental agenda.

The use of private money to conduct public business is ethically flawed. An Indiana attorney general categorized Ms. Klein's program as an ''arrangement through which a private organization or individual can promote an overtly political agenda by paying the salaries of government employees.''

In just the first year of the program, SEEIC fellows participated in filing at least 130 regulatory, legal, and other challenges to President Trump's policies.

Now, Ms. Klein is working for the Federal Government and on the other side of lawsuits that she helped file. Under President Biden's own ethics rules, she should be prohibited from participating in matters involving her former employer.

During her testimony to the House Committee on Natural Resources, I questioned Ms. Klein about her failed nomination to become Deputy Secretary of the Interior. I asked if she had been provided with a recusal list and formally requested that she provide this list to the committee. Ms. Klein told the committee that she was happy to provide the list.

Shamefully, it took a letter from the committee and this aggressive committee questioning for Ms. Klein to send the committee a very delayed recusal list that should have been in place almost immediately after her hiring.

Ms. Klein spent several years funneling money from Michael Bloomberg to sue the Trump administration and pay for the Green New Deal lawyers she had placed in attorneys general offices across the country.

Given her myriad of Federal lawsuits and conflicts, there should be little to

nothing that Ms. Klein is allowed to work on at any subagency within the Department of the Interior.

Senior Federal employees are required to be transparent in their ethical obligations and act impartially, placing their sole loyalty to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Ms. Klein's history of infiltrating State governments with Michael Bloomberg minions and supporting lawsuits against the Federal Government makes it impossible for her to meet the ethical obligations that her position of public trust requires.

Ms. Klein's continued employment as Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management has been riddled with a controversial and extensive history of ethical conflicts and is a stain on the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

Radical, partisan extremists have no place in the Federal Government, especially those in charge of our energy industry.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to restore integrity to the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is petty and punitive. Rather than pursuing grudges against public servants and spewing inaccurate and disrespectful information, my colleagues across the aisle should focus their energy on negotiating with the Senate on a bill to fund the government.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

□ 1445

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 74 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

PROHIBITION ON FINALIZATION OF CERTAIN PROPOSED RULES

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce—

(1) the proposed rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of Regulations for Interagency Cooperation'' (88 Fed. Reg. 40753; published June 22, 2023);

(2) the proposed rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing Endangered and Threatened Species and Designating Critical Habitat'' (88 Fed. Reg. 40764; published June 22, 2023); or

(3) the proposed rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Regulations Pertaining to Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants'' (88 Fed. Reg. 40742; published June 22, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer my amendment that prohibits the Biden administration from taking any action to finalize, implement, or enforce their proposed Endangered Species Act rule proposed on June 22, 2023.

For far too long, radical environmentalists have weaponized the ESA against farmers, ranchers, landowners, and our rural communities. The proposed rule abandons clear and well-functioning Trump-era reforms in favor of one-size-fits-all mandates from disconnected Washington bureaucrats. These new regulations will only make it more difficult for true conservationists to assist with species recovery.

In 2019, the Trump administration modernized the Endangered Species Act for the first time in nearly 40 years. The Trump administration added more flexibility for affected stakeholders while also ensuring species recovery plans take a tailored and targeted approach.

With these proposed rules, the Biden administration moved to repeal and replace these changes with more mandates that don't work for the people on the ground.

In 2019, President Trump and his administration recognized the differences between threatened and endangered species. In doing so, FWS rescinded the prior blanket rule that automatically granted endangered-level protections to species listed as threatened.

Joe Biden's plan to restore this blanket rule will lead to more red tape and burdensome regulations on rural communities, and they simply can't afford that.

Similarly, the 2019 reforms to section 4 regarding listing and delisting of species and designations of critical habitat were a welcome change. These reforms removed constraints that previously prohibited agencies from researching and sharing the economic impact of a listing determination under the ESA.

Joe Biden's proposal removes those flexibilities and includes a mandate that the agencies must designate unoccupied areas as critical habitat.

The 2019 modernization efforts also updated section 7 to clarify the interagency consultation process and codify alternative consultation mechanisms to provide greater efficiency.

The rule established standards to ensure that effects analysis for proposed actions is limited only to activities that are reasonably certain to occur and must be backed by clear and substantial information.

Eliminating these important modernizations made by President Trump and his administration will only result in further one-size-fits-all responses to threatened and endangered species that will benefit absolutely nobody, including the species.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my amendment to prevent these egregious new rules from taking effect and steer the ESA back to its intended purpose of actually helping species recover without being a barrier to prosperity for our rural communities.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, the Endangered Species Act is the Nation's principle conservation law whose ultimate goals include preventing the extinction of species and providing for their recovery.

On June 4, 2021, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service announced a plan to improve and strengthen implementation of the Endangered Species Act to address 21st century conservation challenges.

These agencies are proposing to revise three final rules issued in 2019 under the previous administration that do not adequately guide the implementation of the Endangered Species Act. The proposed revisions are intended to improve and clarify the interagency consultation processes; listing, delisting, and reclassification decisions; and designation of critical habitat.

Why would anyone object to making regulations clearer, more straightforward, or improving implementation of the Endangered Species Act?

The Services also proposed to reinstate the 4(d) blanket rule options for protecting and conserving threatened species. Remember, Mr. Chair, providing a suite of protections for threatened species will help it avoid becoming an endangered species.

These proposed rules are now subject to public review and comment, and the Services will carefully consider the comments they receive before finalizing any changes.

The proposed revisions do not alter the standards for making listing and delisting decisions, nor will they automatically lead to an increase or decrease in the total amount or area of

critical habitat that is designated. These decisions will still depend on the Services using the best scientific information available.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to consider how these revisions will make ESA regulations more consistent and efficient, and to reject this amendment.

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

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I just would note that we understand how the comment periods work under the Biden administration. Typically, they are for a topic that impacts our rural communities. In the West, there is a real rural and urban divide, and it is always my effort to highlight that and give our rural communities a strong voice in the efforts that we are promoting.

Unfortunately, usually for the topics at hand that are impacting our rural communities, the comment period meetings are often held in urban areas where it is difficult for our farmers and ranchers to even travel to so they can have their comments heard.

Also, these bureaucrats already have their minds made up. They don't care what they are reading in the comments, they don't care what is being said during the comment time.

Their position is solid, and the American people do not want more red tape.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 75 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

PROHIBITION ON FINALIZATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the Draft Resource Management Plan or Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement referenced in the Notice titled ''Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Colorado River Valley Field Office and Grand Junction Field Office Resource Management Plans, Colorado'' (88 Fed. Reg. 51855; published August 4, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment that prohibits the Bureau of Land Management from taking any action to finalize, implement, or enforce a Draft Resource Management Plan and Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement to end new oil leases on 1.6 million acres in Colorado.

Colorado's West Slope used to have a booming energy production economy. Unfortunately, we have been regulated into poverty in Colorado's Third District.

I remember when I owned a small business, roughnecks used to come into my restaurant, and I knew that it was going to be a good, successful, and profitable day because I had mud on my floors to clean up. However, through regulations, there was no more mud to clean up on nearly any of our business floors, and many businesses shuttered forever.

There used to be 112 rigs on the West Slope, but now we have 4 drilling rigs. Now not-in-my-backyard extremists and job-killing Federal policies have driven away these good-paying jobs. The Bureau of Land Management's Draft Resource Management Plan for the Colorado River Valley field office and Grand Junction field office is the latest fossil fuel attack.

This proposed land grab could remove over 1.6 million acres of public lands in Colorado from future oil and gas leasing and establish nine different areas of critical environmental concern and over 100,000 acres of BLM land.

If this proposal is finalized, the United States will lose access to vital energy resources, many more than 600 fewer wells projected by the agency to be lost by 2043.

The consequences will be felt far beyond the State of Colorado where the residents will lose their livelihoods and see increased gas and energy prices. BLM is proposing to close all areas with no known, low, and moderate oil and gas development potential and is basing its analysis of the oil and gas potential on out-of-date information that does not take into consideration modern technology.

The Permian Basin was once thought to be low to medium, and now it is the highest producing oil field in the world. As a result, the Permian Basin would be closed if this proposal had been in place in New Mexico and Texas prior to the significant amount of production that is now occurring.

This proposed land grab is nothing short of partisan politics meant to further restrict access to the oil and natural gas development that could reinvigorate the economy of the West Slope of Colorado and help ensure energy security for all Americans.

There are already stringent standards and requirements in place for all oil and gas producers that aim at reducing environmental and cultural impacts. This proposed rule is yet another blatant land grab designed to dismantle the fossil fuel industry and force a green transition.

Closing the door to over 1.6 million acres of vital public lands for energy development is not just an issue of economics, it is a threat to our Nation's energy independence and security. This proposal goes beyond necessary environmental consideration and instead seeks to restrict access to promising resources hindering the potential for economic growth and prosperity, particularly on the West Slope of Colorado.

Rogue bureaucrats at the BLM shouldn't be unilaterally locking up more land in Colorado. It is urgent that we block this overreach and prioritize responsible energy production that will help reduce gas prices during these challenging times.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, we are now only 15 days away from a government shutdown, and instead of focusing on keeping the government open, we are working on a bill that is going nowhere.

The draconian cuts proposed in this bill violate the agreement reached by former Speaker MCCARTHY and President Biden and that were memorialized in statute in Public Law 118–5, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023. We would not be teetering on the brink of a government shutdown if my Republican colleagues had held up their end of the bargain.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change, such as the drought, flooding, severe storm, and wildfire events we are experiencing. As of October 10, the United States has experienced 24 confirmed weather/climate disaster events with losses exceeding $1 billion each. This is a new record.

This amendment seeks to prohibit funding for the Bureau of Land Management to finalize, implement, or enforce a Draft Resource Management Plan and draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement that would remove 1.6 million acres of public lands in Colorado from future oil and gas leasing. These lands do not have high oil and gas potential, and BLM's actions would protect the important wildlife habitat, recreation areas, and water resources, as well as reduce emissions and the impacts of climate change.

Not investing in strategies that minimize and prevent the acceleration of climate change and instead paying billions in disaster relief shows my Republican colleagues are not thinking

about what is best for the American taxpayer.

Our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and making our Nation stronger, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1500

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 76 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

PROHIBITION ON FINALIZATION OF PROPOSED RULE

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process'' (88 Fed. Reg. 47562; published July 24, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. BOEBERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, from day one in his administration, Joe Biden declared an all-out war on American energy production and exploration. He made it clear that he cares more about appeasing the radical climate change activists than protecting the millions of oil and gas workers and producers in America.

I was disappointed but not surprised this July when the Biden administration filed this proposed rule entitled fluid mineral leases and the leasing process, which mandates provisions from the partisan so-called Inflation Reduction Act, better known as the Green New Deal in disguise, which increased the royalty rate for production on Federal lands while also increasing and creating new fees for domestic energy producers.

This new fluid mineral leasing rule is further proof that Joe Biden is using every tool in his administration to dismantle American energy production. It increases bonding levels for the production on Federal lands and proposes ending nationwide bonding and increasing the minimum bond amounts for individual lease bonds and statewide lease bonds from $10,000 to $150,000 and from $25,000 to $500,000 respectively.

This significant increase will tie up capital that would otherwise be put back into production and is unjustifiable as there are only 37 orphaned oil and gas wells on BLM-managed land.

These increases will impact smaller producers who can't afford to operate in the market. These additional fees will ultimately harm returns and reduce revenues to State and local governments by disincentivizing development on Federal lands.

The proposed rule also introduces the idea of using preference criteria to inform the BLM's selection of lands for lease sales. BLM's rationale for this change is to avoid conflict areas with sensitive cultural wildlife and recreation resources. This means that the BLM field offices could avoid leasing in all areas with endangered or threatened species—maybe that is their goal—critical habitat or even nearby recreation areas, a move that would greatly limit leasing on Federal lands.

With the wars happening in the Middle East and in Europe, and with OPEC significantly lowering oil production, we cannot rely on foreign nations to control our energy supply.

America makes the cleanest energy in the world. American innovation—in particular, fracking—has allowed America to be the global leader in reducing emissions since 2000. We need to stop buying oil and gas from Russia, stop begging OPEC, Venezuela, and even Iran to produce energy for us, and start producing more clean, reliable, affordable energy responsibly here in America.

We must restore American energy dominance and produce clean, reliable energy right here at home. I urge adoption of my amendment, Mr. Chair, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill policy rider that sadly shows extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

The proposed rule on fluid mineral leases and the leasing process aims to enhance the administration of oil and gas-related activities on America's public lands and reflects provisions in recently enacted laws that modify aspects of the Federal onshore oil and gas program whose regulations have not been updated since 1988. However, this amendment seeks to prohibit that.

Once again, my Republican colleagues are disregarding the law. This amendment circumvents the rigorous process that is in place to update outdated regulations, which includes opportunities for public input, protects the fiscal interests of the American public, and ensures proper stewardship of public lands and resources for the benefit of future generations.

The Government Accountability Office and the Department of the Interior's Office of Inspector General have conducted audits of the BLM's Federal onshore oil and gas program and highlighted weaknesses that BLM needs to correct to ensure the American public receives a fair return from oil and gas activities on public lands.

I do not understand why my Republican colleagues would seek to undermine the efforts that address those weaknesses and protect the American public. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment to protect the fiscal interests of the American public and our natural resources so future generations benefit from a world with healthy ecosystems and robust biodiversity.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 77 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program of the Department of the Interior.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment to prohibit funding for the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program at the Department of the Interior. I wish I were kidding.

The DOI Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program provides taxpayer dollars to DOI employees and paid student interns or unpaid student volunteers for the purchase, improvements, repair, storage, and/or maintenance of a nonmotorized bicycle that is used as a primary means of commuting to and from work, as well as a monthly stipend. You can't make this up.

American taxpayers' hard-earned money is being wasted on covering bicycle commuting expenses such as bicycles, bicycle locks, bicycle parking storage, bicycle safety equipment, bicycle improvements or accessories, including reflective lights, racks, bicycle repairs, and general maintenance, personal safety and protective equipment, including high-visibility safety apparel, headwear, bicycle gloves, and bicycle share memberships, as well as getting paid to bike to work.

DOI employees are going to bike to work because they want to bike to

work, not because taxpayers are being forced to shell out $20 a month to Federal bureaucrats that participate in this absurd and ridiculous program.

Coloradans across my district are struggling right now as they deal with the disastrous effects of Joe Biden's destructive economic policies. The Biden administration has unleashed record inflation on Americans that has decimated our bank and retirement accounts, increased gas prices to record levels, raised utility bills, driven up grocery prices, and made it harder to live for all American people.

The primary root cause of this record-breaking inflation was trillions of dollars of wasteful Federal spending. This excessive spending has real life consequences. American families will pay a $8,581 inflation tax over the next year. Currently 20 million Americans can't even afford to pay their utility bill.

We have seen a 4.3 percent decline in real wages since Biden took office. Americans have lost more than $2 trillion in retirement savings. America is $33 trillion in debt, with a $2 trillion a year deficit, and Democrats want us to continue to print money and pay bureaucrats to bike to work when our so-called Commander in Chief doesn't even know how to properly ride one. Maybe we should subsidize some bicycle lessons for the President while we are at it.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to cut wasteful Federal spending by prohibiting funding for the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program at the Department of the Interior. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would block the Department of the Interior from its Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program, which encourages Federal employees to use bicycles to commute to the office. Not unlike many wellness programs that are available in the public and private sector, this is a good idea for the fresh air, for personal health, for a whole host of reasons. It is also good for the environment. More of us should be on bicycles instead of occupying a car to commute back and forth to work.

The Department created this program in response to a 1993 law in which Congress authorizes each agency head to establish a program to encourage employees to use means other than single-occupancy motor vehicles to commute to and from work. It is a governmentwide program, and this amendment unfairly targets Interior employees.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to treat all employees fairly and reject this amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, riding a bicycle is great. It is wonderful. Sure, we want fresh air. Sure, we want exercise. It is great for our health, but it is not great for the American taxpayer to subsidize this to bureaucrats.

What about western Colorado? Are we going to subsidize our Bureau of Land Management personnel to ride horses into work? Do we pay for their feed, their lot storage? Do we get to pay for all that as well? It is never ending.

The gentlewoman pointed out that this unfairly targets DOI. I am happy to defund this program in every agency across the Federal Government. We just happen to be speaking about the Department of the Interior right now.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 78 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to hire or pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Environmental Protection Agency under subsection (f) or (g) of section 207 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 209) who is not already receiving pay under either such subsection on the date of enactment of this Act.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment that would prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from utilizing a title 42 special pay authority.

There is no rationale for this authority to exist. It is time that the authorizers in Congress stand up for their prerogatives and act as a check on the executive branch when it invents claims to new powers to which it has no right.

Mr. Chair, this is not just my sentiment. In 2012, the Government Accountability Office conducted a study on the EPA's use of title 42 special pay authority. In that study, multiple instances of irregularities were found, entry-level scientists were hired at much higher than what would be the expected GS pay level.

Why would we allow the EPA to continue to use a program when it has clearly and repeatedly demonstrated that it is a poor steward of American tax dollars?

Mr. Chair, not only has there been a report that highlights the abuse of the program, but a subsequent study was undertaken by the EPA's Office of Inspector General that found that the EPA did not demonstrate a need to use this special pay authority. In fact, there was no shortage of qualified applicants for those positions.

Even more alarming, the inspector general found that the EPA did not provide any convincing justification for its continued use. Recent college graduates with a chemistry degree have been hired on to the staff of the EPA at rates higher, much higher than the GS level would indicate. This is not for what the program was intended. It is time for Congress to exercise the proper authority and not allow agencies to ignore congressional intent.

□ 1515

It is time for Congress to exercise the proper authority and not allow agencies to ignore congressional intent.

That is why this amendment should be adopted, Mr. Chair. I urge my colleagues to support the amendment and show the American people that its Representatives here in the people's House will properly require accountability of agencies, particularly when they overstep the bounds of congressional intent.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the EPA from hiring scientists using its title 42 authority. Title 42 authority is a flexible hiring mechanism that allows agencies to attract and retain staff with outstanding scientific, technical, and clinical skills.

The authority is used by the EPA, CDC, NIH, and other agencies that require candidates to have specialized degrees in areas such as medicine, science, and engineering.

It is not always easy for the Federal Government to attract high-level professionals who have invested many years in school and can easily make more in private practice or even in academia. That is why the Federal Government allows these agencies to provide some additional funding to retain or recruit these employees.

Mr. Chair, I am dismayed that the gentleman does not believe such highly specialized employees deserve title 42 recognition.

With our Nation facing crises like COVID and climate change, we should be investing in our scientists. It is a shortsighted amendment that unfairly attacks Federal employees who devote their lives to public service.

Mr. Chair, I urge the defeat of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I will simply underscore the fact that entry-level chemists at the EPA are hired at much

higher than the GSA rate. These are not highly sought-after scientists. These are entry-level applicants, and there is no shortage of applicants for those positions.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the chair of the committee.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, but I rise mainly to explain what the special hiring authority is.

The so-called title 42 special hiring authority was provided to the Department of Health and Human Services to allow the agency to pay individuals above the GSA pay scale. The authority was created to allow the agency to compete with private-sector salaries for the Nation's best healthcare experts and scientists, given the critical importance of human health and the Federal role in public health.

Congress then provided the EPA with this authority for the first time in 2006. It was authorized by Congress in 2006, arguing that the EPA also conducts human health work, such as research and assessment of chemicals. Most recently, the authority of the EPA was renewed in the fiscal year 2022 spending year, which capped the total number of people who could be hired using this special authority to 100 people.

The current authority expires at the end of fiscal year 2025. This amendment allows current individuals to continue to be paid using the special authority but blocks any additional staff from being hired under this authority.

Remember, this expires at the end of 2025, and I would hope that the authorizing committees would take it up and decide what they want to do in the future, but not do this through an amendment.

I understand the gentleman's very longstanding concerns with this authority at EPA, and I agree that appropriate oversight needs to be provided so that this authority is not abused, but I do oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment. It is important, with $31 trillion in national debt, that we be good stewards of taxpayer dollars. The gentleman is right. I have pursued this for a number of years, but it is because it is a noble cause.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUCSHON) having assumed the chair, Mr. FALLON, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 838, I call up the bill (H.R. 6126) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6126

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 fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $4,400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the attacks in Israel: *Provided,* That such amounts may be transferred to accounts under the headings ''Operation and Maintenance'' and ''Procurement'' for replacement of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and for reimbursement for defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training, provided to Israel or identified and notified to Congress for provision to Israel: *Provided further,* That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of such transfers not less than 15 days before any such transfer: *Provided further,* That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided under this heading, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further,* That any transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further,* That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Army'', $801,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the attacks in Israel: *Provided,* That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Weapons Procurement, Navy'', $10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the attacks in Israel: *Provided,* That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Missile Procurement, Air Force'', $38,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the attacks in Israel: *Provided,* That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $4,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome and David's Sling defense systems to counter short-range rocket threats: *Provided,* That such funds shall be transferred pursuant to an exchange of letters and are in addition to funds provided pursuant to the U.S.-Israel Iron Dome Procurement Agreement, as amended: *Provided further,* That nothing under this heading shall be construed to apply to amounts made available in prior appropriations Acts for the procurement of the Iron Dome and David's Sling defense systems: *Provided further,* That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $1,350,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the attacks in Israel, of which $1,200,000,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the development of the Iron Beam defense system to counter short-range rocket threats: *Provided,* That such funds shall be transferred pursuant to an exchange of letters: *Provided further,* That nothing in the preceding proviso shall be construed to apply to amounts made available in prior appropriations Acts for the development of the Iron Beam defense system: *Provided further,* That such amounts may be transferred to ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'' for the production of such system: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of

Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of such transfers not less than 15 days before any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided under this heading, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 101. Section 12001 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287), as amended by Public Law 115–141, is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (2) of subsection (a), by striking ''armor'' and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting ''defense articles that are in the inventory of the Department of Defense as of the date of transfer, are intended for use as reserve stocks for Israel, and are located in a stockpile for Israel as of the date of transfer'';

(2) In subsection (b), by striking ''at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred'' and inserting ''in an amount to be determined by the Secretary of Defense''; and

(3) In subsection (c), by striking ''30'' and inserting ''15'', and by inserting ''Appropriations,'' after ''Committees on'' in both places it occurs.

SEC. 102. During fiscal year 2024, section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)) shall not apply to defense articles to be set aside, earmarked, reserved, or intended for use as reserve stocks in stockpiles in the State of Israel.

SEC. 103. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter through fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide a written report to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate describing United States security assistance provided to Israel since the October 7, 2023, terrorist attack on Israel, including a comprehensive list of the defense articles and services provided to Israel and the associated authority and funding used to provide such articles and services: *Provided*, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

SEC. 104. Concurrent with any notification of assistance made pursuant to section 506(b)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(b)(1)), the Secretary of Defense shall submit a written notification to the congressional defense committees that contains a description of the defense articles and defense services to be furnished, including the quantity, approximate value, and an estimate of the cost to replace such article or an equivalent capability; and a timeline for the delivery of such defense articles and defense services.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Diplomatic Programs'', $150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for responding to the attacks in Israel and areas impacted by the attacks in Israel, including for crisis response and relocation support for Mission Israel, of which $100,000,000 shall be available until expended for Worldwide Security Protection to sustain requirements for Mission Israel and other United States missions affected by the attacks in Israel: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'', $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for emergency evacuation of United States Government personnel and citizens in Israel and in countries in the region impacted by the attacks in Israel: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', $3,500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the attacks in Israel: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for fiscal year 2024, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used by the Department of State for necessary expenses for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, including management and oversight of such programs and activities: *Provided further*, That, to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which up to $3,500,000,000 may be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services: *Provided further*, That any congressional notification requirement applicable to funds made available under this heading for Israel may be waived if a determination is made that extraordinary circumstances exist that impact the national security of the United States: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 201. (a) During fiscal year 2024, and subject to subsection (b), section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting ''$2,500,000,000'' for ''$100,000,000''.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not take effect unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the exercise of the authority of such subsection is necessary to respond to the situation in Israel.

SEC. 202. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on the proposed uses of funds appropriated by this title to respond to the situation in Israel: *Provided*, That such report shall be updated and submitted to such Committees every 60 days thereafter until September 30, 2025, and every 180 days thereafter until all funds have been expended, and shall include information detailing how estimates and assumptions contained in previous reports have changed, including obligations and expenditures.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 301. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 303. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 304. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 305. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

BUDGETARY OFFSETS

SEC. 306. (a) RESCISSION OF CERTAIN BALANCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.—Of the unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for activities of the Internal Revenue Service by paragraphs (1)(A)(ii), (1)(A)(iii), (1)(B), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 10301 of Public Law 117–169 (commonly known as the ''Inflation Reduction Act of 2022'') as of the date of the enactment of this Act, $14,300,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

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

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

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

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

This Act may be cited as the ''Israel Security Supplemental 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 respective designees.

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. GRANGER. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6126, the bill that will provide additional support for Israel.

Earlier this month, we saw Hamas carry out its evil attack on the Israeli people. Now more than ever, we must stand firm with our great ally and do all we can to ensure Israel has what it needs to defend itself. The bill before us provides $14.3 billion in emergency funding for such a need in military assistance.

The funding will cover everything requested by the Israelis. Specifically, the bill includes funding for Iron Dome, David's Sling, the Iron Beam defense system, advanced weapons systems and services through the foreign military financing program and procurement of ammunition.

To ensure that our support does not impact our own military readiness, the bill provides $4.4 billion to replenish the items that were sent to Israel. Funds are also provided for the Secretary of Defense, personnel, and the safe return of American citizens.

This is the first step in the process, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the bill so we can find a way to get funds to Israel as soon as possible.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we live with deepening crises around the world, and America's leadership is being challenged like at no other juncture in our history. You can be sure Putin is watching. Ayatollah Khamenei is watching. Are they going to see a united and strong America that shows why we are admired and why we are exceptional?

This Congress is called to respond to the crises in Ukraine, Israel, the Indo-Pacific, and here at home on our border, and I hoped we would be debating a bill that rose to the seriousness of these crises without delay. However, this bill fails Israel, and this bill fails the 1,400 Israelis and 36 Americans who were slaughtered in their homes and on the streets in cold blood.

Those brutal massacres recalled the Holocaust. This is a holocaust, a different kind of massacre, that demanded that Israel act against Hamas with the support of the United States.

What the House Republicans have done is unprecedented and will mean any aid to Israel will be delayed.

First, it puts a poison partisan bill that removes funding to ensure the richest Americans and corporations pay taxes. It is supposedly paid for with cuts to the IRS of $14.3 billion, which the CBO says will nearly double the cost of this bill and add $12 billion to the deficit. It furthers the Republican goal of keeping billionaires and the big corporations from paying taxes.

Second, it is conditioning an emergency appropriation. We do not condition emergency appropriations.

Understand, this is the first time we have conditioned aid to Israel. Is Israel less important than other national emergencies? Is Israel just a budget line? Is it just more fodder for the partisan wars that polarize America?

It is outrageous that a major emergency funding bill in response to the worst attack on Jewish people since the Holocaust is tied to offsets. Israel, our closest ally in the Middle East, is reeling from a terrorist attack and urgently needs our support.

This bill tells our allies that should they find themselves in an existential war for their democracy and their freedom, we will not put aside our partisan wars.

This bill abandons Ukraine. We will not abandon Israel, and we will not abandon Ukraine, but their fortunes are linked.

Ukraine's fight for democracy and sovereignty requires decisive action and absolute support from the free world. We must act like the leaders of the free world.

This bill tells America's border communities that they cannot count on us for security or support.

Let me go to another critical part of this bill. It provides only military aid. It provides no humanitarian aid for the innocent civilians caught in the middle of this war. Are you watching the unfolding of this war and have no humanity?

Let me remind the Speaker of his colleague's nominating speech. Congresswoman STEFANIK recalled ''In God We Trust'' emblazoned over the Speaker's chair. The Speaker reiterated ''In God We Trust.'' The Speaker said to look to the Bible to know his thinking, and I, too, look at my Catholic faith.

In this critical bill, we remove all help for the civilians being killed in this war.

Hamas is responsible for spreading a humanitarian crisis as it builds its armaments deep inside civilian centers, but the bombing of the Jabalia refugee camp created unacceptable civilian losses.

We need a humanitarian pause, and that is why we need a serious bill that addresses all the national security crises facing our country and that reaches for support in both parties.

House Democrats are ready to work with House Republicans on legislation that supports our allies abroad, including Israel and Ukraine; protects our national security; provides humanitarian assistance; secures our border; and makes much-needed domestic investments. House Republicans so far refuse to join us at the negotiating table.

We need to prove, as we did in the years after World War II and throughout the Cold War, that we can protect, defend, and nurture global democracy as the preeminent form of governance at the same time we serve the American people.

□ 1530

Our allies and the American people have no more time to wait. We must now act to defend our allies, protect civilians, and serve the American people's urgent needs. This bill does none of the above, so I urge my colleagues to withhold their support.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6126, which provides security assistance to Israel, supports the security of our embassy personnel, enables the evacuation of U.S. citizens, and strengthens the ability of our industrial base to respond to this crisis.

On October 7, Hamas terrorists carried out a barbaric attack on Israel that took the lives of more than 1,400 innocent Israelis, including 32 American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I stand firmly behind Israel's right to defend itself and destroy the Hamas terrorist organization. The world would be a safer place once that organization is eliminated.

Last week, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 771—a resolution which I cosponsored—by a vote of 412–0. That resolution reaffirms the United States' commitment to Israel's security. The bill we are considering today delivers on that commitment.

This legislation contains $14.3 billion for Israel. As chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I strongly support the bill's robust funding, which includes $4 billion for the Iron Dome and David's Sling missile defense systems;

$1.2 billion for the Iron Beam defense system, which is a promising new technology which will, I think, be both helpful to Israel and the United States;

$800 million for production of 155-millimeter rounds, which we need to get our supply chain rolling again;

$198 million for the production and development of small-diameter bombs and precision-guided rockets;

$4.4 billion to replenish the U.S. stocks transferred to Israel, such as precision-guided and other critical munitions, as well as medical supplies for Israel's Defense Forces; and

$3.5 billion in Foreign Military Financing program funding for Israel.

Mr. Speaker, Israel is at war. Hamas continues to launch rockets at Israel. They still hold hundreds of hostages. Israel must respond to this unprovoked attack on its people, defend itself, and fight to prevent future attacks. The United States will stand with them.

Voting for this bill will provide much-needed support and send a clear

message to Iran and its proxies that we will defend them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of military assistance for Israel and Ukraine and the Indo-Pacific, all regions in which our Nation has forged critical strategic alliances. Make no mistake, in a dangerous world, these precious alliances help secure liberty forward against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

The largest land war since the Second World War is raging on Europe's continent at the eastern edge in Ukraine following Russia's initial brutal invasion in 2014.

The question before us is: What is liberty's worth for our generation? We are not being asked to fight, but only to aid Ukraine's valiant soldiers to drive Russia, the third largest military in the world, out of their homeland.

It is day 617 of that brutal war. Few believed Ukraine could shoulder this wretched war beyond a few weeks, but Ukraine's will to win inspires us and subjugated people everywhere.

Over centuries, Ukrainians survived the absolute butchery of Lenin, Stalin, and now Putin, all tyrannical mass murderers. No place on Earth lost more lives to mass murder and forced starvation than did Ukraine during the 20th century, 10 million to 14 million people, only God knows.

Now is the time to turn a page for liberty in the annals of history. This GOP's leadership's willful ignorance of the history of Russian oppression and murder is mind-bending. The necessity for America, the leader of the free world, to defend liberty, will prevent the blood of Putin's tyranny running across not just more of Ukraine, but of Europe and likely other places, including the Middle East.

Putin has refused to condemn Hamas and has gone as far as comparing Israel's defensive actions to Nazi Germany's seize of Leningrad. In return, Hamas has called Russia its friend.

They understand these conflicts are connected. Why don't we?

Vote ''no,'' the imperative vote for liberty.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of our friends in Israel. I thank the chairwoman and my friend, Ms. GRANGER, for bringing this vital legislation to the floor, for the opportunity to speak on it.

Mr. Speaker, the choice today is pretty clear to me. We either support our Israeli friends, or we don't.

We have heard, and we will continue to hear complaints about the funding offset and the lack of non-Israel funding in this bill, and each Member is entitled to their opinion, but, at the end of the day, this bill will provide over $14 billion in support of Israel in its war against these murderous terrorists. That is the important part.

These aren't just numbers, Mr. Speaker, on a piece of paper. Real lives are at stake here. This funding will save Israeli lives through replenishment of its missile defenses, it will give Israel the ability to rid the world of dangerous terrorists, and it will help reestablish deterrence in the Middle East at a time when Iran is aggressively advancing on all fronts.

What happened on October 7 was tragic. No one, not one person, can argue that the cruel and gruesome atrocities were justified. Israelis were killed in their homes, massacred for having different religious beliefs than their terrorist attackers. Unfortunately, these actions have not been met with universal condemnation, not even in this very House.

Mr. Speaker, I have personal experience in this region. I commanded troops with a U.S. battalion of a multinational force and observers in the Sinai Peninsula responsible for maintaining peace between Israel and Egypt. Thankfully, we were and continued to be successful at that mission, but unfortunately we still see terrorists' violence aimed at Israelis simply trying to live their very lives.

Israel has a right to defend itself. It needs their freedom of action to do so. We did not accept arbitrary restrictions on our actions following 9/11, nor should we place any restrictions on Israel's response.

This House has a habit—on both sides of the aisle—to search for the perfect bill instead of taking something that is good for the moment, a bill that makes incremental progress, as we speak.

I implore all Members to reject the demand for the perfect and, instead, support the good. Support this vital funding, and then we can move to support our Ukrainian friends, rebuild our defense industrial base, and improve our conventional military capabilities to enhance our deterrence against PRC threats.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, to remind my dear friend from Arkansas that this bill, for the first time, would condition aid to Israel, which is something we have never done before.

Thank you Ranking Member DELAURO.

Mr. Speaker, the United States faces two immense national security crises at one time.

Russia's illegal and unjust invasion of Ukraine, and Israel's military response to the barbaric Hamas terrorist attacks of October 7th.

I commend President Biden for swiftly sending a comprehensive emergency appropriations request that addresses attacks on both democracies and addresses the crisis in Israel and Gaza.

I fully believe Israel deserves support for its security after children and families were hunted down and attacked in their own homes by Hamas terrorists. At the same time our country cannot ignore the suffering of children and their families in Gaza who are in immediate danger and desperately need humanitarian assistance and a safe place to be.

That is why it is so disappointing that a fringe, extreme minority in the Republican Majority has insisted on bringing this bill to the floor.

On numerous votes, more than 300 House members on both sides of the aisle are on record supporting Ukraine's fight for freedom, along with the Senate and the President.

The Republican bill ignores the urgent need to sustain support for our NATO allies and Ukraine, effectively abandoning their democracy and their ability to protect their people against Russian aggression. Putin himself claims ''if the aid stops tomorrow. [Ukraine] will live for only a week [until] they run out of ammo.''

This bill fails to include urgently needed humanitarian assistance for Palestinian civilians in Gaza who are in immediate harm's way.

The situation there currently for families and children is rapidly deteriorating because countless Palestinians lack access to food, safe shelter, medical supplies, and even potable water.

Humanitarian assistance must flow faster.

All hostages must be released.

And we must work with the United Nations and regional partners on a ceasefire that every involved party is held to.

We must work together to bring the conflict to an end before it escalates further.

Until then, declared safe areas must be truly safe for innocent civilians in Gaza fleeing violence.

For the security of both Israeli and Palestinian families—the violence must stop.

Finally, this bill ignores the longstanding bipartisan precedent of providing emergency appropriations without an offset.

This so-called pay-for cuts funds from IRS tax enforcement that will only enable more tax evasion by rich tax cheats costing taxpayers money.

President Biden has alread said he will veto this ill-conceived bill.

We are wasting precious time on a bill that's dead on arrival.

Therefore, I stand in strong opposition and urge my colleagues to oppose this bill that fails to meet the moment.

We cannot let a handful of extremist MAGA Republicans dictate our foreign policy.

I yield back.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Defense.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the United States faces two immense national security crises at one time: Russia's illegal and unjust invasion of Ukraine, and Israel's military response to the barbaric Hamas attacks on October 7.

I commend President Biden for swiftly sending a comprehensive emergency

funding request to Congress to address both crises.

The President's request provides Ukraine with security assistance necessary to defend its democracy from Putin's invasion. The President also addresses the broad scope of the crisis in Israel and Gaza.

Israel deserves security after the Hamas terrorists hunted down and attacked children and families in their own homes, and right now, innocent children and families in Gaza are in immediate danger and in desperate need of humanitarian aid.

That is why it is unfortunate that a few fringe Republicans insisted on bringing this bill to the floor, a bill that President Biden says he will veto.

Why? Mr. Speaker, more than 300 bipartisan House Members voted and supported Ukraine's fight for freedom along with the Senate and the President, yet this bill eliminates urgently needed funding for Ukraine, abandoning their democracy to Russian regression.

This bill has no humanitarian aid for the Palestinians in Gaza who are suffering without access to food, water, and even safe shelter.

Mr. Speaker, for the security of both the Palestinians and Israeli families, the violence must stop, and all hostages must be released.

We must work with the United Nations and regional partners on a ceasefire that holds every party accountable. Until then, declared safe areas must be truly safe for civilians fleeing violence.

Finally, this bill ignores the bipartisan precedent of emergency appropriation bills without an offset, and theirs is no offset. In fact, the CBO says this bill would add to the deficit, cutting enforcement for tax evasion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF).

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for her leadership and bringing this crucial security package that provides much-needed aid and support for Israel, our greatest ally in the Middle East.

Israel has every right to defend herself from terrorists who have brutally murdered over 1,400 men, women, and children. As I stand here today, I quote Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu: ''If the Arabs lay down their arms there will be no more war, but if Israel lays down its weapons there would be no more Israel.''

It is essential that we demonstrate our unwavering support for the State of Israel.

I urge my colleagues strongly to support this package that is so crucial for our greatest ally in the Middle East, Israel.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I will be quick, but hopefully pointed.

If the Republicans had not put a poison pill on this bill, it would pass on suspension with over 400 votes, but they did not do that.

Mr. Speaker, we must provide Israel with the resources it needs to protect itself and the Israelis, a mission that I absolutely support, and we must do it now.

However, I rise in strong opposition to this legislation, the dangerous precedent it sets, and the unsettling message it sends. At any point, the majority could and should have put a bill on the floor providing crucial aid to Israel and Ukraine.

The Israel bill alone would get over 400 votes, and support for Ukraine has consistently gotten 300 votes. The new Speaker chose neither.

Instead, he has constructed a political gotcha bill. The majority tries to score political points at the expense of Jewish lives and the competence of both our allies and enemies in our resolve and reliability. They undermine the critical aid for Israel with their misguided attacks on the IRS, delaying this vital funding for our ally while adding $12.5 billion to the deficit.

□ 1545

That is the exact opposite of what the offset claims to be its objective. How ironic. How perverse. The only thing this bill offsets is America's reputation and the world's greatest defender of democracy. It signals to Putin, Hamas, Hezbollah, Iran, Xi Jinping, Kim Jong-un, and other despotic regimes around the world that America may no longer be willing to pay the price of freedom. Such doubt is dangerous. It signals to our allies that our support is contingent, not on our shared values, but on partisan issues unrelated to this bill.

Vote ''no'' for Israel, and for precedent.

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in a time of great need and urgency to support an emergency supplemental aid package to our great ally and the only democracy in the Middle East, Israel.

For nearly a month now, the world has watched the bombardment of brutal terrorist attacks against Israel. The sheer evil and terror that have been brought upon the Israeli people by these barbaric savages cannot be met by silence or inaction. As Hamas continues its heinous attacks against Israel, we must continue to send a message to the world and leaders of Hamas that the United States stands with Israel and supports its absolute right to exist.

In our first action under Speaker JOHNSON, the House overwhelmingly passed a resolution reaffirming support for Israel. Following that up, this supplemental aid to Israel is a necessary step. Such aid will provide Israel with the critical resources it needs to defend itself and mount a response that will allow for the elimination of the threat of Hamas.

As our strong ally in the Middle East, the United States must continue to stand firmly with Israel and provide support for it to defend its right to exist against those who wish it would cease to be.

As one of two Jewish House Republicans, I urge all of my colleagues to support this aid package and to stand firmly behind Israel and the Israeli people.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the ranking member of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in pain. As Florida's first Jewish Congresswoman, the debate we are having today is deeply personal. I have never felt this magnitude of agony, shock, and anger burning in the hearts of the entire Jewish community. For me, for many of us, this goes beyond our belief in the survival of the Jewish state and rises far above politics as usual.

Today should be a moment of unity for this Chamber, a time where partisan games and showmanship are put aside. The House should be voting on a simple bill to provide urgent security assistance to Israel in her battle against Hamas terrorists. This same terrorist organization that perpetrated intentional genocidal violence on Israeli civilians on October 7, who just yesterday vowed to repeat that massacre over and over again.

That is why this House should send a clean bill to the Senate. Instead, Speaker JOHNSON is willingly jeopardizing Israel's security by making support for Israeli existence contingent on issues totally unrelated to its security. He has taken an unprecedented step and one with potentially fatal consequences.

I have seen statements from colleagues across the aisle since October 7, ones proclaiming an ironclad commitment to Israel. I have heard their promises over the years to never condition aid to Israel. You know you have looked pro-Israel leaders in the eye and promised that you would never do that. Think about it. But here we are.

We cannot send a message to our strongest ally in the Middle East, especially in this dire hour of need that the U.S. will only support Israel if we can score political points against Democrats. We cannot hold Israel security captive as she reels with over 230 of its citizens still being held hostage. That is why last night I offered an amendment that would have eliminated this offset, which isn't an offset.

It would have eliminated the false choice Republicans are forcing upon us by tying Israeli security assistance to

unrelated policy debates. Yet to my dismay, but not surprise, my colleagues across the aisle rejected my amendment, preventing it from even being voted on on the floor today. When given the chance to fix their mistake, Republicans rejected it, once more opting for political gamesmanship.

Our sole Democratic ally in the Middle East deserves better. Don't try to say you have Israel's best interest at heart if you are willing to jeopardize Israel's security in this way. The Israeli people deserve better.

''Am Yisrael Chai,'' ''The people of Israel live.''

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be an original cosponsor of the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act which provides $14.3 billion in critical military assistance to our great ally, Israel, while also replenishing our own defense stockpiles and ensuring the safe return of American citizens impacted by Hamas' barbaric terrorist attack on Israel.

On October 7, Iran-backed Hamas terrorists committed heinous attacks on the people of Israel. In the days following this savage onslaught, the world has watched in horror as images and reports reveal the vile depths of Hamas' depravity. These terrorists have perpetrated barbaric, sadistic, and evil acts against innocent Israelis, including burning and decapitating babies, raping women, abducting families, and murdering over 1,400 people.

Tragically, more than 30 Americans were also murdered by Hamas in Israel on that day while several Americans remain held hostage by the terrorists in Gaza. In response to these atrocities, the Israel Security Supplemental reinforces Israel's defense systems by providing $4 billion to replenish the Iron Dome and David's Sling missile defense systems, $3.5 billion for the procurement of advanced weapons systems, and $1.2 billion for the Iron Beam defense system to counter short-range rockets and mortar threats.

This is not time for a cease-fire or a pause in any way, Mr. Speaker. This is a time to crush Hamas, eliminate their leadership, and obliterate their fighters. I am so thankful that there is humanitarian aid here that could possibly get into the hands of Hamas.

This bill will help Israel do exactly what it needs to do, and that is defend itself. This bill also provides 200 million for the protection of U.S. personnel in Israel and evacuations of U.S. citizens to ensure that Americans can return safely to the United States.

Finally, under Speaker JOHNSON's leadership, this bill is fully offset by a rescission of IRS funding taken out of the reckless inflation expansion act. This commonsense solution ensures that we can assist our strongest ally in the Middle East without further burdening American taxpayers by irresponsibly borrowing millions of dollars. I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), the ranking member of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, when I came to this House, I was told a cardinal rule is we are not going to let Israel become a partisan issue. The manner in which this supplemental is moving forward does just that. It is dangerous, and it is unnecessary. It is also a dangerous game my colleagues across the aisle are playing with our national security. Removing Ukraine aid from this package sends a message to Putin and the rest of the world that our aid is conditional on political climate.

It is clear that some of my colleagues have forgotten why Ukraine's fight is so important; what it means to democracy across the world. Let's remind them.

This past weekend, we traveled to Kyiv and met with President Zelenskyy. We discussed the critical role the U.S. plays in the war and what else has to be done in the coming winter. Munitions are dwindling, and the needs are increasing. Not only is Putin certain to view the current crisis in the Middle East as a distraction from Ukraine that can be used to his advantage, but antagonists in both conflicts are connected through him. Just last week, Russia hosted representatives from Hamas and Iran. Iran is supporting both Hamas' attacks on Israel and is believed to be assisting Putin in his assault on Ukraine.

Ukraine believes that 1,000 Iranian-designed drones were used by Russia over the past 6 months alone. We do not have to choose which crisis to respond to. NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg said: ''We have the capability and the strength to address different challenges at the same time. We don't have the luxury of choosing only one threat and one challenge.''

If we want to hold Hamas accountable, defeating Putin in Ukraine is also in our best interest. Anyone who tries to argue that a choice must be made between Ukraine and the American people or Ukraine and Israel is presenting a false dilemma.

We must help Israel defend itself in the face of terrorism while simultaneously supporting Ukraine in their war against an autocratic invader.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the majority leader.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the appropriations chair, my good friend from Texas, for yielding and for bringing this important legislation, which I strongly support.

We have seen the atrocities in Israel. We have also stood by Israel. In fact, the United States is proud to be the first country that recognized Israel as a Jewish state on the heels of World War II as the nations were coming together and recognizing the importance that we all get behind a Jewish state. Unfortunately, from that day there were always people around the neighborhood who wished Israel harm.

Over time, you have seen peace agreements, Abraham Accords, but you have always seen seeds of discord. Of course, the biggest discord started with Iran funding terrorist organizations like Hamas. Hamas took action weeks ago, atrocities that are hard to repeat that we have seen and the world needs to continue to see because, unfortunately, as the world is seeing the atrocities, while we recognize the lives that have been lost—not only Israelis, Jews, Americans, Palestinians—but you also see the ugly head of anti-Semitism popping up.

Here on college campuses in the United States, other places around the Nation and the world, where anti-Semitism seems to rise its ugly head at times when Israel seems to be in a dangerous position, these are times when we all need to be standing with Israel, giving them the tools they need to make sure they can defend themselves against these atrocities. That is what this legislation does.

In fact, we worked with the leadership in Israel. We worked with the Biden administration, the Pentagon, and others who know what is at stake. We have had long-time partnerships in our strength and our defense systems. If you think about the Iron Dome and David's Sling weapons systems that will be replenished with this legislation, a lot of this is American technology that has been partnered with Israel over many, many years to save lives in Israel.

And as those weapons systems get depleted, we need to make sure they are replenished; the Iron Beam system, a more advanced missile systems. Some of the other partnerships that we have had for a long time, that is also funded in this bill. We are making sure that Israel has the tools they need.

We came out of the box ensuring, under Speaker MIKE JOHNSON, that we send a strong message to the world that we support Israel, passing strong legislation to unite behind Israel. But now we need to back that up with action, with the support in military strength that they need to continue this conflict.

And it is actually paid for; paid for not by taking away existing IRS agents, but tens of thousands of new proposed IRS agents. And where are they coming from? Who are they going after? If you look at the CBO report, the proposed IRS agents that we would be defunding in this, we are actually helping President Biden keep his promise. You heard over and over again, President Biden said no American

making under $400,000 will pay a dime in new taxes. We all heard that. It was a promise made over and over again, except President Biden broke that promise.

Families making under $400,000 are paying more in new taxes, and part of that is the army of IRS agents that they are sending after people, tens of thousands. Under this bill, these IRS agents that we would be eliminating save the American taxpayers making under $400,000 a total of $4 billion. That is $4 billion back in the pockets of hardworking families who were promised by President Biden they wouldn't see their taxes go up. Yet, he wanted to put tens of thousands of IRS agents looking into and raising their taxes. That won't happen if this bill passes, which is more money they need right now because prices are higher on those families.

□ 1600

At the end day, sending the message that we are willing to stand up to Iran and give Israel the tools they need—tomorrow, we are bringing more legislation, by the way, in the SHIP Act, to put sanctions on Iranian oil. Again, Iran is at the heart and center of funding Hamas.

Hamas started this. As the President talks about a cease-fire, it was Hamas who broke the cease-fire when they invaded and attacked and murdered, barbarically, Israel.

Israel needs the right to defend themselves. They need the tools to defend themselves, but let's also defund Iran and the money they are getting. They made $80 billion during the Biden administration selling their oil on world markets. We need to pass that legislation tomorrow, which we will, and hopefully in a very big bipartisan vote. We need to start today by passing this legislation to give them the tools they need in Israel to make sure that they can push back and destroy Hamas and protect those citizens in Israel who deserve peace. America has always stood by our ally Israel. Let's continue that today. I urge passage.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield for a colloquy?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for the purposes of a colloquy. I still call him Leader HOYER.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. SCALISE and I have been partners in being very, very strong supporters of Israel and making sure Israel has the funds it needs to be successful, sovereign, secure, and safe. We remain in that position.

The reason I asked the gentleman to yield is I don't know what is going to happen to this legislation. I do know that the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee has said this legislation we are considering is dead upon arrival in the Senate. I don't know whether that is the case.

I am no longer the leader, but I will tell my friend, the leader of the Republican Party, that if you would bring a bill to the floor tomorrow that has this $14.3 billion—I would like it to have Ukraine, but if it doesn't have Ukraine in it, I would like it to have humanitarian relief, but if it doesn't have humanitarian relief—I believe it would pass on suspension overwhelmingly with votes from your side and votes from this side. I would ask the gentleman to consider that alternative.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the conversations that the gentleman and I have had. He has led many delegations to Israel. I think most of us have been to Israel and seen firsthand some of those towns. I have been to Sderot and other cities that have come under attack. I have seen the heartbreak going to some of the kibbutzim and have heard the harrowing stories. We want to make sure they get their relief.

I also know this. Obviously, as we talk about funding of government, we just passed an appropriations bill last night, and we are going to be moving after we get through this bill into two more appropriations bills. We will be working late into the night and tomorrow on more appropriations bills to properly fund government.

If you look at the bills we have already sent over to the Senate, that includes the Defense appropriations bill, that includes more funding for Israel, along with the State and Foreign Operations bill that also includes more funding for Israel.

When we have had heads of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, military leaders, come before us in committees to testify about the major threats globally, they have been asked pointblank: What is the major threat to America? You would think if you are a military leader, you would be talking about maybe China and some of the threats that they pose that we know are very real and other countries. That is not what they talked about. They talked about our Nation's debt, that the Nation's debt is the biggest threat.

If we can do both, support our friends around the world and start confronting our Nation's debt—we are going to have to do this over and over again. The Speaker talked about a debt commission that got a lot of bipartisan interest, in fact, bicameral interest. These are all issues we have to confront at the same time.

We are going to continue to do our work. The Senate could pass that bill to the President's desk, and I think in the end he would sign it. If the Senate passes this bill that we are going to pass today to the Senate, I have no doubt the President would sign this bill.

We have to confront our challenges here. We need border security. As we talk about Ukraine, we need to secure America's border, because we know there are people on the terrorist watch list coming into our country right now that we cannot ignore.

This administration might be ignoring it. Democrat mayors and Republican mayors alike recognize it is a problem in major cities that has to be confronted. We are going to confront it and continue to work on those issues, as well. All of this has to be dealt with at the same time. None of this happens in a vacuum. Many of these problems are interrelated. We are going to continue to confront all of them and work as we can hopefully together. Obviously, today maybe we might not all be on the same page. Tomorrow, I think on that Iran oil sanctions bill, we will be closer, but we have to keep working through these issues together.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield for a colloquy?

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for a colloquy.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is very generous.

The irony, as I pointed out, Mr. Speaker, is that in the pay-for that they have used, CBO scores that as a $12.5 billion increase in the debt, not a decrease. The reason for that is, it cuts $28 billion, essentially, that we would otherwise collect and that we spend $14 billion of that, so there is a net $12 billion plus remaining to add to the deficit.

I understand and I agree with the gentleman that the debt is important. We need to deal with it. I agree with his observation that our defense officials see that as a clear and present danger to our country. We need to deal with it. I suggest respectfully to the gentleman that the offset does not accomplish that objective.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, one final point on that. Obviously, if you look at the history of CBO, they are the referee, the scorekeeper that has to be used. They have often been wrong. I would say often wrong but never in doubt. When they are wrong, they are usually wrong to the detriment of taxpayers.

Here is a classic example. Only in Washington does eliminating government positions count as something that is going to cost the deficit. Getting rid of the size of government is ruled by CBO as increasing the deficit, but they exposed a dirty little secret about these new IRS agents. I emphasize ''new.'' These are not existing employees. This is tens of thousands of new IRS agents that President Biden wants to hire. It exposed that the only way that they generate money is by raising taxes on families, including those making under $400,000. In their report, they point this out.

If you are an American citizen who believed Joe Biden's promise that you will not pay a dime in new taxes if you make less than $400,000—and he said it over and over again; it is on video—that promise is broken, according to the CBO in this report, to the tune of over $4 billion in new taxes that those families will be paying. Those are not existing taxes. They are new taxes those families will be paying.

If you want to save $4 billion in taxes and you are one of those families that bought the promise—and, frankly, in times of high inflation, high interest rates, high cost for everything from gas to groceries, no family should be paying more in new taxes. I would argue this bill will save those families a lot more money than what those new IRS agents were going to collect in new taxes, and we are doing them all a favor while also helping address a serious spending problem in Washington and standing with our ally Israel, most importantly.

Mr. Speaker, that is why we need to pass the bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am standing here as a Member of Congress because my grandfather, Abe, was able to flee Europe as the Nazis took over.

Then on October 7, it happened again. Hamas' barbaric attack on Israel was the deadliest day for Jews since the Holocaust. Make no mistake, Hamas are terrorists out to kill all Jews and destroy Israel, and other enemies in the region are on the same mission.

Reaffirming Israel's right to exist, Golda Meir said: ''Jews have nowhere else to go.''

Mr. Speaker, the United States has a moral duty and national security urgency to aid Israel in defending herself. We must send an unmistakable message to the world that we stand with Israel. I hope that as this process moves forward, we will all come together to do just that.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for yielding.

Peace through strength. This is the principle that is called upon us today. If we are truly the beacon of democracy for all the world, we must help our greatest ally, Israel. We must help them from the threats to its very existence.

It is a message to the world that we stand with our allies; that we will help shield Israel from the rockets of Hamas; that we will help shield Israel from the death, the torture, the rape of babies and children and mothers and fathers and grandmothers and grandfathers.

We have seen the face of evil. We will take a resolute stand against terrorism wherever it is and whenever it is. It is an unwavering commitment to Israel's absolute right to defend itself, its absolute right to do whatever is necessary.

I implore all my colleagues, let us stand with Israel. This is a simple yes-or-no vote. Vote ''yes'' to stand with Israel. It is right. It is necessary.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman cared about what is happening to women, children, and babies, there would be humanitarian assistance in this package.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this bill, which for the first time conditions emergency, essential aid to Israel on cuts to the domestic budget. The majority is attempting to divide Congress for purely partisan gain. It is despicable.

I stand here as a proud progressive Zionist. Support for Israel is built into my DNA. My wife lived in Israel. I have family in Israel. I was horrified by the events of October 7. It was a traumatic moment for Israel and a traumatic moment for the global Jewish community. I remain committed to doing whatever I can to support our ally Israel in its fight against the terrorist organization Hamas, especially since Hamas' statement last night that they would repeat the October 7 massacre over and over until Israel is no more.

I look forward to voting for President Biden's complete supplemental military and humanitarian aid package, including strategic and military assistance to Israel, Ukraine, and Taiwan, and humanitarian assistance to Gaza, Israel, and Ukraine to deal with extreme crisis conditions caused by two major wars.

Today's vote is not about supporting Israel. It is not about global security. Rather, today's vote is on a divisive political maneuver that leads us down a dark road. It sets a dangerous precedent, pitting our national security and support for democratic allies against domestic expenditures. When Israel needs more funds, will we have to find another offset?

It must be repeated. This so-called offset will actually increase the deficit, all while allowing the wealthiest to cheat on their taxes. As the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office has made clear, it would add $12.5 billion to the deficit in the next decade.

I will proudly support emergency supplemental aid to Israel. I look forward to voting for that bill, but the bill we are voting on today is just a partisan game. It is an insult to Jewish Americans, and it is an insult to our ally Israel.

The pro-Israel vote is a ''no.'' I will proudly vote ''no,'' reject this unprecedented partisanship, and wait for a genuine bill to aid Israel.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, we must stand with Israel in its time of need. This funding will go a long way toward ensuring that Israel has the ability to defend itself from the horrific campaign of terror waged by Hamas, Hezbollah, Iran, and other terrorists organizations.

What occurred on October 7 is akin to what happened to our country on December 7, 1941, or September 11, 2001. Israel has a right to defend itself and fight back against those who would see them eradicated from the face of the Earth. No one told the United States after Pearl Harbor or 9/11 not to hold the perpetrators of those attacks accountable.

The perpetrators of this attack on Israel are an insidious organization that has attacked their country. Hamas' stated goal is the elimination of the State of Israel, and by extension, the genocide of the Jewish population living in it. We cannot let that happen.

□ 1615

We cannot let that happen. We have Members in this body who have voted against condemning Hamas and voted against holding Iran accountable. Members of this body are calling for a cease-fire despite the fact that Hamas has already stated this is just the first step. They will not abide by a cease-fire.

This legislation before us today would provide $14.3 billion in aid to Israel. This is a significant defense supplemental that includes $801.4 million in extra funding for ammunition procurement, $3.5 billion in funding for foreign military financing, $50 million in evacuation assistance support for the U.S. Embassy in Israel, $4 billion for Iron Dome and David's Sling defense systems and other Defense-wide procurement, and $38.6 million for Air Force procurement.

This bill is necessary for our closest ally in the Middle East, which is why I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us in passing this critical aid for Israel to show our support for this beacon of hope and freedom in the Middle East.

We cannot let our differences divide us on this critical issue. We cannot allow the bright candle of democracy in the Middle East to be extinguished by Hamas, Hezbollah, and Iran. We cannot allow Israel to lose.

This legislation is not conditioning aid. It is paying for it. Apparently, my Democratic colleagues still don't understand that we cannot just continue to borrow and print new money at every opportunity.

We have a debt that is approaching $34 trillion. It costs money, and we have to pay for it. To oppose this simply because you don't like the fact that there is an offset is absurd.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to everyone joining in passing this bipartisan legislation.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on September 29, the gentleman who just spoke voted for a billion-dollar cut to Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this measure.

First, let the record be clear: There is no question that we all support Israel. The fact of the matter is, Chairman

MCCAUL and I worked very hard together to make sure that there was one voice on the very first vote once the Speaker was selected to say that we all support Israel, bringing us together.

There are some decisive votes that we take as Members of Congress that will stick with us, and one of those votes is this one, H.R. 6126. Congress has a proud bipartisan tradition of acting rapidly to pass emergency funding for critical national security needs. This legislation breaks that long and important tradition.

Once we set the precedent of conditioning assistance to partners and allies in essential fights with poison pills, it is hard to go back. We can't unring that bell.

We have stood in a bipartisan way to prevent conditioning aid to Israel. Yet, here we are, considering a bill today that does exactly that.

Disappointingly, this bill doesn't include the $9.15 billion the administration had requested to address global humanitarian needs, including Gaza, undermining our values and the Biden administration's careful diplomacy and bipartisan support for Israel.

We are a nation that aims to use its powerful good in this world. That has been our guiding principle drawn from the lessons learned when we look away. Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to look the other way as Ukraine faces a vital moment and critical munitions shortfalls. We can't afford to look the other way as countries in the Indo-Pacific are looking to the United States for leadership as we engage in strategic competition with China. Are we prepared to signal to the world that we are looking away?

Mr. Speaker, let's reject this bill, which trades our long-term national security for a fleeting political advantage. Let's get back to work.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding and for her leadership on protecting Israel and providing them the means to protect themselves.

Mr. Speaker, our great friend and ally, Israel, with assistance from the U.S., continues to respond to the cowardly Hamas invasion that includes psychotic terrorists butchering innocent civilians, rape, hostage-taking, the beheading of babies, and the daily indiscriminate missile attacks that are reminiscent of Nazi buzz bombs and V–2 rockets.

Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has said that he would never allow a second Holocaust, nor should we. Anti-Semitism, as we all know, is at the root of Hamas violence against Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I ask Members to read the charter that was put out by Hamas in 1988. They call for killing Jews—slaughtering Jews. I ask every Member to read it. They demand the destruction of Israel—that there be no Israel—that they eviscerate it from planet Earth.

This important bill provides $14.3 billion to provide military assistance to Israel, including $4 billion to replenish Iron Dome and David's Sling, $3.5 billion for foreign military financing, $1.2 billion for the continuing development of the Iron Beam system, and so much more.

Mr. Speaker, like the Nazis before them, Hamas and its chief terrorism sponsor, Iran, are committing genocide against the Jews.

Can you believe that Iran is now chairing the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva as of today? That is absurd.

The United States—and all people committed to human rights and the rule of law—must stand with Israel. That means our moral support and our prayers. That means ensuring that critical intelligence be shared, and every weapon system critical in destroying Hamas, including Iron Dome, is conveyed to Israel in quantities commensurate to the challenge and without delay.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill, and I call on my friends on the other side of the aisle to support it.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey, on September 29, voted for a billion-dollar cut in aid to Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, this bill is soft on war crimes. The massacres in Mariupol, Bucha, and the kidnapping of Ukrainian children, similar to what happened in Israel, are all crimes against humanity. Like the Holocaust, there is no ''other side'' justifying these crimes. All of these criminals must be held accountable.

Yet, because of Trump affection for Putin and his little helpers here in Congress, this bill offers absolutely nothing to help fight Russian terrorists and nothing to stop Hamas terrorists, unless well-connected Republican tax cheats get help first.

Nor does defeating Hamas require encouraging collective punishment of the children of Gaza by denying them food, medicine, and water. Immediate Senate correction of the many failings in this bill can produce a balanced bill that I and many others will join in supporting.

A humanitarian pause now, stopping disproportionate responses, represents no surrender to Hamas—rather, it offers the chance to secure the hostages, avoid a wider war, and achieve long-term security.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Speaker Johnson brought to this floor a bill to prevent the IRS from auditing the wealthy because: ''Every time a billionaire cheats on their taxes, a member of the House Freedom Caucus earns his wings.''

Speaker MIKE JOHNSON said today that Israel can't wait for this critical aid. Then, he brings to the floor a bill that he knows is dead on arrival in the Senate. He knew full well that all he had to do was bring it up without the IRS provisions and it would pass overwhelmingly in this House and the Senate, and would be on the President's desk in a day.

For 50 years, every Israel bill that came to this floor passed with overwhelming bipartisan support. That is critical because Israel has one friend in the world. If Israel becomes a partisan issue, then Israel has one-half of one friend in the world.

Hamas was willing to kill, to decapitate, and to die to undercut world support for Israel, particularly bipartisan support here in the United States. No one has done more than our new Speaker to help Hamas achieve that objective.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill.

Eighty years ago, the Greatest Generation laid their lives on the line fighting for our country and the free world in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific.

Today, we are facing grave global challenges and threats not seen in decades. The world is again looking to the United States to lead, and we must not shrink from the burdens of our responsibilities.

We are here today talking about Israel and our ironclad commitment to its security. Israel is fighting a war for its survival and must defeat Hamas.

Hamas is a genocidal, nihilistic terrorist organization dedicated to the destruction of the State of Israel and the murder of the Jewish people. There will not be peace for Palestinians or Israelis until Hamas can no longer rule over Gaza or threaten Israel from its borders.

It is also important to understand that Putin's war against Ukraine cannot be separated from Hamas' war against Israel. Success in both wars is imperative for the interests of the United States.

We must demonstrate to our allies and our enemies that we are not just able but are committed to supporting Israel, Ukraine, and our friends in the Indo-Pacific as they defend themselves.

Sadly, at this moment, the new Speaker of the House and the bill he brought to the floor today are coming up woefully short.

Leaders from both sides of the aisle have long accepted three tenets in their support for Israel:

Number one, support for Israel must never be a bargaining chip.

Second, support for Israel is and must remain broadly bipartisan.

Third, aid for Israel must never be conditioned.

This bill violates all three.

Right now, Israel urgently needs our strong support. Meanwhile, Republicans who have too long tried to use Israel as a political, partisan wedge are now conditioning aid to Israel on the partisan demand we defund the IRS.

Reflecting the cynicism of this move, their condition for supporting Israel will not even pay for itself but will dig a fiscal hole $27 billion deeper.

It will be far better and less costly in blood and treasure if we ensure Russia, Iran, and Hamas are defeated in their current wars than if our enemies achieve strategic victories against Ukraine and Israel, and America has to strengthen our defenses in Europe and the Middle East.

Speaker Johnson's plan is dangerous, reckless, and irresponsible. It is dangerous because it endangers Israel's security. It is reckless because it conditions aid to Israel for the first time. It is irresponsible because it adds $27 billion to the national debt.

I am fully committed to ensuring that Israel gets the aid it needs as quickly as possible. I will work with anyone, Democrat and Republican, to get this done.

We all know the Senate will send us a robust bipartisan package. I look forward to leading the charge to make sure that package passes overwhelmingly in this House.

I cannot support the terribly flawed, weak, and dangerous bill Speaker Johnson and the Republicans have on the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to reject the cynical bill before us.

□ 1630

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time is remaining.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GOLDMAN).

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you and this body as the only Member who was in Israel on October 7, hiding in a stairwell with my wife and three young kids to avoid rockets sent our way by a brutal terrorist regime. Twenty-seven days later, there are 240 hostages that remain in Gaza. My children are still traumatized, but their trauma does not compare to the trauma every single Israeli feels after the most barbaric and horrific terrorist attack targeting Jews since the Holocaust.

So to my Republican colleagues, please spare me the lectures about what is best for Israel.

Mr. Speaker, you will not find a Member of Congress who is more supportive of Israel than I am. That is why I am so personally disappointed that the House Republicans have chosen to divide us by playing political games with aid for Israel when what Israel needs desperately right now is our unified and unconditional support.

Mr. Speaker, 412 Members of this body voted last week to condemn Hamas and support Israel, but today for the first time ever, Republicans have put conditions on emergency aid to Israel in a purely political ploy designed to divide us. This is a terrible precedent for the future of Israel.

I look forward to supporting the full amount of Israel aid that is in this bill when it comes back from the Senate as soon as possible and without conditions.

Support for Israel may be a political game for my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, but this is personal for us Jews, and it is existential for the one Jewish nation in the world that is a safe haven against the rising tide of anti-Semitism across the globe.

This is a shameful effort to use Israel and the Jewish people as a political weapon.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 6126 is postponed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 838 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4821.

Will the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD) kindly take the chair.

□ 1633

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Mr. FLOOD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 78 printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 118–261 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Ms. HAGEMAN of Wyoming.

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

Amendment No. 59 by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 60 by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 61 by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 66 by Mrs. HARSHBARGER of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 70 by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 73 by Ms. Boebert of Colorado.

Amendment No. 74 by Ms. Boebert of Colorado.

Amendment No. 78 by Mr. BURGESS of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

Amendment No. 2 Offered by Ms. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 144, noes 280, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 567]

AYES—144

Alford	Carter (GA)	Fry
Allen	Carter (TX)	Gaetz
Armstrong	Cline	Gallagher
Arrington	Cloud	Gonzales, Tony
Babin	Clyde	Good (VA)
Baird	Collins	Gooden (TX)
Banks	Comer	Gosar
Barr	Crane	Graves (LA)
Bean (FL)	Crawford	Graves (MO)
Bergman	Davidson	Green (TN)
Biggs	De La Cruz	Greene (GA)
Bilirakis	DesJarlais	Griffith
Bishop (NC)	Donalds	Grothman
Boebert	Duarte	Guest
Bost	Duncan	Guthrie
Brecheen	Emmer	Hageman
Buck	Estes	Harris
Burchett	Ezell	Harshbarger
Burgess	Fallon	Hern
Burlison	Finstad	Higgins (LA)
Cammack	Fischbach	Houchin
Carey	Fitzgerald	Hudson
Carl	Franklin, Scott	Huizenga

Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
LaMalfa
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Santos
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—280

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balderson
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fulcher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—14

DeSaulnier
Garbarino
González-Colón
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

□ 1703

Messrs. JOHNSON of South Dakota, ISSA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LAMBORN, Mses. SANCHEZ and WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. MURPHY and CRAWFORD changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. BOEBERT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 567, I mistakenly voted "aye" when I intended to vote "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. COLLINS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 15, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 184, noes 239, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 568]

AYES—184

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kustoff
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—239

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
LaHood
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton

Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—15

Bergman
DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Kuster
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1707

Mr. JAMES changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 568.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 59, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 166, noes 253, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 569]

AYES—166

Aderholt
Alford
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—253

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Huizenga
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—19

Crenshaw
De La Cruz
DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Hudson
Hunt
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Mills
Napolitano
Newhouse
Pfluger
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1711

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 569, I mistakenly voted "no" when I intended to vote "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 60, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 129, noes 292, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 570]

AYES—129

Alford
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane

Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Hageman
Harris
Hern
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Miller (IL)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Moylan
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Zinke

NOES—292

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym

NOT VOTING—17

Castro (TX)
DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Goldman (NY)
Higgins (LA)
Hoyer
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1715

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 61, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 132, noes 292, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 571]

AYES—132

Alford
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Loudermilk
Luna
Luttrell
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Miller (IL)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams (TX)
Zinke

NOES—292

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel

Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym

NOT VOTING—14

DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Hoyer
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1718

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MRS. HARSHBARGER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 66, printed in part 261 of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. HARSHBARGER), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 177, noes 246, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 572]

AYES—177

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gimenez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Houchin
Hudson
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NOES—246

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Huizenga
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—15

DeSaulnier
Doggett
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Posey
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1722

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 70, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 180, noes 243, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 573]

AYES—180

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach

Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Moylan
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—243

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman

NOT VOTING—15

DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Massie
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1725

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 73, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 163, noes 261, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 574]

AYES—163

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Golden (ME)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—261

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter

Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack

NOT VOTING—14

DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Griffith
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1728

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MS. BOEBERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 74, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. Boebert), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 212, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 575]

AYES—213

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Costa
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—212

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fry
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—13

DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1732

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. BURGESS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 78, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 237, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 576]

AYES—188

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Houchin
Hudson

Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kustoff
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—237

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Fulcher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—13

DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1736

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FLOOD) having assumed the chair, Mr. BERGMAN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6126) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on passage of the bill will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 798.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 196, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 577]

YEAS—226

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moskowitz
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—196

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey

Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)

NOT VOTING—11

DeSaulnier
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Lesko
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Scanlon
Sessions
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1744

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 577.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, for scheduling, the House tonight, after this vote series, will continue debating amendments to the Interior appropriations bill. Tonight's final vote series will start around 10 p.m. and end by 11:30 tonight. We expect to continue amendment debate after that but all recorded votes will be rolled until tomorrow.

For tomorrow, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. We will complete all amendment debate on the Interior appropriations bill. Starting at 10 a.m., we will have our final vote series of the week on the remaining amendments, the motion to recommit, and passage of the Interior appropriations bill, as well as the SHIP Act under suspension of the rules.

That will mark the end of vote series for tomorrow. We should walk off by 11:30 tomorrow.

Hopefully that means you vote for all of the bills tomorrow, but we will have walk-off at 11:30 tomorrow.

The T-HUD bill will still be voted on, but next week. Next week, we have a full week starting Monday, 6:30 p.m.

The Rules Committee will be meeting prior to that to take up their order of business for the Financial Services and General Government bill. We will have both the T-HUD bill and the Financial Services appropriations bills next week, as well as other possible legislative items. The first votes next week will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday night.

Remember, the Veterans Day holiday is Friday, so the House will not be in session next Friday.

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

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. 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, 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 Utah (Mr. OWENS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 23, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 578]

YEAS—396

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
James
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Santos
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz

Wasserman Schultz	Wild	Wittman
Weber (TX)	Williams (GA)	Womack
Webster (FL)	Williams (NY)	Yakym
Wenstrup	Williams (TX)	Zinke
Westerman	Wilson (FL)	
	Wilson (SC)	

NAYS—23

Blumenauer	Jayapal	Takano
Bowman	Lee (PA)	Tlaib
Bush	Massie	Torres (NY)
Carson	McGovern	Underwood
Frost	Ocasio-Cortez	Velázquez
García (IL)	Omar	Waters
Huffman	Pressley	Watson Coleman
Jackson (IL)	Ramirez	

NOT VOTING—14

Arrington	Jackson Lee	Phillips
Boebert	Joyce (OH)	Scanlon
Castro (TX)	Lesko	Sessions
DeSaulnier	Napolitano	Wexton
Garbarino	Newhouse	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1756

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A resolution 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, condemning anti-semitism on college campuses, and supporting the right of Jewish students to exercise their First Amendment rights.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 578, I voted "nay" when I intended to vote "yea."

□ 1800

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 838 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4821.

Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER) kindly take the chair.

□ 1801

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Mr. MEUSER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 78 printed in House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. BURLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 79 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce the final rule of the Environmental Protection Agency titled ''Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act'' and published December 15, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 66496).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, which would prohibit funds to implement the final EPA rule titled: ''Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act.''

Mr. Chair, on December 7, 2009, this rule was signed by the EPA Administrator, and it found that six greenhouse gases endanger both the public health and the public welfare of humans, specifically emissions from motor vehicles.

Since this rule has been implemented, we have seen some of the most radical and asinine decisions and regulations come from the executive branch. This includes strict regulations on car emissions and the Big Government attempt to dismantle the gas-powered vehicle. It includes power plant regulations that have shut down coal plants, killing thousands of jobs along the way. It includes the use of taxpayer dollars to bribe people into buying electric vehicles and solar panels with someone else's money. It includes the Paris climate accord, a terrible deal that sold America's sovereignty to international bureaucrats in exchange for energy poverty here at home, all while China and India get to continue increasing their emissions for decades.

What have the American people gotten from these policies? Nothing.

These policies cost hundreds of billions of dollars, and the American people are left scratching their heads, looking for what their benefit is.

The worst part is that these policies do more harm than good because the radical environmentalists have gotten their way in the past decade, and the American people are left dealing with the fallout.

In California, we have seen brownouts and blackouts as a result of the closure of coal plants. We have seen skyrocketing prices at the pumps because this administration won't expand drilling or fracking in United States territory.

In Texas, during Winter Storm Uri, we saw a horrible blackout 2 years ago because of its dependency on unreliable sources of energy. To think that, in the 21st century, Americans would have to face these challenges and, in the case of Texas, that Americans would freeze to death—over 150 people froze to death—is unacceptable. It is all because we want to prevent the use of energy that creates carbon emissions.

News flash: We depend as a nation on coal, natural gas, and oil. Without it, we are a poor nation.

The benefits of using our resources outweigh the potential cost of emitting carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

The regulation that this amendment defunds is the root of the environmental insanity we have been dealing with for the past decade. It is time to show the American people that we have their backs and that we are done appeasing the radical environmentalists.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, we are now only 15 days away from a government shutdown, and instead of focusing on keeping the government open, we are working on a bill that is going nowhere.

The draconian cuts proposed in this bill violate the agreement reached by former Speaker MCCARTHY and President Biden that were memorialized in statute in Public Law 118–5, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.

We would not be teetering on the brink of a government shutdown if my Republican colleagues had held up their end of the bargain.

Furthermore, we are here to protect the welfare of the American public. We cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change, such as the drought, flooding, severe storms, and wildfire events we are experiencing.

As of October 10, the United States has experienced 24 confirmed weather climate disaster events with losses exceeding $1 billion each. This is a new record.

This amendment seeks to prohibit funding to further understand greenhouse gases, which will result in more resilient communities, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and protect our world for future generations.

Not investing in strategies that minimize and prevent the acceleration of climate change and instead paying billions in disaster relief shows my Republican colleagues are not thinking about what is best for the American

taxpayer. Our economy, health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and making our Nation stronger.

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

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle argue that greenhouse gases are an endangerment that we need to eliminate. This is a one-sided view that completely ignores the enormous benefits that fossil fuels have had while only focusing on the rise in temperatures.

Their climate hysteria assumes that any warming is caused by these gases and that it is a catastrophe. That is simply not accurate and ignores the destruction that is caused by their agenda.

Just ask the hundreds of people, many of whom lost their lives in Texas during Winter Storm Uri. Just ask the energy-poor nations around the world that have a much lower standard of living than us.

The endangerment rule, which my amendment defunds, is based on a narrow, one-sided view that refuses to look at the ramifications of banning fossil fuels.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I will point out one thing that my colleague said in what I thought was a very misguided argument.

He said the benefits of using our resources outweigh the costs. He said we ignore the benefits of fossil fuels by only focusing on rising temperatures and that this is our agenda. I want to be perfectly clear. Climate change is not my agenda. It is not the Democrats' agenda. It is the majority of all scientists' agenda around the world. It is the majority of facts based on what is going on with adverse weather, warming oceans, warming temperatures, and the hottest summer on record.

To say we are just looking at our agenda completely denies the challenges that we are facing today. There are plenty of benefits of fossil fuels. In fact, we have benefited from fossil fuels for generations. We have become an incredibly wealthy Nation. I don't deny that.

For all of us, we would rather continue with the status quo, but the fact is that we know how to create renewable energy, how to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, and how to reduce the warming of our planet. It is our responsibility. It is not an agenda or sort of a whim or a fad. It is our responsibility.

That is what we are here to do, to protect the American public, to protect it for future generations.

I don't know about my colleague, but I have three children and seven grandchildren. Each one of those grandchildren, if not today, if not tomorrow, then when they are old enough to talk, are going to say: Grandma, what were you doing when the planet was melting? What did you do when you had the resources, ability, and scientific knowledge to convert to renewable resources? Yet, you decided to say: I am just going to stick my head in the sand and pretend the science doesn't exist. I am going to pretend that none of this matters and is some kind of an agenda or a fluke. I am just going to put my faith in the fossil fuel industry.

We know what to do here and know what our responsibility is here. To neglect that and not continue to do what we are supposed to do to reduce the impact and mitigate the influence of climate change is completely going against our responsibility to the American public and to future generations.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to reject this amendment. I ask my colleagues to continue to support the work that we are currently doing in this country to mitigate the impact of climate change.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MR. BURLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 80 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement Executive Order 14057 (relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability) (86 Fed. Reg. 70935; Dec. 8, 2021).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment, which would prohibit funds to Executive Order No. 14507, ''Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability.''

□ 1815

This executive order is another example of how this administration is more than willing to waste the taxpayers' time and energy in furthering a radical climate agenda. It manipulates the Federal Government that they must achieve a carbon pollution-free electricity sector by 2035 and net zero emissions no later than 2050.

The text of the order declares that the Federal Government will lead by example and cut out carbon emissions.

However, is this administration really leading by example?

Has John Kerry stopped using private jets?

Has Pete Buttigieg?

Of course not. This hypocrisy is exactly why I filed this amendment.

The amendment defunds an executive order that wastes taxpayer dollars and continues our country down a path of dangerous energy policies. Unfortunately, this administration knows this is the result of the order, and they are more than willing to place these burdens on the American people. They are willing to waste money in reconfiguring buildings and buying fleets of new electric vehicles all on the backs of our taxpayers. They are also in favor of new regulations that will suppress our energy industries.

Nonetheless, do you know what, Mr. Chairman?

They will be fine because they don't have to feel the repercussions of their policies. It will be everyday Americans who will see their utility bills go up. It will be our constituents who are left unable to pay their bills or afford gas. It will be the average person who is experiencing blackouts because we have shifted towards unreliable sources of electricity instead of reliable baseload energy sources.

Again, those who drafted this executive order won't have to feel the pain. They only care about furthering a radical agenda that is impossible to achieve.

The attempt to reach a 100 percent carbon-free America can only happen after our reliable energy sectors are dismantled and our way of life is destroyed. The energy sector that they want to dismantle is what made America a rich and prosperous nation. Coal, natural gas, and nuclear energy are the answers to the future which demands more electricity than we can ever fathom today, not the types of reforms that the other side calls for.

We only need to look at California or winter storm Uri in Texas as examples of why traditional energy sources are so vital. This executive order only hurts the American people and pushes us down a road that leads to a weaker, poorer, and less prosperous country.

Mr. Chairman, I call on my colleagues to pass this amendment and defund this executive order, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment blocks an executive order that seeks to reestablish the Federal Government as a leader in sustainability and improve the Nation's preparedness and resilience to the effects of a changing climate.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American public, and we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change such as the drought, flooding, severe storm, and wildfire events we are experiencing.

The Federal Government is the single largest landowner, energy consumer, and employer in the Nation, and it is appropriate that it would lead the Nation on a path to achieving net zero emissions by transforming how the government builds, buys, and manages electricity, vehicles, buildings, and other operations to be clean and sustainable.

Not investing in strategies that minimize and prevent the acceleration of climate change and instead paying billions into disaster relief shows my Republican colleagues are not thinking about what is best for the American taxpayer.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change and making our Nation stronger, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, instead of focusing on a misguided climate policy, we should instead focus on sources of energy that help our society grow and flourish. Energy sources such as wind and solar claim to be sustainable, but they are often backed up with the more reliable sources of energy such as coal, natural gas, and nuclear.

Wind and solar also use vast amounts of raw materials and land and have their own environmental issues. The cost of using these energy sources and abandoning fossil fuels is simply misguided. Fossil fuels help humans flourish, and we should protect these fuels by defunding this executive order.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 81 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to finalize any rule or regulation that meets the definition of section 804(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment which would restrict funds at the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies from being used to finalize any rule or regulation that have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more.

Under the current administration, the regulatory landscape has never been worse. Regulatory agencies within the Department of the Interior have been able to exert an extraordinary amount of power and influence with very little oversight and very little authority to do so.

My amendment seeks to change this by requiring that any major rule proposed by these agencies be approved by both Houses of Congress before they can take effect. This means that the elected Representatives of the American people here in the people's House would have a direct say in shaping the regulations that affect our natural resources and our public lands and that have a tremendous impact on our everyday lives.

It means that the individuals who are closest to their constituents, who understand the needs and concerns of their communities, will be at the forefront of decisionmaking as our Founding Fathers intended.

By including my amendment into the Interior-Environment appropriations bill, we send a very powerful message that we are committed to accountable and transparent governance. We are standing up for the principle that significant regulatory decisions should not be made behind closed doors but rather in the open Halls of Congress where the voices of the American people can be heard.

Since President Biden took office, the regulatory climate has added hundreds of billions with a b of dollars in fresh regulatory costs which are eventually passed down to consumers—our constituents.

We have seen the Biden administration's waters of the U.S. regulation create confusion and uncertainty for landowners, farmers, and businesses across the Nation, not to mention how expensive these regulations have been. As American families and businesses continue to suffer under the economic crisis caused by the disastrous Biden policies, this administration has decided to move the country back towards more costly and burdensome WOTUS regulations of the past—needlessly in the process raising housing costs by hundreds of millions of dollars when it is already in a housing crisis.

Under this administration, we have seen a proposed greenhouse gas emission standard for heavy-duty vehicles directly impacting our Nation's trucking by forcing costly, unachievable mandates on enterprise fleets with thousands of trucks to small mom-and-pop family businesses.

We have seen the regulatory overreach regarding mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems and permitting requirements for livestock emissions under the Clean Air Act. I could go on and on and on. It is clear that overreach under this administration has been extreme and it has gone too far.

It is simple. Congress should have oversight over the EPA and other agencies like this because this agency was established through executive action rather than explicit congressional authorization.

Let me say that for the people in the back and the people at home. The EPA is not even a congressionally authorized agency, and yet we fund it.

By subjecting the EPA to congressional oversight, we ensure that decisions made by the agency are accountable to the elected Representatives of the people. This oversight allows for a more transparent and balanced approach to environmental regulation allowing for a thorough examination of policies and their potential impacts on various stakeholders.

My amendment has the potential to reshape the way our government operates and ensure that the power of decisionmaking is in the hands of those who are elected to represent the interests of the American people. It is time to become transparent and accountable to the people whom we serve.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I want to be clear. Congressional funding and inclusion in the annual appropriations bill is congressional oversight of the EPA. That is what Chairman SIMPSON, I, and the other members of the committee do every year so there is oversight of the EPA, and it is congressionally authorized funding.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida has 1 minute remaining.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, I agree with my colleague on the other side of the aisle. We want to exert more transparency and more accountability. That is what we are doing here. This amendment furthers our ability to do just that, to hold Members of Congress accountable for the actions that are impacting our constituents' everyday lives. That is exactly what we are designed to do. That is Article I authority.

We cede that authority to an unelected, nameless, and faceless bureaucrat through the regulatory regime. These agencies have run away with their rulemaking authority so that Congress has very little power to roll back or claw back.

This amendment is a commonsense amendment. Earlier this year, the same language was passed in a bipartisan manner, so there is no excuse as to why both Republicans and Democrats cannot support these commonsense, accountable, and transparent measures on behalf of the American people.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MR. CLYDE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 82 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the cancellation or suspension of oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment No. 82, which would simply prohibit funds made available by this act to be used for the cancellation or suspension of oil and gas leases in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge or the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

On September 6, 2023, the Biden administration's Department of the Interior posted a press release announcing Secretary of the Interior Haaland's cancellation of seven oil and gas lease permits covering 365,000 acres in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, also known as the ANWR.

The former dean of our House, Congressman Don Young, once told me that his mission in Congress—a mission that he worked for for decades to accomplish—was to allow drilling in the ANWR. That was his passion. This mission was finally accomplished during the Trump administration with the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Now, just 1½ years after Congressman Young's passing, the administration is reversing his important work.

President Biden's disastrous America last energy policies and his embrace of the radical Green New Deal agenda have jeopardized American energy independence and have cost hardworking Americans significant inflation, both at the gas pump and in their utility bills.

First, the Biden administration halted construction of the Keystone XL pipeline. Then President Biden froze all oil and gas lease permits on Federal lands, and later he drained our Strategic Petroleum Reserve to boost political capital while putting American national and energy security at risk.

Previously under President Trump's America first agenda, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act established an oil and gas leasing program in the coastal plain of ANWR, increasing our Nation's energy security and lowering oil and gas prices for hardworking Americans. However, on President Biden's first day in office, he issued a disastrous executive order, Number 13990, titled: Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis, and it imposed a temporary moratorium on the statutorily mandated oil and gas lease activities in the coastal plain.

So now President Biden is waging his latest battle in his war on American energy independence, the outright canceling of these oil and gas leases in the coastal plain of the ANWR while citing a dubious source of statutory authority and potentially losing out on 7.7 billion barrels of recoverable oil according to the U.S. Geological Survey. This action by the Biden administration is blatantly circumventing the democratic process and subverting the will of Congress.

□ 1830

My amendment to the fiscal year 2024 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill would prohibit funds from being used to implement the Biden administration's cancellation of the statutorily mandated oil and gas leases in the coastal plain of the ANWR.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment to prevent the cancellation of oil and gas leases in the coastal plain. Vote to unleash American independence and vote to lower your constituents' gas prices and utility bills.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. My colleague proposes that we don't allow the cancellation of lease sales in a pristine environment that is already suffering from the impacts of climate change. The Arctic is warming more than twice as fast as the rest of the planet.

It shows that my Republican colleague and so many others are not thinking about what is best for the American taxpayer. He should be focused, instead, on investing in strategies that minimize and prevent the acceleration of climate change.

He invoked one of my favorite colleagues, our dear departed colleague Don Young. I remember several years ago when Don Young came to visit me in Maine to an Arctic conference, and we discussed climate change. He said: I haven't decided yet if this is manmade, but I do believe climate change is happening.

None of us can expect to share the words of Don Young, who is not with us here today, but I think he witnessed the warming that is going on in the Arctic in his State, the glacial melting.

I recently visited Alaska, and I met with Tribal communities. There are 31 communities, most of them Tribal communities, that currently have to be moved because of the glacial melting, because of the permafrost melting. The cost of that, I have heard some people estimate, is about a million dollars a person to move a community, not to mention the cultural loss, the economic loss.

The challenges that people are facing, what is going on in the Arctic today is unfathomable. Nothing we could have ever predicted. Nothing that the scientists could have predicted. Yet, my colleague wants us to continue drilling for oil. My colleague wants us to deny the importance of renewable energy.

We are talking about an area where it is expensive to drill. The fact is, most of the oil companies don't often want to be up there anymore, and it is not practical for us to be drilling for oil. To be doing it in the very places that are experiencing the losses because of climate change in such an extreme way makes absolutely no sense.

It is a misguided policy. To go against this cancellation of these lease sales is wrong. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change, making our Nation stronger, and investing in renewable energy.

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

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I concur with my colleague on the other side of the aisle that climate change actually does happen. It happens four times a year—spring, summer, fall, and winter. Congressman Don Young represented Alaska. He knew Alaska better than anyone did, and he knew what was best for the ANWR. It was his passion that ANWR be open for drilling for the security of America, the entire country, for energy independence.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 83 OFFERED BY MR. CLYDE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 83 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska'' and published September 8, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 62025).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman

from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of my amendment No. 83 to the FY24 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, which halts the funding for the Bureau of Land Management's misguided proposed rule on energy development in the Alaska National Petroleum Reserve.

In these times of global upheaval, record-high gas prices, and economic instability, restricting American energy production would be unwise to the point of recklessness. It undermines the pillars of our national strength, our national security, fiscal health, and the prosperity of the American taxpayer. Yet, the Biden administration seeks to drastically limit access to responsible energy production on our own soil—resources that rightfully belong to the American people.

The Alaskan reserve holds the potential to supply hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil per day, lessening our reliance on untrustworthy foreign sources. Yet, this administration seeks to negligently barricade access to our invaluable domestic resources.

The Bureau of Land Management rule plainly defines the clear intent of Congress within the National Petroleum Reserves Production Act, which is to responsibly harness these resources through competitive leasing. The rule imposes arbitrary restrictions and redundant regulations that serve no purpose other than obstructing energy development. We cannot allow Washington bureaucrats to override the legislative mandate from this Congress and push a radical anti-American energy agenda down our throats.

Utilizing the Alaskan reserve's resources is crucial for our energy security and the operational viability of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Leaving this vital infrastructure stranded would weaken America's strength on the world stage amidst looming threats from adversaries like Russia, China, and Iran. Our energy independence must stand resolute.

In short, my amendment wisely prevents the squandering of taxpayer dollars on stifling our tremendous American energy potential. I urge my colleagues, those who cherish our working families, fiscal prosperity, and national security to rally behind this necessary course correction.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, once again, I remind everyone, we are here to protect the welfare of the American public. This amendment would prohibit the Bureau of Land Management from balancing oil and gas development with protection of lands that harbor significant subsistence uses and resources throughout the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

My colleague is describing the Willow Project, an oil drilling project by ConocoPhillips that is located on the plain of the North Slope of Alaska in the National Petroleum Reserve. This amendment would prohibit the administration from stopping that project for all of the reasons we have previously discussed.

My colleagues are always talking about if we don't do this drilling, if we don't do this drilling in significantly critical areas like the North Slope of Alaska, like places where climate change is already having an unreasonable impact, we will have to go to untrustworthy foreign sources. Why is it they always use that argument, that somehow we have to go to untrustworthy foreign sources? Our goal is to convert to renewable energy, to have all American energy, whether it is wind or solar or tile or so many of the other opportunities that we have out there to make sure we do invest in America and American jobs instead of misguided projects like this.

This amendment also prohibits the BLM's ability to respond to changing conditions in the Arctic while providing transparency and conservation and development decisions.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chairman, it is vital that we unleash and support American energy, fossil fuel energy, and pursue pro-American energy policies. I am deeply concerned that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle refuse to put the needs of Americans first.

Given the current state of affairs globally, we should not be relying on energy supplies from foreign powers. Therefore, I again urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which defunds this disastrous BLM rule.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I have just one more thing to say about this project, just to know what we are talking about. It is not a hypothetical. As we have mentioned, we have already talked about the excessive warming that is happening in the Arctic, the changes they are already experiencing in places like Alaska. This project is likely to produce 287 million tons of carbon emissions plus other greenhouse gases over 30 years. It would adversely impact Arctic wildlife and Native American communities. This would damage the complex local tundra ecosystem. According to another government estimate, it would release the same amount of greenhouse gases annually as half a million homes.

We know how to do this in another way. We don't have to do this project. We don't have to drill for oil in sensitive areas, and we don't need to do this particular project.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 84 OFFERED BY MR. COLLINS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 84 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

NORTH ATLANTIC RIGHT WHALE

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Amendments to the North Atlantic Right Whale Vessel Strike Reduction Rule'' (87 Fed. Reg. 46921; published August 1, 2022).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chair, my amendment prohibits any funding from being used by the EPA to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce NOAA's vessel speed limiter rule.

This is a misguided rule that would require any vessel over 35 feet to go 10 knots or less all along the Eastern seaboard from Maine all the way down through Florida. They claim they are doing this in order to protect the North Atlantic right whale.

Well, let's review some of the facts.

Approximately 15 whales have been killed by boats in the last 18 years. You have got better odds of hitting the lottery than this.

The right whale population has been consistent since 1980.

The right whales used to calve every 3 to 5 years, but now they are only calving every 7 to 9 years.

What is this rule going to do for the economic impact? It has a $84 billion economic impact on the East Coast. It will jeopardize 340,000 East Coast jobs, and there are 63,000 registered boats that will be impacted with this new rule.

There is a better way to track these whales, but NOAA just refuses to do it. We tag horses, cows, pets, many other animals. Why can't we tag these whales as well? There is no reason that we can't use some commonsense solutions such as this. Tagging the whales would allow the boats to avoid any whales that are in the area without the need to put some burdensome speed restrictions all along the East Coast.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I am opposed to this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I urge all my colleagues to adopt this commonsense amendment and prevent the EPA from enforcing this job-killing rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 85 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The salary of Brenda Mallory, Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which utilizes the Holman rule to reduce the salary of the CEQ chair.

CEQ, in how it operates and what it prioritizes, is not doing its job properly, especially regarding its implementation of NEPA. The Council only focuses on the negative side effects of certain types of energy production without considering cost-effective energy.

The Trump administration introduced reforms to remedy some of the worst elements of this hyperpoliticized regime at CEQ and to facilitate more efficient and timely permitting reviews.

Having unwisely reversed those reforms, President Biden and Ms. Mallory are now grappling with regulatory barriers that hinder critical infrastructure. As a result, the public will be deprived of much-needed energy infrastructure.

□ 1845

Affordable and abundant energy is essential for a secure and prosperous country. NEPA is now out of sync with current environmental, political, social, and economic realities, with Ms. Mallory spearheading its exacerbation and failures.

The average American family is now spending about $2,400 more today than when President Biden took office. I have constituents who can barely pay their energy bills solely because the administration chose to raise their electric rates to pay for its Green New Deal agenda, almost doubling some Arizonans' bills.

If Congress doesn't act to reverse Biden's energy crisis now, it may not be long before more Americans can't afford soaring energy costs.

Ms. Mallory's incompetence has shown that Congress should reduce her salary.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment is petty and punitive.

Rather than pursuing grudges against public servants, my colleagues across the aisle should focus their energy on negotiating with the Senate on a bill to fund the government.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, the bottom line is that the American people are tired of bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., affecting a policy that is destroying their lives. That is why we are doing this.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 86 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

PUBLIC LAND ORDER NO. 7923

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Public Land Order No. 7923 (88 Fed. Reg. 37266; published June 7, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, which defunds Public Land Order No. 7923.

In June, the Biden administration issued this public land order banning over 300,000 acres of Federal mineral estate surrounding the Chaco Culture National Historical Park for 20 years. This would effectively prevent all private landowners and Navajo allottees from mineral leasing land in this area.

The ban will have significant negative economic impacts on both the Navajo Nation and American taxpayers, severely limiting Tribal revenue, economic development, self-sufficiency, and American energy production.

Chaco Canyon carries both cultural and historical significance for communities in the region. The development of this land should be determined by those with lawful sovereignty, not out-of-touch Biden administration officials hellbent on imposing their radical agenda on Tribal communities.

In July, the House Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on the ban, and we heard from Navajo Nation citizens who expressed disappointment with Interior Secretary Deb Haaland and the Bureau of Land Management for stripping away their mineral rights. The government of the Navajo Nation has called on Congress to oppose any buffer zone in the area.

The Biden administration's decision to move forward with this ban makes it clear that they only care about Tribal voices so long as they are in line with the approved Biden agenda.

Interestingly, Interior Secretary Deb Haaland, when serving in Congress, worked on a lease sale that was ultimately deferred. She had complained that the Trump administration failed to fulfill its legal and moral obligation to consult with Native Americans.

The Biden administration, of which Secretary Haaland is a part, is now opposing an unprecedented blockade on Native mineral rights and has refused to listen to the Navajo Nation's concerns.

Mr. Chair, this administration likes to talk about their supposed support of Tribal communities but has no problem implementing a destructive choke hold on Tribal revenue and economic prosperity. Secretary Haaland and President Biden are throwing the Navajo Nation under the bus, driven by extremists with no concern for Native interests or the energy needs of all Americans. I am proud to stand with the Navajo Nation and offer this amendment that defunds this ban.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits the withdrawal for 20 years of public lands surrounding the Chaco Culture National Historical Park from mineral leasing in order to protect these lands and the greater connected landscape in New Mexico with a rich Puebloan and Tribal nation legacy from the impacts associated with oil and gas development activities.

It does not impact valid existing rights nor non-Federal interests in the area that will be withdrawn.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ).

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chair, I, too, rise in opposition to amendment No. 86.

As noted, this amendment would roll back protections for Federal lands and Federal lands only within a 10-mile area around the World Heritage Site, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, in New Mexico, in my district, and only from new oil and gas drilling.

I stand here on the second day of Native American Heritage Month, and what we are doing on the second day of Native American Heritage Month is not recognizing, honoring, and protecting Native American heritage. Instead, what this amendment is doing is destroying Native American heritage. It is destroying the ability of Native Americans who hold these lands and these sites sacred to continue to practice their spiritual and religious beliefs.

Let's remember that what you are doing is undermining the ability of people to practice their historic spiritual and religious beliefs because not only is Chaco County a World Heritage Site, but it remains to this day a place of cultural and religious significance to the descendants of the Greater Chaco region.

We need to remember that Chaco Canyon is unique. Between A.D. 900 and 1150, Chaco was the heart of ceremonial, trade, and political activity for the Ancestral Puebloans. The sweeping ceremonial center you need to go visit is unlike anything constructed before or since.

However, for the Native Americans who come from this area, Chaco is not an old place. The sacred nature of Chaco continues unbroken in its importance to them today.

Given its history, you can imagine the importance of protecting this land and its people's ability to truly practice their faith.

It is true that there are different points of view within the Navajo Nation, but let's remember how this bill and how these protections that have been put into place came to be.

It was the former Navajo Nation president who first approached the Pueblos in an effort to protect these lands. The advocacy for these protections began in 2013 when the Eastern Navajo Agency Council passed a resolution calling for a moratorium on new fracking activities within their agency.

Navajo Nation's advocacy continued, and in 2017, Navajo Nation President Russell Begaye, Vice President Jonathan Nez, and the All Pueblo Council of Governors joined together in a statement opposing new fracking in the Greater Chaco region.

Protecting Chaco then became a collaborative process. It resulted eventually in the Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act, which passed this body in the 116th Congress with the support of every Democrat and 17 Republicans.

The secretarial withdrawal this amendment attacks only happened after an extensive process of public engagement that included consultation with all the Tribal nations, including the Navajo Nation, the Pueblos, and those people who live in Arizona as well who are actually constituents of the sponsor of this amendment.

Mr. Chair, 100,000 public comments is not ignoring the people. That is listening to them. It was years of Tribal collaboration that made these protections possible.

Mr. Chair, let me correct the record. This does not affect in any way Navajo allottees' land. It does not affect in any way Navajo Tribal lands. It does not affect in any way rights-of-way or any infrastructure that is needed.

The existing oil and gas activity can continue, and new oil and gas activity can continue, but just not on Federal lands.

The existing royalties that are presently going to the Navajo allottees will continue in force, but we must admit that these withdrawals and protections are difficult. You must weigh the cultural and spiritual significance of an area that could be lost forever against the value of mineral development.

One molecule of gas is the same wherever it is extracted, but once you destroy a sacred site, you will never get it back.

I believe, even though I recognize the importance of the economic value of withdrawal, that we must err on the side of protection.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I represent the Navajo Nation in my State. The Navajo Nation does support this amendment.

One of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle talked about protecting the lands. What she didn't talk about, however, was protecting the economy of the Navajo people and how this would impact them, which is, once again, why they support this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE).

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

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MR. FALLON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 87 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to reduce the number of oil and gas leases issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment that prohibits funding in this bill from being used to reduce the number of oil and gas leases issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

Americans saw the impact on the global oil supply when Russia decided to illegally invade Ukraine. Of course, we know that Russia is a world exporter of oil. Gas prices rose over 40 percent. It is a world commodity.

Now, with the uncertainty in the Middle East and another war beginning, we are facing more potential energy shortages. This is what happens when we allow ourselves to be dependent on foreign oil.

The fact of the matter is, like it or not, the world consumes 100 million barrels of oil a day. That is not going to go away anytime soon. We put ourselves and our great Nation's security at the mercy of foreign countries' stability, something that we have little to no control over.

This is not only precarious and foolhardy, but it is also dangerous. Despite the obvious dangers and national security pitfalls, the Biden administration continues to cut oil and gas leases in America and forces us to be more reliant on foreign oil.

Since taking office, the Biden administration has gravely undercut America's ability to become energy independent by canceling gas and oil leases continually from even his first day in office until now.

In September, the Biden administration announced they were canceling the remaining seven oil and gas leases in Alaska. For comparison, the Trump administration proposed a plan that included 47 new potential lease sales.

Energy independence is crucial to our Nation's security. Democrats will have you believe we can survive just fine without oil and gas, but that is simply not reality. In fact, I didn't come to work today on my unicorn, and I wasn't talking to my mermaids in my swimming pool, and the leprechaun next door didn't pay for it all. It is just not a reality that we live in right now.

I think many Republicans, including me, are for an all-of-the-above approach—wind where it is practical, solar, and oil and gas, but if we are going to have a serious discussion about zero emissions or reducing emissions in this country, we need to talk about nuclear energy, as well.

□ 1900

I urge my colleagues to help their constituents by voting for lower energy costs and increased national security by voting in favor of this amendment and in favor of American energy production.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I am pleased to see my good friend on the other side of the aisle, and sorry that I so violently disagree with him on this particular issue, maybe not violently, but strongly disagree with him on this issue.

This amendment seeks to force the Secretary of the Interior to issue more oil and gas lease sales instead of allowing for the transition to clean energy that will result in more resilient communities, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and protect our world for future generations.

To not invest in strategies that minimize and prevent the acceleration of climate change instead of paying billions in disaster relief shows that my colleague is not thinking about what is best for the American taxpayer. Our economy and health and livelihood, food security, quality of life all depend on us making progress on climate change and renewable energies.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

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

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chair, you talk about being an environmentalist, which I honestly think all 435 Members of Congress are, and not throwing partisan bombs, which haven't been thrown right now, but you hear about them in these Halls, unfortunately. Think about what the United States has done in the last 20-plus years. We have reduced our carbon emissions by, now, nearly 25 percent, more than any other Nation in history.

What has China done? They have increased their carbon footprint by 300 percent in that same time.

Why don't we see some of our leftist activists, mostly young people, protesting outside the Chinese Embassy or the consulates.

The United States, as great a country as we are, we are not a planet, and, as an environmentalist, we should be wanting the United States to fulfill the needs of the world.

Again, fact: 100 million barrels a day. How is the wind and solar industry going to be developed? Well, largely based on the energy that oil and gas produce.

In the United States, we have an independent judiciary. We are a rule-of-law nation. We have strong environmental laws. We have an expertise in oil and gas that has been perfected over more than a century.

The fact of the matter is we have to produce oil and gas, and I would rather have the United States do it, rather than Venezuela or a China or a Saudi Arabia, for that matter. I trust our abilities more.

As an environmentalist and someone who wants to protect this Nation and the planet for future generations, my 17- and 14-year-old sons, and, hopefully, their children someday, this is the best path forward.

It is the realistic path forward, and nobody says, because we drill and produce oil and gas in this country, that clean energy can't be developed synchronously. Of course it can, and it has been, but the free markets have to come into play as well to benefit this country and humankind.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, my colleagues are always saying we have to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, and I wholeheartedly agree. In fact, the United States is still a major producer of oil and gas, but we have to make the investments and force ourselves to move forward on renewable energy.

We have done that through bills like the IRA. We continue to do that, and I just want to continue to support that and make sure that we are opposing expanding our oil and gas leases and just investing in renewable energy.

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

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chairman, I think this is a really good amendment. It is common sense, and I believe that every Member of Congress that votes for it will feel better about themselves.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. FALLON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 88 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency for community-scale ambient air monitoring.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment that prohibits the use of Federal funds for community-scale ambient air monitoring.

In simple terms, ambient air monitoring is the long-term assessment of pollutant levels by measuring the surrounding outdoor air. Now, on the surface, that doesn't sound like that much of a big deal at face value. However, the EPA already monitors this.

The EPA has extensive systems and sensors in place that monitor air quality and emissions, regulated primarily by the Clean Air Act. Now, that is at the Federal level.

Let's think about this, too. Having served at the State and local level, they can also monitor their air quality, and, in fact, they do. When I was on city council in Frisco, Texas, we had a battery recycling plant in the middle of the city. The city had kind of grown around it.

We took local action. We didn't ask the Federal Government to do squat. We paid $45 million to buy that plant. We closed it down. That is at the local level. I trust folks at the local and State level far more than I will ever trust the Federal Government. The Federal Government has a role in roads, military, and other things, but these kinds of things, I really do trust the local entities.

What is this program doing, if not to be redundant, because this is already happening at the Federal level with the EPA? Simply put, it is another attempt by some on the left to push a Green New Deal and push their narrative that pollution is somehow racist. I have been in these Halls for 3 years, and I learned crazy things. People claimed that COVID was racist, that the weather is racist. Now, maybe pollution is, too.

They are pushing funding for this program so they can send untrained individuals who they choose with unknown equipment to cities they choose to further a narrative that pollution is somehow skewed towards someone's pigmentation.

As I said, I support science. However, there are insufficient guidelines surrounding third-party individuals or groups that would be conducting the air monitoring, the equipment they will use, or even the data matrix that they will utilize, so we would have these untrained individuals doing this monitoring.

It is kind of seeming to me like putting your thumb on the scale and having a predetermined outcome before the testing even takes place.

Democrats want to allow for these untrained individuals to operate this equipment. The Biden administration continues to push nonsense and their radical agenda and fund them with taxpayer dollars, and this isn't acceptable.

At a time when our country is trillions of dollars in debt, I refuse to stand idly by while this administration continues to waste money in this fashion, and there is no justification for allowing Federal dollars for a program like this.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this amendment and to stop the mismanagement of even more taxpayer dollars.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment seeks to block air quality monitoring. So often, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle start their speeches by saying, We believe in clean air, we believe in clean water, but apparently they don't, and certainly, in this case, this amendment does not.

Now, I come from a State with one of the highest rates of asthma. Asthma is directly attributed to not having clean air. One in nine people in Maine is experiencing asthma. Those are children. Those are adults. Those are people who have serious health impacts because of that, so why we would ever deny the opportunity to do more air quality monitoring to make sure our citizens are safe, to make sure our children don't have asthma, it is just beyond me.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

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

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chair, to my good friend from Maine, I was raised in New England, and Maine is a lovely State.

Again, Mr. Chair, this is already going on. The EPA already does air quality monitoring, and this is an additional program that is simply unnecessary.

I do trust the great people of the great State of Maine. If they want to monitor their air quality at the State level, they are certainly welcome to do so, as well as at the local level, as we did in Texas, and as we took a proactive approach to an issue that was very important to the citizens in the city that I now represent in Congress that I used to represent on the city council.

I, again, have yet a second amendment that, if Members vote for it, they will feel really good about themselves, as my good friend, MATT GAETZ, just told me.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. FULCHER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 89 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out section 216 of Executive Order 14008 (86 Fed. Reg. 7627, relating to tackling the climate crisis at home and abroad).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chair, thank you to my seatmate, Congressman SIMPSON, for his overall work on this larger appropriations package. It is not a simple thing to do right now.

My amendment will restrict funds to implement section 216 of Executive Order No. 14008, which aims to supposedly conserve 30 percent of our Nation's lands and waters by 2030.

Over the last 2 years, my colleagues and I on the Committee on Natural Resources have introduced legislation to reverse President Biden's land grab and environmental extremism through this 30 by 30 initiative. My constituents in Idaho are tired of interference and overreach by the Federal Government as it tries to place more use mandates on land.

Sixty-three percent of Idaho's landmass is federally controlled. If it is truly the goal of this administration to increase federally controlled land by another 30 percent, in that case, States in the West, Idaho included, already disproportionately share in the economic distress associated with this federally controlled land.

If the lands in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Maine, and other eastern States were locked up by federally run bureaucracies like those in the West, I am sure more of my colleagues from those States would share the same desire that I have to restrict further expansion on the Federal Government's land footprint.

In addition, there is a direct correlation between the percentage of Federal landmass with increased budget costs, and, as we continue to face record-breaking deficits, debt, and debt financing, we certainly don't need to expand our cost centers.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and stop this land-grab effort through this 30 by 30 initiative by the Federal Government.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Chair, I point out that the amount of federally controlled lands is nowhere equal across our country. In Idaho, it is 32.8 million acres, and, to my good friend from Maine, it is 301,000.

You can't possibly contemplate the ramifications that has when it comes to local governance and land management for your entire State.

When it comes to federally controlled land, enough is enough. Our Federal resources are overwhelmed, and they are not in a good position to manage this landmass, and so oftentimes they don't, and more Federal use mandates reduce our overall wise land management.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 90 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

CRAB ISLAND AREA COMMERCIAL SERVICES STRATEGY

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize or implement a Commercial Services Strategy for the Crab Island Area of the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

□ 1915

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, there is an eclectic attraction in my district in northwest Florida. It is called Crab Island but is actually not an island at all. It is a sandbar where people go and enjoy swimming, snorkeling, fishing, maybe a refreshment or even a hot dog or boiled peanuts.

Right now, we have a system with our local governments and our State government working in concert to manage Crab Island. It is all going really well, and my amendment would prohibit the Department of the Interior from playing, perhaps an excessive role, in the management of commercial services. It is a wonderful place, and as we say in the south, y'all come.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I appreciate my colleague's invitation for us all to come visit. I am sure it is a wonderful place. And, of course, being from

Maine, we like anything that has the word crab in the title.

Unfortunately, this amendment blocks the National Park Service from complying with the 1998 Concessions Act, which sets up the framework for evaluating commercial services and parks. It stops the Park Service from being able to complete its existing process to remain in compliance with the Act.

The amendment would effectively grandfather in all permit holders from the prior year, regardless of whether the services are necessary and appropriate. The amendment also limits the National Park Service's ability to ensure public safety of commercial services.

Currently, all vendors undergo public health, fire, and permit condition inspections throughout an operating season. These inspections have documented significant concerns such as food being cooked, held, or served at temperatures or conditions that do not meet public health standards; refueling processes that place workers and patrons at risk; lack of basic safety, and fire protection; and operating in violation of permit conditions.

The amendment eliminates the ability to manage the issuance of a permit based on current or past performance, which creates conditions that place workers, visitors, and park resources at risk from some commercial services. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

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

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman's great interest in what is going on in Florida. Though we don't know each other well, I can only assume that if there were a small patch of land in Maine, I would be highly deferential as to what a local community in that congressional district might think about it.

I would inform the House that I have a resolution from the City of Destin where they speak to some of these concerns, but instead reflect on the value of the existing State and local cooperation to achieve those safer objectives.

With all due respect to the Concessions Act of 1998, which I am sure we would never want to violate the sanctity of, the result of what the Department of the Interior is trying to do in my community is going to put a lot of mom-and-pop local businesses out of business, and instead, it is going to constrain this to a Federal contracting requirement that no one in our community believes is going to enhance safety, but instead is going to limit the ability of folks to be able to enjoy the park in the manner in which they are doing safely now. So that is why I would ask for adoption of the amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 91 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter'' and published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on January 27, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 5558).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment 91, which prohibits funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule by the EPA titled: ''Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter.''

The EPA's proposed rule will lower the particulate matter or PM standards to a level Maricopa County and other counties in Arizona could never meet. The PM present in Arizona is not due to manufacturing. It is naturally occurring. There is no way to lower the PM in the desert.

Approximately 50 percent of Arizona is a desert. As a desert, it is prone to accumulations of frequent dust, including frequent dust storms. Maricopa County, for example, records one to three massive dust storms called haboobs every year. The current ambient air quality in southern Arizona rarely meets the EPA PM 2.5 standards due to the widespread naturally occurring dust particulate matter throughout the area. During a dust storm, the PM levels increase dramatically. Over 100 times the non-dust storm days, and it is well-documented by the National Weather Service.

The proposed rule is unreasonable, incomprehensible, and it is not based on environmental science. The proposed rule would have substantial impacts on large swaths of the Western United States, not just Arizona.

For example, if the standard were set to the proposed levels, populated areas of Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico would be designated as nonattainment and subject to stringent regulatory requirements and penalties.

The Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, which made its recommendations to the EPA, failed to account for the naturally occurring and ambient PM concentrations throughout the Western United States.

The EPA must consider the world in its natural state. In Arizona, and even in Michigan, particulate matter in comparatively high levels exist in the natural state.

Without any contribution from mankind, there will be dust and particulate matter in Arizona that exceeds the proposed and current regulations adopted by the EPA.

How an agency that is supposed to be based on science can ignore the National Weather Service data and the data from Maricopa County is perplexing.

We expect better from our agencies, and we certainly expect an agency to reconsider the differences between a rainforest and a desert. For these reasons and more, I ask my colleagues to support Amendment 91 prohibiting funding to finalize or enforce the EPA's proposed rule titled, Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment once again attempts to block the administration from ensuring that the air we breathe is clean. I truly think we can all agree that breathing clean air is a basic right. For that reason, I oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Yeah. Obviously, the young lady does not understand the desert. She hasn't been in the desert. You can't just water the desert. That is why it is the desert. Particulates are in the air. And so, if you are an asthmatic, if you have got problems breathing, you don't belong in the desert. But you can't lower those standards without going through extraordinary circumstances.

You know, we do a lot of watering in the desert anyway, but the particulates are in the air. It is naturally occurring. So I think this is just ridiculous that there would be opposition from anybody in regard to this. If you doubt me, come out to Arizona. I will be happy to show you a haboob, show you the ambient quality.

This is by far an amendment that we need to adopt. I implore my colleagues to adopt this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 92 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Presidential Proclamation 10606 of August 8, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 55331, relating to the establishment of the Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni–Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment 92, to prohibit the Biden administration from implementing, administering, or enforcing the recent Grand Canyon National Monument designation and corresponding mineral withdraw for almost a million acres.

The monument designation flies in the face of multiple-use doctrines for public land. Further, it creates no new revenue, and neither creates nor empowers any employment. Make no mistake, the Grand Canyon National Park is already protected under the Grand Canyon Protection Act, Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and multiple other regulations and laws.

Further, the roughly million acres of newly designated land is far outside the actual Grand Canyon, believe it or not.

I am also a proud sponsor of the Northern Arizona Protection Act, which nullifies Biden's designation of corresponding mineral withdrawal.

The almost million acres of designated land fall within my district and my colleague from Arizona, Mr. CRANE's. But at no point were we consulted. And our constituents' opposition was ignored. Arizona already boasts more national monuments than any other State. We do not want any more monument designations.

The Federal Government already controls far too much land in Arizona, and this restriction is unacceptable.

Despite repeatedly expressed concerns and questions from my constituents, county supervisors, local groups, and the House Committee on Natural Resources, the Department of the Interior has refused to address any of them.

Instead, without consultation with my constituents or their Representative in Congress, Biden and Secretary Haaland have permanently withdrawn more than a million acres from its intended multiple-use doctrine.

Under House Rule X, the Committee on Natural Resources has general oversight of any matter relating to its jurisdiction, including the management of Federal lands and the development of mineral resources. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, I have made repeated inquiries to the Secretary of the Interior regarding this proposed designation. Yet still, the Secretary of the Interior has not responded to repeated inquiries from my Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, further bypassing Congress and the legislative process. Biden's designation is nothing short of a full-scale attack on the livelihoods of many of my constituents. It sets back our Nation's national security and even strengthens Russia.

Biden's proclamation imposed a nearly million-acre land grab permanently banning mining in an area almost the size of Delaware. Some falsely frame the designation as an effort to protect the Grand Canyon, which of course is completely disingenuous. No one wants a mine within the Grand Canyon. The designated area is miles away from the boundaries of the buffer area—let me repeat that—the buffer area of the Grand Canyon National Park. The area in question is home to the highest grade and largest quantity of uranium deposits in the United States. So this amendment does not just effectively affect Arizona, it harms our national security for the entire country.

The designation plays right into the hands of Russia, who along with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are literally trying to corner the global uranium market.

China is also joining in on this game, buying up uranium mines in Africa. Everybody knows that in order to go green, you have to use nuclear. We better get on board.

There is no question this designation will hurt local revenues, kill jobs, and undermine American energy security. It does not protect the Grand Canyon. It is opposed by the people of my district, and I urge my colleagues to join me in opposition.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to adopt the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the use of any Federal funds to implement, administer, or enforce the Presidential proclamation that establishes the ancestral footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument in Arizona, an area significant to many Tribal nations.

The Antiquities Act provides the President with the authority to designate national monuments in order to protect objects of historic or scientific interest. This amendment inappropriately restricts the President's ability to declare national monuments in specific parts of the country.

Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have used this authority to increase the protection of special Federal lands. It goes against 100 years of American tradition to protect the nation's cultural and natural resources.

The Antiquities Act represents an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States. Congress should not stand in the way of these achievements.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, you know, I love the fact that we have individuals from across this country, it is a beauty, but it is also detrimental to us here in this aspect. No one has taken an airplane over this general area. They don't know what they are talking about.

So number one, being ancestral, anything can be that way. Teddy Roosevelt set this thing up called public lands. And in due process, what he did is he established also at the same time the multiple-use doctrine, the Taylor Grazing Act requiring these lands to be not just used but to be improved and to be used for multiple purposes. That is mining. That is energy development. It is not conservation. Let me repeat, not conservation.

So when people start talking about these monuments, you got to come out to Arizona. We have got more than any other State combined. So let's get after this. But this is very important for national security, and this designation does not need to go through. I ask that people vote for this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1930

AMENDMENT NO. 93 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 93 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

RICE'S WHALE

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Director of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management or the Director of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to implement the terms of the ''Stipulated Agreement to Stay Proceedings'' (July 21, 2023; Docket No. 8:20-cv-03060-DLB) entered into by the Sierra Club, Center for Biological Diversity, Friends of the Earth, and Turtle Island Restoration Network and the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Marine Fisheries Service, including the ''Notice to

Lessees and Operators of Federal Oil and Gas, and Sulphur Leases in the Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf; Expanded Rice's Whale Protection Efforts During Reinitiated Consultation with NMFS'' (BOEM NTL No. 2023-G01; August 17, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, this amendment is a funding restriction. Let me give you a little bit of background. What happened is the Federal Government was sued by a group of extreme environmental organizations claiming that a new species of whale was in the Gulf of Mexico and that its habitat needed to be restricted in order to ensure the survivability of the species.

Mr. Chair, it sounds like a reasonable approach. The problem is that what happened is that they didn't provide any opportunity for public comment, and they did not provide any opportunity for peer-reviewed science. As a matter of fact, the sensors that are supposed to be detecting these species did not even detect species in the area where they are trying to impose restrictions.

Mr. Chair, as a result of this sue-and-settle operation by the Federal Government, by the Biden administration, 6 million acres of the Gulf of Mexico have been taken effectively offline or put with significant restriction in the Gulf of Mexico.

What this does is this further complicates U.S. energy security. It further restricts opportunities to produce energy domestically.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I am opposing this amendment which would block the Bureau of Energy Management from implementing the terms of a stay agreement between NOAA and several NGOs related to mitigation measures to protect the Rice's whales in the Gulf of Mexico.

I guess my confusion here is that this amendment has already been overtaken by events. On October 27, NOAA announced that it had denied the petition from several NGOs to establish a mandatory 10-knot speed limit and other vessel-related mitigation measures to protect the Rice's whales in the Gulf of Mexico. Further, NOAA stated that it will not be proceeding with the rulemaking at this time.

I guess I would ask the gentleman, now that he is aware of this development, since this happened just on October 27, would he consider withdrawing this unnecessary amendment from a bill that is already bloated with riders? It seems to have no purpose.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, the Biden administration has been quite focused on destroying the American energy industry. This entire insane focus on allegedly protecting a species of whale in the Gulf of Mexico has been used by the Biden administration to attempt to deeply restrict oil and gas actions in the Gulf of Mexico.

Whales, Mr. Chair. They wanted to stop vessels from moving at night. They wanted to stop vessels from moving over 10 knots. It is insane.

Americans are struggling. Inflation is crushing us. The American energy industry should be unleashed, not oppressed.

I rise in support of Representative GRAVES' amendment, and I urge all Members to support this amendment in support of an American energy industry that should be dominant worldwide.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, once again, I would say I understand we have disagreements on energy policy, and I understand that my colleagues often like an opportunity to criticize the Biden administration because they don't agree with their stand on energy policy.

I just want to be clear. Again, the Biden administration didn't do this, as he said in his remarks and I clarified. This was an NGO that sued to have this happen, but NOAA stated it is not proceeding with the rulemaking at this time. The Biden administration is not doing this. It is not slowing down boats. It is not stopping boats at night. None of the things that he said were actually true. In fact, they have backed off on this.

I know we all have moments in our own State. I represent a coastal State. We have all kinds of disagreements on lawsuits that are filed against current practices, but that didn't happen.

Could he just withdraw this? Because he has got an amendment about something that isn't happening. Believe me, we have got enough disagreement and misinformation and there are enough harmful riders in this bill. I would respectfully request that he just withdraw this and acknowledge that none of this actually happened.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chair, I certainly do appreciate the gentlewoman from Maine's concerns, and I appreciate her understanding of one of the two components of what we are discussing today. The component that my friend from Maine is discussing pertains to recreational vessels and port traffic. That is one component, and the gentlewoman is correct.

However, the component that my friend from Louisiana and I are raising concerns about is the energy component that has impacted 6 million acres in the Gulf of Mexico. This is actually a bifurcated decision or approach. One component was rejected, the gentlewoman is correct. The component that we are discussing actually is very much alive and very much relevant.

I certainly share the concerns that the gentlewoman has recognized. I appreciate that component, but that is not what this amendment pertains to; therefore, I again insist upon this amendment.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's thoughts. I continue to disagree. I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chair, once again, as the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) and I have noted, we have watched as this administration has carried out energy policies that are some of the most inexplicable, incomprehensible energy policies I have ever seen, policies that are resulting in a 40 percent increase in energy costs for American families, making one in every four families choose among costs like groceries, utilities, rental payments, and other things that are simply false choices.

We can continue down this path that allows Iran to profit $60 billion above the amount they were making before the Biden administration took office, allowing Venezuela to profit $65 billion above the amount that they were making prior to the Biden administration, or we can simply produce American energy, some of the lowest carbon-intense barrels in the world, and actually have American energy security, returning us to American energy security as we saw under the previous administration, rather than these policies that are so punitive on American families, especially those that can least afford it.

Madam Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. TENNEY). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 94 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may used to remove any monument on land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, my amendment prohibits funds from being used to remove any monument on land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

For too long, communist Democrats have been hell-bent on erasing our culture, way of life, and our history, whether we agree with it or not.

As George Orwell wrote in ''Nineteen Eighty-Four,'' they want a future in which ''every record has been destroyed or falsified, every book has been rewritten, every picture has been repainted, every statue and street and building has been renamed, every date has been altered. And the process is continuing day by day and minute by minute. History has stopped. Nothing exists except an endless present in which the Party is always right.''

In 2020, nearly 168 Confederate symbols were removed across the United States, many of which were violently torn down by radical BLM antifa activists who burned American cities to the ground.

Most recently, the statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, that stood for nearly a century in Charlottesville, Virginia, was dismembered and melted down in a 2,250-degree furnace.

The news media was quick to flood social media with video posts of the statue's head melting down in fire. This was the message: The communists in our country have made it clear that they will not stop with Robert E. Lee and will continue to do this until George Washington's statue is burning in fire.

Whether we agree with the monuments, whether we agree with the history, our history is our lessons now for this generation and for future generations to come.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, this amendment is one more controversial poison pill policy rider that sadly shows that the Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

The amendment would prohibit the Department of the Interior from removing any monument on land under their jurisdiction.

There can be many reasons a monument would need to be removed, such as the health and safety of visitors and staff. This amendment provides no latitude for the Department to steward the land and resources they are responsible for.

In 15 days, the government will shut down, yet we are spending time on a bill that will never become law and on this superfluous partisan poison pill rider.

We should be focused on creating a bipartisan bill that abides by the agreement reached in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.

Let's do the job we were elected to do, ensure the American people receive the benefits and services they are entitled to.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment, and I thank my colleague for introducing it.

Madam Chair, our history is our history, all of it. We live in an era wherein my Democrat colleagues across the aisle seem to fail to recognize the simple fact that if you are rewriting history, you are rewriting history of this body, and the American people have lost all trust in any kind of sanity coming out of my Democrat colleagues.

From sea to shining sea, taking down statues. How is that working? How is that going, Madam Chair?

Do we have peace in our time? Is our border okay? Is the world not on fire? Do we have more or less racial problems in America today than we did 20 years ago?

It is insane, again, what my Democrat colleagues push.

The confederate soldiers buried in Arlington, shall you remove their bones?

Madam Chair, I support the amendment.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ZINKE).

□ 1945

Mr. ZINKE. Madam Chairman, the gentlewoman from Maine may have mentioned that this affects all monuments. In fact, it does not.

As a former Secretary, monuments are under the Antiquities Act, and there are about 163, as I recall. This only pertains to monuments that commemorate the Founding Fathers of the United States on land under the jurisdiction of the Department. I don't recall how many monuments are to the Founding Fathers, but there are not many. I don't recall any being a safety issue.

As a matter of fact, I recall all of them being a part of our history and an important part of our history for all to learn. This does not affect all monuments or the safety. What it affects is the very essence of the country, and I support this amendment.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I appreciate the thoughts of the former Secretary of the Interior, and I thank him for his service, but I want to be clear. Let me read this back. There may have been an earlier version of this, but this one says: ''None of the funds made available by this act may be used to remove any monument on land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.''

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Chair, actually, there should be no funds allocated to remove any monument, and there is no necessary reason to remove the monuments. This is the Democrats' and the Biden administration's effort to erase our history just as they have done to the statue of Robert E. Lee. This is an outrage.

This is exactly what they do in communist countries. The Democrats want to accuse us of book burning while we try to get pornography books out of our children's schools. The Democrats will do nothing to stop their attempts to destroy our Nation's history, and we must protect it.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for my amendment, and I urge its passage. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, just to clear up a couple of things. My colleague mentioned the Founding Fathers. Robert E. Lee was not one of the Founding Fathers. He was a general of the Confederacy. That was in the city of Charlottesville. That wasn't a national monument when that statue was removed.

I have to say, I find it rich that the party that has supported book banning in our libraries, rewriting curriculum, and not talking about our history over and over again is the very one that is saying that we have to often keep painful monuments in places where they do damage, where they interfere with people's ability to enjoy the particular area that they are in, and leave it to the Department of the Interior to have that discretion.

If we are going to get into talking about book banning and rewriting history, let's have an honest debate about it and talk about the differences between our two parties on this.

Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 95 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 96 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to develop, finalize, issue, or use assessments under the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Chair, my amendment No. 96 prohibits funds to develop, finalize, issue, or use assessments under the EPA's Integrated Risk Information System, or IRIS program.

The IRIS program has never been authorized by Congress and was created by the EPA out of thin air in the 1980s. It has been heavily criticized by everyone from former EPA officials, the National Academy of Sciences, Federal agencies, and the Government Accountability Office. Despite that, the EPA spends $20 million to $40 million of taxpayer money per year on the program.

IRIS has a demonstrated history of conducting low-quality chemical risk assessments that failed to utilize the best available scientific data and establish very real regulations for private citizens and private companies.

EPA has targeted a number of important chemistries, including formaldehyde; uranium; vanadium, a critical mineral; ethylene oxide, for sterilization of medical equipment; naphthalene, to shut down oil production; as well as others.

IRIS risk assessments have been put forth at the expense of American jobs and cost public confidence in chemistries that are critical to activity across many sectors of the U.S. economy, from agriculture to furniture making to transportation and national security.

Bipartisan concerns have been raised repeatedly in Congress about the failure of the IRIS program to utilize sound science and broad input in its evaluations. These concerns have been largely dismissed or ignored.

Recently, IRIS has indicated that they intend to use the formaldehyde IRIS rule, which is below the level in human breath and from natural background levels, as the basis for their high-priority risk evaluation and risk management rule for formaldehyde over the next 2 years.

It should be obvious that these bans on formaldehyde, certain formaldehyde-based products or conditions of use, and unachievable workplace standards orders of magnitude below OSHA or European Union requirements will be very damaging mandates for Americans.

This would include direct negative impacts on the manufacturing community, including on manufacturing of resins, wood products, adhesives, fertilizers, roofing, coating materials, electrical products, lubricants, fabrics, and other construction materials as well as energy, transportation, and agriculture end uses.

There needs to be a change in the way EPA conducts its business around scientific integrity and accountability and the way in which the Federal Government conducts chemical risk evaluations.

My amendment is in the interest of protecting American safety and jobs and ensuring chemical risk assessments conducted by the EPA are driven by the best available science rather than political and ideological agendas.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, the EPA's Integrated Risk Information System identifies and characterizes the health hazards of chemicals found in the environment in an impartial manner. IRIS assessments are critical in understanding the environmental risks we face.

This amendment would deny Americans a valuable tool in understanding the health effects resulting from chronic exposure to chemicals. This includes cancer descriptors that help us better understand which chemicals are most likely to cause cancer.

Madam Chair, I support the work done by the EPA. I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Chair, I will point out one more time that we are in a situation here in which our tolerance is well under that of European or other countries. One more time, we are going put ourselves in a position which manufacturing is much more expensive, if not impossible, in the United States compared to other countries.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 97 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, revise, implement, administer, or enforce the notice of interim guidance entitled ''National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change'' published by the Council on Environmental Quality in the Federal Register on January 9, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 1196).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment, which prevents any funding from being used to finalize or implement the CEQ's ''National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change.''

Earlier this year, the CEQ issued interim guidance for agencies to analyze greenhouse gas and climate change effects of their proposed actions under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Madam Chair, for decades, radical environmental groups have weaponized NEPA to attack and block natural resources development. They have done so through a variety of techniques, including by colluding with various Federal agencies in sue-and-settle schemes that have poured massive amounts of money into their coffers while doing very little to actually protect the environment or ensure that we can access and use our Federal lands and projects to produce oil and gas, coal, hydropower, and nuclear energy.

These are just some of the reasons as to why Republicans in Congress have prioritized the passage of H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Cost Act, which is intended to streamline, improve, and expedite the NEPA process while also ensuring that we are protecting our environment. We can do both, and in fact, we have been doing so for decades.

I have had multiple constituents reach out to me over the last year seeking assistance in getting various Federal agencies to move important projects along in the process.

In one such case, a constituent described being stuck on his fourth and final solicitors review, a do loop that had been going on for literally years. Although they had completed every single task and done every single thing asked of them multiple times, the agency refused to move forward.

My staff has since met with the Office of Surface Mining only to be told that there is a queue, as though that is an adequate answer. To date, there has been no movement on this review.

This situation represents a failure of the system, and allowing the CEQ to unilaterally impose radical GHG and global warming requirements on these agencies will not make the situation any better.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, we simply have no accountability, no taking of responsibility, and no consequences for these agencies that fail to carry out their responsibilities. What that means in the long term is that there is ultimately no more gas for our cars, oil to heat our homes, or energy to power our First World economy.

What is my point? We do not need to add any more roadblocks under NEPA making it even more uncertain and difficult for these agencies to process applications. We don't need any more steps, reviews, analyses, or guidance documents to make NEPA more burdensome to our producers, small businesses, ranchers, and manufacturers. We don't need to make it any more difficult to properly manage our national forests or to maintain our water infrastructure.

We have reclamation projects that need to be constructed and maintained. We have forests in dire need of management. We need these things now, not 10 years from now.

My amendment defunds the CEQ's and this administration's efforts to use global warming hysteria to further delay such projects that are subject to NEPA.

My amendment is also critically important to block CEQ's illegal attempt to avoid compliance with the APA's rulemaking requirements. CEQ doesn't have the authority to issue guidance documents with the force and effect of law, yet that is exactly how this guidance document will be interpreted—as imposing new requirements on project proponents as part of the NEPA review process.

We must, therefore, stop CEQ from implementing a so-called guidance document that is, in reality, no such thing. CEQ should be forced to go through the public rulemaking process to adopt such wide-ranging changes to NEPA procedural requirements.

The reality is that NEPA was designed to address reasonably foreseeable impacts of a particular project, not to allow agencies to try to guess what temperature it will be a thousand miles away 75 years from now.

I read an article a year ago assessing the global warming hysteria that we are living through. This gentleman who wrote the article made an excellent observation that I believe is worth repeating here: ''The notion that government should impoverish actual human beings as a means of promoting the welfare of humanity is a pagan superstition on par with sacrificing individuals to the sun god.'' I couldn't have said it better.

□ 2000

We must block the CEQ from pursuing an agenda of impoverishment and government imposed wretchedness. We must no longer tolerate their bowing to the sun god, and we must return common sense and rational thinking to our permitting and NEPA processes.

Please join me in supporting my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MS. HAGEMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 98 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce the final rule of the Environmental Protection Agency, titled ''Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule'', and published on September 27, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 66558).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wyoming.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment which prohibits the implementation and enforcement of the EPA's final rule entitled: Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule.

The U.S. EPA published in the Federal Register its revised Clean Water Act Section 401 certification rule on September 27 of this year. This proposal was made in direct response to the 2021 Biden executive order that directed agencies to tackle the so-called climate crisis.

This rule applies to 401 certifications, which are water quality certifications issued by State or Tribal authorities that verify compliance with water quality requirements. The CWA allows States a great deal of discretion in reviewing and conditioning 401 certifications to ensure compliance with the CWA and State surface water quality standards.

This final rule returns to the broader scope of review that was in place prior to the 2020 rule and requires States and Tribes to evaluate the water-quality-related impacts from an entire activity as a whole, including construction and operation, rather than doing what it should, which is solely focusing on the aspect of the activity directly authorized by a given Federal license or permit.

The final rule also includes a broad definition of the term ''neighboring jurisdiction'' which means that it can include any jurisdiction other than the one in which the discharge originates.

The EPA's proposed rule is too broad, is contrary to the clear intent of section 401 of the Clean Water Act and is outside of the EPA's authority and jurisdiction.

My amendment would prohibit the implementation of this broad, wrongheaded rule.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I rise to oppose this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Chair, this is another policy rider designed to block the EPA from doing its work to protect our air, our water, and public health. I know my constituents. They look to me to make good decisions because they want to have clean water to drink, to cook, and to bathe in, and the EPA working alongside the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency ensures that we have the best water quality standards around.

So, Madam Chair, on behalf of the Fourth District of Minnesota, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HAGEMAN. Madam Chair, we all want clean water. This rule has nothing to do with that. This has to do with the EPA controlling and dictating matters that they have no business being involved with.

This proposal will put many pending projects at risk, including mining projects, and it will force the courts to make the final determinations with regard to such projects by interpreting and applying two extremely vague and ambiguous provisions included in the new rule.

This situation will ultimately result in a significant loss of investment in mining projects throughout the country, and it will cause greater regulatory uncertainty and inefficiency.

My amendment will block the EPA from implementing this wrongheaded rule, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

Not only does this rule broaden reviews and jurisdiction for permit requirements, but it substantially expands the jurisdiction of States to regulate even those waters that are not considered navigable waters of the United States as required by the Clean Water Act.

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality had this to say about the rule:

We are deeply concerned with EPA's blatant claims in the preamble of the rule to use the section 401 certification process as a mechanism to expand Federal jurisdiction in waters that are not waters of the United States.

Wyoming DEQ also highlighted the burdens that would be imposed on entities due to broadening the scope of activities measured under this certification to include conditions unrelated or only speculatively related to water quality.

I will say it again: We all want clean water. This rule has nothing to do with that.

EPA's new interpretation of section 401 and its efforts to broaden States' authority over water bodies and features that are outside of the jurisdiction of Clean Water Act must be stopped.

We are fed up with the EPA using the Clean Water Act as part of its effort to implement this administration's radical environmental agenda and land grab. My amendment is designed to stop this nonsense, to block the EPA's misinterpretation and application of section 401 of the Clean Water Act, and to force the EPA to follow the law.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 99 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

TEXAS KANGAROO RAT

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule titled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Texas Kangaroo Rat and Designation of Critical Habitat'' (88 Fed. Reg. 55962; published August 17, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment which will stop the Federal land grab happening in my district by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

My amendment will prohibit funds from being used to implement the horrible, proposed rule to list the Texas kangaroo rat as endangered.

Under its proposed rule the Fish and Wildlife Service will designate 600,000 acres as critical habitat across five counties in my district.

This decision is a massive overreach by the Federal Government that will simultaneously harm the farmers and ranchers in my district which, by the way, is the number one ag district in the State, and it will simultaneously crush the struggling oil and gas industry.

The State of Texas has long been committed to promoting and protecting our wildlife and natural habitats through voluntary conservation efforts that balance responsible stewardship and economic development.

This horribly flawed rule proposal is a completely unnecessary action from the Biden administration as the State of Texas has already taken the initiative to preserve the Texas kangaroo rat.

Action has already been taken to address the conservation needs of the species while accounting for the unique needs of landowners in north Texas, which results in thousands of acres of land already being utilized to conserve the species without punishing private citizens or the ag and energy sectors.

Unfortunately, the always radical Biden administration decided to ignore the ongoing efforts and impose unnecessary and aggressive Federal interference. The Fish and Wildlife Services endangered listing of the Texas kangaroo rat will have drastic ramifications on the farming and ranching industry in Texas. If this proposed rule goes into effect, agriculture producers in my district could be subject to civil and criminal penalties handed out by radical Biden administration officials who will stop at nothing to advance its Green New Deal agenda, meaning farmers and ranchers could face up to 1 year imprisonment and tens of thousands of dollars in fines for accidental or even perceived injury of a Texas kangaroo rat or its habitat.

The Texas kangaroo rat can only thrive when there is sparse, short grasses and small stubble which is exactly what our farmers and ranchers provide when grazing cattle.

The farming and ranching industries are the backbone of our unique Texas history, heritage, and economy. Unfortunately, the heavy hand of the Federal bureaucracy, once again, is looking to destroy that.

If this proposed rule goes into effect, it will significantly restrict the way our ranchers can use their land, setting a dangerous precedent of Federal overreach into agriculture production that will have far-reaching consequences for not only Texas but our entire Nation.

The agriculture industry is already being hit with rising costs due to the historic inflation caused by ''Bidenomics'', and this new rule will only intensify these struggles.

Texas has a proud history of responsible land management and conservation, and for any effort to succeed, it must be driven by local communities rather than bureaucrats in Washington.

Madam Chair, I urge every Member in this body to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, ecosystems are in distress, and they are declining globally at rates we couldn't even have imagined. Human history will have more than 1 million species directly currently threatened with extinction within many decades. It will happen within some of our lifetimes.

This amendment seeks to legislate species rather than providing species with the protections that are afforded under the Endangered Species Act. The species live somewhere. The Endangered Species Act protects the habitat.

Madam Chair, think of the bald eagle and what we did to protect that, and how proud we all are of what we did to protect that. Those were other Members of Congress. Now we have the responsibility to do the same thing for the next generation.

This law would also potentially increase litigation regarding the government's responsibility to implement the statutory requirements under the Endangered Species Act. So that means more litigation and more taxpayers' dollars spent in litigation.

The best available science and commercial information, not politics, should determine whether a species is listed, threatened, or endangered. This amendment circumvents the rigorous process that is put in place to make those scientific determinations as well as the role of public input. There is public input that goes into this.

The primary factor influencing the viability of the Texas kangaroo rat is loss of its habitat largely related to historical land use changes. Human activities threaten to diminish animal habitats. They pollute nature. They accelerate global warming which is driving species to extinction and creating more unhealthy ecosystems. When we lose a species it impacts and reverberates throughout our ecosystem and we all suffer because our economy, our public health, livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend upon ecosystems working together.

Defunding the service's ability to list a species would work against the clear intent of the Endangered Species Act and would, as I said before, cause more litigation by outside groups, not less, but more litigation costing taxpayers more money.

Most importantly, Madam Chair, it would also undercut the service's ability to work collaboratively with Tribes who seek help on ecosystem protection, other Federal agencies, States, and local communities, and landowners who wish and want to work cooperatively to conserve species.

So, Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and to protect vulnerable species so that future generations can benefit from a world with healthy ecosystems and robust biodiversity just as previous generations did for us, and the best example is the American bald eagle.

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

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Madam Chair, there are no better stewards of the land and the animals in Texas than the farmers and ranchers in Texas' 13th

Congressional District. We do not need the Federal Government telling us how to accomplish this.

Madam Chair, I appreciate having the support of all of my colleagues, I urge everyone to vote ''yes'' on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 100 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the Draft Resource Management Plan or Draft Environmental Impact Statement referenced in the notice titled ''Notice of Availability of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Redding and Arcata Field Offices and an Associated Environmental Impact Statement, California'' (88 Fed. Reg. 67344; published September 29, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Chair, my amendment would stop the latest in a series of land grabs in the West by the Biden administration.

Many of the Presidential proclamations and the executive actions enabling these land grabs stem from section 216 of Executive Order 14008 signed by President Biden just a week after taking office.

This order started the 30 by 30 plan which seeks to restrict and lock away roughly 30 percent of this Nation's public lands by the year 2030.

''30 for 30'' is a nice series on ESPN about sports figures, but 30 by 30 is very dangerous for us in the West.

In support of this executive initiative, the Bureau of Land Management published a new resource management plan for northwest California at the end of September. Much of the BLM plan area overlaps with my own congressional district.

□ 2015

In total, the so-called preferred alternative detailed in BLM's draft management plan would designate 42,000 acres as protected for the environment or for conservation.

Under the Bureau's current management plan, just 100 acres of land are labeled suitable for wild and scenic river designations, but this draft plan would see the number would explode to nearly 34,000 acres. The difference between 100 acres is one-sixth of a square mile, and 34,000 acres is 53 square miles.

In Shasta County, 33,000 acres would be labeled areas of critical environmental concern. Concern. We can be concerned about just about anything around here, can't we? Several thousand more will be removed from eligibility for livestock grazing. Grazing, which is known to be very helpful in fire suppression and actually stirring the land and having things grow.

The same interest groups that are supportive of this management plan are also behind a continuous push to remove hydroelectric dams now on Butte Creek, as well as the ones we are suffering up on the Klamath River. This would prevent recreational fishing on Butte Creek.

Madam Chairman, the 30 by 30 plan is indicative of how much environmentalists just don't understand real life for rural Americans and certainly life for the people in my own congressional district. If environmentalists actually lived in the Churn Creek Bottom or up in Magalia, they would understand that my constituents who do live there want to take care of the natural resources.

The folks in Churn Creek Bottom don't just graze without regard to the health of the land. They know, because they live there, that they will need to graze this land again in a few months, in a few years, in 10 years, and on, as many families have been doing for six generations in my district.

In my life, I am really a rice farmer. I would fight to protect our rivers from pollution because it is bad for my crops and for my neighbors. This isn't rocket science, folks. Beyond my farm, the waterways in the Sacramento Valley need to be clean because people like to recreate, like to fish, and just have a nice environment. No, we are not bad stewards of the land. We certainly don't need Biden coming in and setting aside 30 percent of all lands in just 7 scant years.

Bureaucrats with orders from D.C., however, should not be telling Americans to stay away from the public lands. They already know how to take care of their lands and their rivers. Most of these resources are the lifeblood of each and every rural town, anyway.

I urge adoption of this amendment in order to keep just a little more freedom, a little more possibilities in the economy and a lifestyle that was once normal in rural America.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, this is just another more controversial poison pill rider that sadly shows some of the extremes that Republicans will go to.

Now, we need to be interested in laws that can gain bipartisan support and become law because people want us to work together and move forward. The draconian cuts proposed in this bill violate the agreement that was reached by Speaker McCarthy and President Biden that were memorialized in Public Law 118–5, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023. I voted for that in good faith and thought we, as a Congress, were going to honor that commitment to those spending levels.

Now that I have said that, I want to get back to the amendment. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the BLM drafted a proposed draft resource management plan, an environmental impact statement that is currently open for a 90-day comment period. The public has been asked to comment. Your constituents can comment, and we have asked them to do that. This amendment would prohibit the BLM from providing an updated, comprehensive, and environmentally adequate framework for managing the uses of its public lands and resources.

We are here to protect the overall welfare of the American public and to preserve our lands and resources for future generations. Unfortunately, this would be disregarding the law and trying to circumvent the rigorous process that is in place to update the management plans to better address larger, higher intensity wildland fires, for example, something I know the gentleman and I have both worked on and both agree that we need to do so much more on to protect our public lands from wildland fires and private lands from it as well.

This amendment nullifies that public comment I was talking about before, 90 days public comment. We have invited the public in to make comments. We are currently collecting them. This amendment would say, you know, we asked you to comment, but we are just going to totally disregard it. We are not going to even look at it.

I believe we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change we are experiencing. Our economy, our health, our livelihoods, food security, and quality of life all depend on healthy ecosystems and so does reducing and suppressing wildland fires, for example.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on work we can do together to address climate change and together being good stewards of our public lands and resources for the benefit of future generations.

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Chair, I have been hearing all day, we need more plans that can gain bipartisan support, yet the people I represent, especially in the northern part of my district, don't believe there is bipartisan support when the Federal agencies come in and take away their water, make it where they can't access their land, they can't

get grazing permits anymore. It is crammed down their throats by an administration that is listening to somebody else rather than them. That doesn't sound very bipartisan.

It is putting these people out of business who have been successful for five, six generations on being good stewards of the land, yet now it is not good enough because of something called climate change, which CO_2 only represents 0.04 percent of our atmosphere. That is hardly measurable. Yet we are going hell-bent on ruining our economy, ruining people's lives, ruining legacies because of something that people who fly in their private jets to Davos like to talk about and put upon us.

Madam Chair, 30 for 30 does not do anything for climate change. It just makes it just about impossible to produce domestic food, domestic energy, et cetera, in this country. That is why I am bringing this amendment, and I appreciate an ''aye'' vote.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MR. MCCORMICK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 101 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The salary of Matthew Tejada, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Environmental Justice, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Chair, I rise to offer my amendment No. 101 to H.R. 4821, the Interior-Environment appropriations bill for 2024. My amendment reduces the salary of Matthew Tejada, the deputy assistant administrator for environmental justice at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to $1.

As the deputy assistant administrator, he often propagates divisive rhetoric and pushes the Biden administration's disastrous environmental justice initiatives onto American communities.

While in his position, Matthew Tejada has made divisive and inflammatory remarks, attributing the disinvestment in some areas, like East St. Louis, to racism and referred to this as the genocide of communities. This sort of rhetoric is a tool used by the radical left to create a greater divide across the Nation.

Matthew Tejada has even said that he wants to use millions of Federal tax dollars to fix environmental racism. As a conservative, I support protecting the environment. One of my favorite Presidents—as a matter of fact, my favorite President—Teddy Roosevelt was a Republican and one of the greatest champions of environmental conservation.

However, I do not support taking a benign policy topic and twisting it into a controversial issue used by the government to further its own political agenda.

This year the EPA received $108 million to go toward funding environmental justice programs and projects, such as the Biden administration's Executive Order 13985, which instructs the EPA to enact an equity action plan.

I am strongly opposed to wasting American taxpayer dollars on issues that will further divide the country. Investing in our communities is important. However, incorporating race into an unrelated issue is simply virtue signaling, which is unhelpful and divisive.

The Biden administration should focus on unifying the country rather than dividing us so that we can combat the real issues our country is facing, like the emergency at the southern border, rising inflation, and the multiple crises happening overseas.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I know the gentleman doesn't see it this way, but I see this amendment as petty and punitive—the EPA and environmental justice. I live in a corridor, it is called I–94, and there was a thriving African-American community there. Absolutely thriving—undertakers, dentists, doctors, dry cleaners, grocery stores. It was an amazing place. However, it was the place of the least political resistance to put a highway through rather than over by the cathedral, which got a different speed limit and some other things that happened, or the mansions on Summit Avenue hill just a couple blocks away.

Snelling Avenue in my district has some of the worst air quality for the homes that are located around there because of the freeway. I can give example after example, and I just used transportation, but I can use other things.

I grew up in South St. Paul, a river town with a meatpacking plant. Swift Armour could just throw their waste right into the Mississippi River. The State of Wisconsin sued us not only for that waste but for the waste of our municipal waste plant that was there. That was in the poorest neighborhood around between Dakota and Washington County.

You can say it is about race, but it is about people who were taken advantage of because it was the most expedient thing to do. Now the Biden administration and other administrations have said, you know what, we have a responsibility to clean that up. We have a responsibility to do better, and that is a role that the environmental pollution control agency should be involved in because the water, the air, and the soil in many of these places is not anyplace where we would make an investment or where you would want to buy something.

I understand the gentleman has his viewpoint on what is going on. I just want you to hear from myself and on behalf of my constituents who are working to rectify a wrong. We are doing it in a positive way that moves forward; that is not dividing our communities, but it is uniting our communities. I don't think when we are mad at something or a policy that we should be going after individual public servants.

I would like to move forward, Madam Chair, and negotiate with the Senate a bill to fund the government and to move the EPA forward so we have clean air, clean water, and we protect our soil.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Chair, I actually appreciate the gentlewoman's comments. As a former student body president at Morehouse School of Medicine, a minority university, I appreciate the diversity that our country represents. The problem I have is that when we are trying to save the environment, which I have no problem with—I have already stated, my dad was a forest ranger. I have already stated that Teddy Roosevelt was my favorite President—I want to protect the environment. I just don't want to make it an issue about race. I believe we should protect all people, regardless of their skin color. I believe in equal opportunities. I believe that if it is the right thing to do, we do it regardless of what race, what religion, what gender. No matter what the people are, they are Americans, and they deserve the very best from their government. The fact is, we are literally using the government to call the government racist. The very people who are put in charge by President Biden are calling people who are put in charge by the same governmental people racist. It is an inconsistency of thought, and it is divisive.

Therefore, I humbly ask my colleagues to support my amendment to hold Federal bureaucrats accountable, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK).

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

□ 2030

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. MCCORMICK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 102 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out Executive Order 14037 of August 5, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 43583; relating to strengthening American leadership in clean cars and trucks), Executive Order 14057 of December 8, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 70935; relating to catalyzing clean energy industries and jobs through Federal sustainability), or Executive Order 14096 of April 21, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 25251; relating to revitalizing our Nation's commitment to environmental justice for all).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Chair, I rise to offer my amendment No. 102 to H.R. 4821, the Interior-Environment appropriations bill for 2024.

My amendment would prohibit funds from this act from implementing President Biden's burdensome and irresponsible Executive Order Nos. 14037, 14057, and 14096.

Executive Order Nos. 14037 and 14057 are just more examples of the Biden administration's overreach and out-of-touch energy regulations.

The idea that the American people want the consequences of 100 percent of their electricity being carbon pollution-free by 2030, 100 percent of the government vehicles to have zero emissions by 2035, and 50 percent of all new passenger cars and light trucks sold in the United States to be electric by 2030 shows just how ignorant this current administration is to the challenges of everyday Americans who are facing these problems.

Everyone needs to pay attention. EV popularity is waning, and it is expensive. Every day, Americans are worried about the skyrocketing costs of groceries and gas prices or whether their next paycheck will cover all their bills, including their electricity bills.

The last thing they are thinking about trying to afford is an electric vehicle that meets the Biden administration's strict standards and, on average, costs $17,000 more than a gas-powered vehicle.

By the way, for a guy who owns a Tesla and who just had to replace a battery, that is another $17,000 on top of that. Your battery will go bad. Anybody who has a cell phone understands that.

These executive orders will hurt low-income Americans most of all. The Biden administration claims to protect those people.

As we look at Executive Order No. 14096, we see a pattern as the Biden administration chooses to focus on programs that divide the American people rather than unite us.

Madam Chair, instead of simply promoting conservation efforts, which most Americans agree are important, this administration continues to use divisive rhetoric behind environmental justice, which does not benefit the poor.

Examples of this divisive rhetoric in the executive order include ''remnants of discrimination continue to persist today''—we are talking about EV vehicles—or that ''communities with environmental justice concerns face entrenched disparities.'' I will tell you that the disparities will be from those who cannot afford these very vehicles that are required.

Our country needs unifying language and leadership. The Biden administration fails that test.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on my amendment No. 102 to ensure that American taxpayer dollars are not being spent on frivolous and polarizing initiatives.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I am a little confused. I serve on this committee, and one of the debates that we had when we were doing the markup—and the Chair probably remembers—is how, in the base bill, all the money that he is talking about was stripped out. It is gone. We couldn't find offsets to put it back in, but it is gone. The money that the gentleman is referring to is gone.

Madam Chair, $1.4 billion was taken from EJ in the Inflation Reduction Act. It was taken away, so it is gone.

However, just getting into what we tried to do, Democrats did try to make historic investments in environmental justice, and the EPA has been able to put some of those dollars to use.

As I said, there is no EJ funding. There is zero in the base bill. It is unfortunate because I think environmental justice, as I said earlier, makes sure that everybody gets the same degree of protection from environmental health hazards.

Our rural communities and the community that I grew up in, which is an older suburb but at the time was very rural, were targeted by corporations, regulatory agencies, and local planning boards because the land was cheap and had been polluted. Then, they just kept siting more pollution around it like landfills or a waste transfer station. They thought it was a good place to put an incinerator, a garbage dump.

The amount of concentration of pollution in some of these areas is really mind-boggling because the mindset is that because it is already polluted, we can just put a little more there.

I know my colleague mentioned that he is a doctor, so I know he knows that when someone is exposed to a lot of chemicals, when someone is exposed to a lot of toxins, they have higher health disparities and shorter lifespans. That is all documented. In these populations, there are higher cancer rates.

As I said, the money is gone, unfortunately. I hope we can work with the Senate to put some things back, but I want my colleagues to just think for a minute that some of these communities started out with one waste facility or one toxic plant and then another one and another one and another one came. House values went down, and pretty soon, no one wanted to live there. In my case, in my community, it was right on the Mississippi River.

Like I said, I am a little confused by talking about the funding in this bill that no longer exists, and I am going to reserve the balance of my time because I think, Madam Chair, Members of this House know how I feel about this. I strongly oppose this amendment.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Chair, I appreciate my colleague pointing out the equity of environment and her concerns for the people. I know myself when I grew up having to supply my own insurance, supply my own gas, supply my own car, which I bought for $1,295 for a 1971 Datsun 510 with 141,000 miles on it, I couldn't afford anything other than that. I couldn't afford any better insurance. My mom didn't have an insurance policy. Can you imagine a 16-year-old nowadays having their own insurance policy not on their parents' plan?

I was in survival mode, which a lot of these people that she is talking about in these communities are in. That is all they can afford—a used gas vehicle to get to their job, to be independent, to live a dignified life where they can sustain themselves, not because they were told by the government, ''You will do this because I am protecting you,'' but they had a choice. They had a choice because we trust people more than we trust government.

Isn't that what this whole argument is about? Do we trust the government to know what is better for our family and our choices, whether it be what we drive, where we work, or what our emissions are? Do we trust the American people no matter what the color of their skin is, or do we trust the American Government to be the moral standard of who we are and what we represent?

Who do you trust? What is equity? Is equity when the government decides everybody will be equal, or when a person had the choice, based on their God-

given right to self-determine, regardless of the color of their skin, regardless of their gender, regardless of their religion, that they have the freedom of choice to decide their fate based on their own challenges?

That is what this argument is about. Do we self-determine, or do we let the American Government become our moral standard of what is right and wrong, of what is good for me?

I choose the individual over the government. I believe that is the foundation of our government. I believe that is the foundation of our Constitution. I believe that that is the unalienable right that God gave us.

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK).

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 103 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF ILLINOIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 103 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The salary of Ya-Wei Li, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment that would reduce Deputy Assistant Administrator Jake Li's salary to $1.

Mr. Li oversees all pesticide programs at the Biden EPA. The Biden EPA has consistently politicized crop reduction tools, creating uncertainty for farmers.

In their most recent attack on farmers and ranchers, the Biden EPA released a new herbicide strategy at the request of the radical climate cult lobby. This program would force farmers to implement costly mitigation measures, likely forcing them out of production entirely.

According to the Biden administration's own estimates, this program could cost more than $5 billion for all corn acres in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska alone. This is just one more example of how the Biden administration puts the leftwing political agenda ahead of farmers who grow food to feed America and the world.

Madam Chair, please join me in supporting this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, here we go again. We are attacking the salary of a person who is doing their job, Mr. Li.

Mr. Li has a really important job. Mr. Li's job is to regulate pesticides. Pesticides can be toxic. One of the things that got me involved in politics back when I served on the natural resources and agriculture subcommittee in the State of Minnesota was all the reading that we were doing about the accumulation of pesticides on food that children were ingesting because all the studies had been done for pesticides on an adult healthy male and how it could affect their development.

The more I learned about pesticides—and they are important. They are an important tool for our agriculture. We feed the world. We feed our folks here. If a pesticide isn't regulated—and I don't have the names right in front of me. Madam Chair, I will get them submitted for the record. Some of them are water-soluble.

We learned a lot about how pesticide companies would come in and target local farmers to have them use this pesticide, saying it was great, but it didn't break down in water. It would get into well water. It would get into streams. It would do terrible things to the ecosystem and streams.

In Minnesota, our farmers didn't want that, but they weren't scientists on a lot of that, so who do they turn to? They turned to scientific experts to do the due diligence, to check these pesticides out so when and if they are used, they are used properly so they do no harm. They only do good.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and to support the EPA in its work to protect our public health and environment.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF ILLINOIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 104 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Solar For All competition of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in support of my amendment that would prohibit funding for the Solar for All program.

During an Agriculture Committee hearing earlier this year, the EPA Administrator told me that the EPA does not incentivize solar panels. This program clearly demonstrates he was not being truthful in his testimony.

Under the Biden administration's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, the EPA has announced a $7 billion subsidy for solar panels. China completely controls the solar panel industry, and we should not be using taxpayer money to subsidize our adversaries in the name of a leftwing political ideology.

□ 2045

According to the EPA's own website, solar panels contain hazardous materials that are harmful to humans.

In my home State of Illinois, a school roof lit on fire due to excessive heat generated by solar panels on the roof.

The Biden administration needs to stop prioritizing the left's radical climate agenda over the energy needs of the American people.

Please join me in supporting this amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. We are now only 15 days away from a government shutdown, and instead of focusing on keeping the government open, we are working on a bill that is going nowhere.

The draconian cuts that I talked about earlier in this bill violate the agreement reached by former Speaker McCarthy and President Biden that were memorialized in statute and Public Law 118–5, the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.

We would not be teetering on the brink of a government shutdown if my

Republican colleagues had upheld their end of the bargain and funded at the levels we had agreed to and there was a vote that I did take in this body, so I feel I had a vested interest in thinking that we were going to honor that agreement.

We are here to protect the welfare of the American people, and we cannot close our eyes to the impacts of climate change, drought, flooding, severe storms, wildfires events that we are experiencing.

As of October 10, the United States has experienced 24 confirmed weather/climate disaster events with losses exceeding $1 billion each. This is a new record.

I could talk about the money that the Department of Defense, in the billions of dollars, is having to spend to make buildings resilient and to try to prevent buildings from collapsing due to these extreme weather events.

The Department of Defense sees climate change—the Department of Defense sees climate change, I want to stress this—as a national security issue. The Department of Defense invests in solar, and the EPA should not walk away from it.

When we have solar available, it is something that is a strategy that will help us in preventing the acceleration of climate change, instead of paying billions of dollars in disaster relief. I don't think that is what is best for the American taxpayer.

Our economy, our health, our livelihoods, our food security, our quality of life all depend on how the planet is a healthy ecosystem and doing what we can to mitigate climate change.

I state again that we have been working to bring wind and solar and bring the costs down, and many States, including Texas, are embracing a lot of this, and a lot of small businesses are coming forward.

I agree with my colleague on the other side of the aisle. I don't want to be purchasing solar panels from China. I want to manufacture them right here in the United States as part of a full energy embrace mix.

I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and focus instead on addressing climate change, making our Nation stronger, and agreeing with the Department of Defense that climate change is a national security issue.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. I would like to remind my friends on the other side that China controls the mining of rare earth minerals used to produce solar panels.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MR. NEHLS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 106 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the shooting of cattle in the Gila National Forest or any other National Forest.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Chair, my amendment would simply prohibit funds to be used for the shooting of cattle in the Gila National Forest or any other national forest.

Folks, let me tell you why this issue is so important.

I am offering this amendment to ensure that the voices of the concerned residents of New Mexico and cattle grazers across the country are heard. The Forest Service has been using your hard-earned taxpayer dollars to issue and execute aerial kill orders for feral cattle in the Gila National Forest due to environmental concerns.

The Forest Service defines feral cattle as cattle without brands, ear tags, or other signs of ownership. However, it is oftentimes difficult to tell the difference between a feral cow and a nonferal cow. My staff and I tried it. We couldn't tell the difference.

Even if the cows are feral, under New Mexico State law, feral cows are the property of the New Mexico Livestock Board, which opposed the actions taken by the Forest Service to shoot these cattle in the first place.

Cattle grazers are rightfully concerned that their own branded cattle could have ventured into the area in question due to fences being burned down by wildfires or damaged from an unusually strong monsoon season.

The area in question in the Gila National Forest comprises over 500,000 acres, and only 19 of the estimated 50 to 250 feral cattle were killed.

After the aerial shooting of cattle takes place with high-powered rifles, the Forest Service leaves the cattle carcasses to decompose without removal. They don't care.

The Forest Service is clearly appeasing radical environmentalists and is not taking in the concerns of local landowners and cattle grazers. Even New Mexico Governor Grisham, the very liberal Governor, said that the Federal Government needed to do a better job of listening to residents about this issue.

To my colleagues in Congress: Whether it is local landowners, cattle grazers, the New Mexico Livestock Board, the New Mexico Farm Bureau, or Grant County cattle growers, they have all voiced their support for my amendment.

To my colleagues on the left: Even prominent animal rights organizations, such as Animal Wellness Action, the Animal Wellness Foundation, and the Center for Humane Economy have all come out in support of my amendment.

With that, I believe I should be able to sit down.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Chair, I don't believe I have to say anymore.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 107 OFFERED BY MR. NEHLS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 107 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Clean School Bus Program of the Environmental Protection Agency under section 741 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16091).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of my amendment before us today, which would prohibit funds for the EPA's Clean School Bus Program.

Let's get right to it, folks. Every Member of Congress and their staff searching for a pay-for, here it is. Cite this worthless program.

There is no need for the American taxpayer to continue to foot the bill for activities like this. This program provides $5 billion, with a b, over 5 years to replace existing schoolbuses with zero-emission and low-emission models.

While everybody knows that schools are failing our students, the Biden administration would rather facilitate the transition of schoolbus fleets to zero-emission, low-emission, and electric bus alternatives when we have perfectly capable buses now that work every day.

A majority of eighth graders in our Nation are at basic and below proficiency levels when it comes to math and reading, yet we are focused on electrifying our bus fleets. Help me make that make sense.

With limited government funds and a national debt out of control, pet projects for this radical environmental ideology are not functional and has no place in a Republican-controlled House of Representatives.

Furthermore, EPA's top watchdog also said that he is not confident in the way the Agency has been handing out billions of dollars under this new program. He said: ''We have seen this before: the equation of an unprepared agency dispensing an unprecedented amount of money times a large number of struggling recipients equals a high risk of fraud, waste and abuse.''

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to prohibit funds for EPA's so-called Clean School Bus Program and to prioritize the most immediate needs of the American people.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I am just sad about this. I really don't understand why my colleague would want to roll back this great program on clean schoolbuses. I just don't understand. I mean, first off, you have to deny that climate change is real in order to say we shouldn't be doing significant things like this, converting our transportation system—which is an enormous part of climate change challenges, converting our transportation system to electric vehicles.

We have had this program since the IIJA, which was actually a bipartisan program. Perhaps you didn't vote for it. You may not have agreed with it, but it was a bipartisan bill, and this was in that bill, so this funding is already out there.

I have had the good fortune of talking to someone who works in one of the school programs where they have the clean schoolbus program. He couldn't say enough good things about it. He couldn't say enough about how good it has been for their district.

Number one, I don't know if you know this about electric vehicles, but your maintenance costs go way down. For most communities who have big schoolbus fleets, they have to have a maintenance barn. They have to have maintenance members who work in there, and this has reduced greatly their costs for maintaining the vehicles because there are not a lot of component parts in an electric vehicle.

He also told me that they have a little competition with the bus drivers. Each one is trying to figure out how long can I go on a charge? How does my bus work? They are all very engaged in this process.

Also importantly, there are no emissions from this bus. I don't know if you heard me earlier, but I was talking about the high asthma rate in my State. We are one of the top 10 in the country in asthma rates, and that means asthma in kids. So for kids to be able to ride on a bus that has no emissions, it is just that much better for their health and well-being.

There are no good reasons to want to eliminate this. We have already funded it. There is no funding in this bill. You are just talking about this as sort of a grudge match against electric schoolbuses, which, frankly, there are more important problems to deal with in this country.

We have already funded this. School districts are already implementing this, applying for this. It is reducing their maintenance costs. They feel very good about these buses.

I suggest you talk to a school district, maybe one in your own district, your congressional district, and ask them how they feel about this, how it is working for their community.

You are opposing something that has gone very well. You are trying to prohibit a program that runs on clear fuel, that reduces the impact schoolbuses have on climate change. We are doing something good for America in this program, good for our schools, good for the health of our kids. There is no possible reason to want to do this, that is why I said it just makes me sad.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Chair, buses are a mode of transportation to get our prized possessions to the school.

Now, my colleague mentioned about the kids talking with the bus driver saying, How far can the bus get? They are trying to do some math. I would probably figure the kid probably doesn't even know the math, because our schools are failing, so the point is it is prioritizing the need.

We have to help educate our kids. The school system is failing. They are failing in States across our country, mostly in these very, very large cities run by liberals, mayors and city councils, so let's get our priorities straight and let's help the kids and not worry about the mode of transportation we have to get them there.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, if my colleague is so concerned about the challenges that students are facing in our schools, and I admit many schools are facing challenges because kids have been home during the pandemic, they have had a lot of setbacks, we are in a very difficult time in our world, kids have a lot to worry about, I would suggest that he debates another bill in support of encouraging more funding for the Department of Education. That would be a good place to put his concerns, but I would have to say there is no reason to be concerned about the schoolbuses.

□ 2100

In fact, we should be happy about the schoolbuses because we are implementing electrification of our fleet. We are helping the well-being of our students by making sure there are less emissions from those buses, and they can ride on buses with cleaner air. We are reducing the cost of schools who are able to use these electric buses. I am in strong support of making sure that we have more electrification of our schoolbuses. I encourage my colleagues to reject the amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 108 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 108 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the American Climate Corps.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Chair, I have been sitting here for about an hour listening to the debate back and forth on amendments. The amendments the Republicans are putting up are wanting to put some fiscal sanity back in this House. My good friends on the left are wanting to spend more money. The priorities and the cancer in this country is the bankruptcy of America. The amendments I have will offer to cut programs that need to be cut.

Amendment 108 prohibits funding for the American Climate Corps. My amendment would prohibit funding for the American Climate Corps that the Biden administration recently established through executive order. This costs, by the way, $30 billion. The Biden administration describes the American Climate Corps as a workforce training and service initiative for careers in clean energy and climate reliance economy. As part of the administration's Justice40 goal, the Corps will focus on equity and environmental justice. The American Climate Corps will cost, as I mentioned, $30 billion.

Instead of funding Democrats' woke climate agenda, why don't we focus on

a pro-growth agenda that spurs the economy and prioritizes American energy independence?

Mr. Chair, I urge support of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. GIMENEZ). The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, first I have to say, I am perplexed that anyone would not want to provide good-paying jobs that will help our Nation tackle the climate crisis and build a stronger country. The goal of the American Climate Corps is to put more than 20,000 young people on career pathways in the growing fields of clean energy, conservation, and climate resilience.

In launching this effort, President Biden is calling on Tribal, State, and local governments, labor unions, not-for-profit service allies, the private sector, and philanthropy to collaborate with the Federal Government to build on current relationships and expand skills-based training partnerships to ensure our workforce is ready to meet the climate crisis.

We have seen the devastation to coastal communities impacted by hurricanes and tropical storms. Why would we not want to train our youth to restore coastal wetlands that can protect communities from storm surges. We know the damage and loss that accompanies wildfires across our Nation. So why would we not want to train youth to manage forests, to improve health, and prevent catastrophic wildfires?

We know the power of skills-based training as a tool to expand pathways into good-paying jobs. Let's not deny our youth this opportunity. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I met a lot of the young people in the Corps. They are good people. They build bridges. They build roads in our national forests. Now, to task them with stopping storms and stopping hurricanes, that is preposterous. They do active work. To say they can effect that is just, it is laughable if it wasn't so serious.

Democrats want to focus on social movements and further entrench environmental justice in the bureaucracy. These priorities are misguided and harmful. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment and ensure that we don't waste more valuable taxpayer dollars and resources to fund the Biden administration's radical climate agenda.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I don't remember mentioning social movements or environmental justice, although I do think environmental justice is very important. I was talking about skill training and making sure our youth are prepared for the jobs of the future. I don't anticipate that they can stop storms. That would be Herculean, and I don't think anyone can stop climate change at this point, but I think they can help us deal with catastrophic wildfires, with coastal resilience. We can train people with skills of the future. This is a wonderful opportunity for our young people. I oppose this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 109 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 109 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce the final rule titled ''Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards'' published in the Federal Register by the Environmental Protection Agency on January 24, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 4296).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, this is another spend-a-thon by my friends from the left. My amendment would prohibit funding for the rule titled, ''Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards.''

My good friend, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER) and her family are big time farmers in Illinois, and anybody that farms the land—let me tell you what this is going to affect. As far as the actual vehicles, it affects all models in model year 2027.

EPA last tightened the NO_X emissions standards for heavy-duty vehicles in 2001. The new standards are 80 percent more stringent than the current rules. The examples of heavy-duty trucks, it is going to affect every farm in this country. It applies to engines used and a broad spectrum of heavy-duty vehicles, including trucks from class 2b. That is the Ford F–250 through the class 8. These are semitrucks. It affects mobile homes. It affects schoolbuses. It affects pickup trucks and vans. The cost is from $2,568 per vehicle up to $8,304 for new equipment on semitrucks.

The American Truck Dealers estimates it is more likely a $42,000 increase. That is per truck. Talk about putting people out of business. Talk about attacking farmers and everyday Americans. This overreach of government could reach over $55 billion in the lifetime of the program.

I urge my colleagues on the left to reconsider this vast overreach of government.

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

□ 2110

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, the compliance cost is unbelievably high. Owners and operators of trucks will be forced to leave the market or keep less safe trucks on the road.

According to the Truckload Carriers Association, the rule outpaces available technology and would worsen the already tight equipment market.

I hope everyone that is tuning in tonight listens to what this amendment will do to every American in this country, regardless if you are a farmer. If you just own a pickup truck, this is what we are talking about.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 110 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Department of the Interior's Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, my amendment would prohibit funding for policies that advance the Biden administration's radical diversity, equity, and inclusion agenda.

Specifically, my amendment would prohibit the use of funds for the Department of the Interior's Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights. This office's goal is to promote equity and justice for all Americans. What does that mean? I think what they mean is they want equal outcomes instead of equal opportunity. What this does is further entrenches environmental justice in the bureaucracy in and of itself.

From the military to corporations to Federal agencies, we have seen time and time again that the DEI mission fosters tribalism in the workplace, undermines our shared American identity, and distracts from the missions of our Federal agencies.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, one of our greatest strengths as a Nation is our diversity. The American experience is not a singular experience, and diversity programs exist to recognize this.

The fact is, and business leaders agree, having a diverse and inclusive culture in the workplace is critical to performance. Attempting to defund or block the implementation of these efforts only takes us back to a time when our Nation's diversity was not seen as an asset.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, I encourage my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I close out by saying the cancer in this country is the $33 trillion in debt. Companies have to expend funds for this, which the interest alone is over $20,000 per second. Woke programs have got to be dealt with. The only way you deal with them is cut their funding.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 111 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, my amendment would prohibit funding for the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases. This is another bureaucratic nightmare that businesses are having to put up with.

This amendment would prohibit funds from being used by the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases. This group was originally convened by the Obama administration before being disbanded by the Trump administration and reimposed through Biden's radical climate Executive Order No. 13990. Democrats use the social cost of greenhouse gas metrics to justify sweeping climate policies and strict regulations that are vague and have no ending to the cost.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I close by saying that by boosting the climate cost of projects, regulators can use the social cost of carbon to derail everything from energy to infrastructure projects. Agencies can also use a higher value to justify new regulations on everything from power plants to appliances in the home. This administration has attacked every appliance known to man, including the gas stove.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to adopt my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 112 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The salary of Tracy Stone-Manning, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, what my amendment does is it reduces the salary of Tracy Stone-Manning, director of the Bureau of Land Management, to $1.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE), my good friend.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Chair, I thank Representative NORMAN, my good friend from South Carolina, for introducing this amendment and for yielding me time.

Mr. Chair, I submitted an identical amendment to this one, and I am glad to see it is being considered today.

This amendment would hold the BLM director, Tracy Stone-Manning, accountable for her disastrous policies and rightfully reduce her salary to $1. Ms. Manning has been using the Bureau to push her own radical environmentalist agenda at the expense of Montanans and all Americans.

Director Manning has repeatedly and intentionally violated Federal statute by issuing rules that are completely at odds with the Taylor Grazing Act.

The Taylor Grazing Act lays out best range management practices and clearly states that the purpose of the law is to: ''provide for the orderly use'' of public land in order to ''stabilize the livestock industry.''

Earlier this year, the BLM issued a Conservation and Landscape Health Rule that clearly violates the letter and the spirit of the law by designating multiple use public land under conservation leases for bison. Allowing bison to graze on allotments that should be leased for cattle grazing has been a severe blow to Montana's ranching industry.

Director Manning has also continuously ignored the concerns of local landowners and those most affected by her harmful policies by failing to hold public hearings outside of the large cities.

Director Manning flagrantly dismissed Montana agriculture groups' concerns in the decision-making process for American Prairie Reserve's bison grazing proposal and granted special provisions for one lessee that no one else in the country has experienced. Her Bureau also refused to collaborate with the relevant State agencies and declined to hold sufficient opportunities for local engagement.

□ 2120

This is a process we have seen far too often with the Bureau of Land Management under her leadership, creating harmful rules and refusing to take input or provide engagement opportunities for those who are most impacted by those rules.

Director Manning has also refused to follow the congressionally mandated quarterly requirements for Federal land leases. Under this administration, we have seen the fewest acres leased for oil and gas since World War II, with only one of those lease sales taking place in Montana. This directly contradicts Congress' directive and a Louisiana district court's reversal of the administration's leasing moratorium.

At the same time, Americans continue to face rising energy costs and persistent inflation. Intentionally

stalling onshore and gas production is a dereliction of duty and a slap in the face to hardworking Americans, especially those who rely on these public lands to keep their economy afloat.

This climate of zealotry and blatant disregard for the rule of law has been evident with Director Stone-Manning for a long time. She collaborated with tree-spiking ecoterrorists at the start of her career, and there is no reason to believe that her views have substantially changed.

Mr. Chair, for all of these reasons and many more, Director Stone-Manning needs to be held accountable. Congress cannot stand by idly while these climate extremists use our Federal agencies to destroy local economies and the livelihood of everyday Americans.

This amendment will put all of Biden's disastrous energy heads on notice and force them to finally follow the rule of law that Congress passed nearly 90 years ago.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I guess it is time I got off my rear-end here and talked a little bit.

I want to let people know why I have opposed all the Holman rule amendments that have come before us. I think I screwed up on one and voted the wrong way, but I have opposed all of them for a number of reasons.

The Holman rule was originally put in place and then it was kind of repealed over the last couple of Congresses and then put in place. If you look back at the history of it, through the whole appropriations process, I can only remember one or two times when the Holman rule was actually used. It was used because the individual had committed criminal activity. That is why they cut the salary. Obviously, it didn't pass, but that was the intent behind it.

The second reason is that I question the constitutionality of the Holman rule altogether. We don't have the authority to fire someone in the administration. We don't have the authority to fire them. This is a way to get around that by reducing someone's salary to a dollar. You have essentially fired them unless they can live on a dollar for a year. I don't know many people who can do that. This is a way to get around what our constitutional responsibility is, I believe.

Believe me, I don't always agree. In fact, I seldom agree with the Bureau of Land Management's decisions on a lot of things. Elections have consequences. If you disagree with them because of a policy, why do you think they were hired? They were hired to carry out the policies of this administration. Maybe you don't like those policies. I don't like some of those policies. That is a good reason to get off our rear-ends and make sure that we eliminate this administration about 12 months from now.

It is not a reason to reduce someone's salary because they are implementing a policy for the administration that hired them. That is why I haven't supported any of the Holman rules because nobody stood up here and said they believe they have engaged in criminal activity. I haven't heard it. Until I do, I will continue to oppose these amendments.

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I will add that you are not firing anybody. You are just reducing their salary to what, in the minds of this body, they believe that it is worth. A dollar is plenty of money for what this lady does. By the way, she makes $148,500.

In the words of Bob Abbey, who was the first BLM Director under President Obama, he said that Stone-Manning's involvement with tree spiking should disqualify her from leading the agency.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support for my amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, all I know is if you reduce my salary to a dollar, you effectively fired me.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 113 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The salary of Michael Regan, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chairman, my amendment will reduce the salary of Michael Regan, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to the large sum of $1.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), my good farmer friend.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, in April, EPA Administrator Regan testified before the House Agriculture Committee and told me the EPA doesn't incentivize solar panels, that they are a regulatory agency. His statement to the committee was blatantly false.

The EPA does incentivize solar panels, which is why I introduced an amendment to strip all funding from the EPA's Solar for All program.

The Biden administration wants to cover rich, fertile farmland that we use to grow food with Chinese solar panels.

Mr. Chair, I support this amendment because we must send a message to the EPA to leave the farmers alone and never mislead Congress when testifying.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I don't know that I could say it any better than the chair of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee did about the reason that it never makes sense to use this amendment to reduce somebody's salary. Reducing somebody's salary to $1 is basically firing them.

When it comes to Michael Regan, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, my colleagues are talking about a hardworking public servant. I think we are very fortunate to have him there and to have him dealing with some of the biggest challenges our country is facing, whether it is climate change or environmental pollution, and moving our country forward in a very difficult time. We are grateful to have him there.

To ask a public servant to take $1 for their hard work in carrying out this administration's goals is ludicrous.

□ 2130

To my colleague on the Agriculture Committee, we serve together and have many areas that we work together on, and to have sort of a grudge match about this consideration about solar panels on agricultural land, frankly, doesn't make any sense to me. Of course, his mission is to make sure we incentivize solar panels, absolutely, of course.

However, to say that he is trying to do this on rich, fertile farmland goes against the mission of the USDA, and it goes against the mission of this administration.

It is always a difficult balance to figure out where to put solar panels. I know in my State we have found some projects where we have dual use where some kinds of agriculture actually can accommodate solar panels and also have grazing land and blueberry land. We have a variety of things going on. Nobody thinks we should use rich farmland—in a time when we are losing farmland all too fast—for solar panels, and I am sure Administrator Regan doesn't either.

Nevertheless, incentivizing solar panels, yes, that is absolutely the mission

of the EPA. I am thrilled they are doing that and moving us faster and faster towards renewable energy.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I just take issue, a dollar is—we are providing a person an opportunity to volunteer, which is a tremendous opportunity. Mr. Chairman, if you want to be serious about combating emissions and supporting good environmental policies, why don't we start with getting countries like India and Communist China to reduce their pollution? Nobody says anything about that from the left.

This administration is only interested in creating unfair, costly, and burdensome regulations that will kill American jobs. I am a developer. The gentlewoman mentioned solar panels. We priced them.

Mr. Chairman, guess where most of the components of solar panels are made?

China, which is not exactly a friend.

Mr. Regan's salary is a whopping $183,000. Like I said, we are promoting volunteerism and doing good work for mankind.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, just to respond to a couple of concerns that my colleague on the other side of the aisle raised, if we are about to promote a culture of volunteerism, I think it is very hard to ask the hardworking administrators of the EPA to serve for a dollar when we all get paid $175,000 a year which is a lot of money in my home State. I am very grateful the taxpayers of this country support us to that tune, but until all of us are willing to take a dollar for our work, it is hard to ask the hardworking members of the administration to do the same.

To say that Members on the left somehow don't want India or China to reduce their impact on climate change and their use of fossil fuels, that is ludicrous. I know that Secretary Kerry has spent a lot of time meeting with those countries trying to reduce things that they are doing that impact climate change. I agree. Those countries have to reduce it just as we are reducing it in this country.

To say that solar panels somehow should be not used in this country because we are dependent on buying them from China, well, that is based on the shortsightedness of Republicans who have consistently blocked our involvement in renewable energy.

Had the gentleman voted for the IRA, he would have seen that we are incentivizing American manufacturing and doing our best to return the manufacturing of those solar panels to this country, and if we are going to consistently oppose renewable energy and oppose the manufacture of renewable energy, then we are just going to fall further and further behind in making sure that we are making those components here in the United States.

So, once again, I reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 114 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 114 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act made be used to fund the Justice, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Workgroup of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, my amendment would prohibit the funding for EPA's Justice, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Workgroup. This group is, in their own words, committed to fostering an inclusive and respectful culture and improving justice, equity, diversity, and inclusion. It commits to training and educating members on the implicit biases and historical environmental injustices.

Mr. Chair, you can look on their website to a page of resources with hundreds of woke documents. I will read just a few for my colleagues: The Whiteness of America, ''Remaking Manhood: The Battle Against Dominance-Based Masculine Culture,'' and Greed's Not Good: 10 Movies That Expertly Criticize Capitalism.

This is the one thing that has made America the greatest country in the world.

Another one is 23 Movies for Those Days When the Patriarchy's Got You Down. Another one is Inclusive Scientific Meetings. I don't know what that is.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I just urge my colleagues to accept my amendment. If there were a salary I could cut, I would cut every bit of it. Taxpayers don't deserve this type of supposed work encouraging these types of things that are being done in this country.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 115 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 115 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. The salary of Deb Haaland, Secretary of the Interior, shall be reduced to $1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, my amendment gives another member of the Biden administration's paid employees a chance for volunteerism and doing well for mankind.

It reduces the salary of Deb Haaland, who is the Secretary of the Interior, to a dollar. She is currently making $221,400. She holds extreme land and energy views, like support for the Green New Deal and opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline.

We are being forced to buy from OPEC countries that hate America that are funding Hamas now, and that is what this lady was for, doing away with the Keystone XL pipeline.

She has used the power of the Department of the Interior to implement her radical agenda at the expense of hardworking Americans.

Under her leadership she has shut down pipelines, delayed federally mandated onshore and offshore leases, repealed commonsense regulations, shuttered mining projects, and much more with no regard for how these actions have and will continue to raise energy costs, eliminate American jobs, and harm our national security and increase reliance on foreign energy sources.

We should not spend another dollar of taxpayer money funding her salary.

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

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I have listened very carefully so far. So far I

haven't heard anything that is not a policy difference. Again, I will repeat: Elections have consequences. Again, I will tell you I don't think this is constitutional. I don't believe it has ever been litigated, but it is a way of getting around the fact that we don't have the ability to fire somebody within the administrative branch of government.

Now, if this had been someone like the EM director who was caught stealing suitcases at airports and that kind of stuff, I have got no problem with that. He needs to be fired, and he was fired.

Nevertheless, so far I haven't heard anything that would indicate that the Secretary is doing any more than carrying out the policies for which she was hired.

Again, elections have consequences.

Instead of doing these types of amendments, why don't we get busy and try to elect a new administration in about 14 months?

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

□ 2140

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE), my good friend.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Chair, possibly we will shed some light on some allegations and problems that would raise to the level that the gentleman would support for removing the salary from Ms. Haaland.

Prior to joining the current administration, Secretary Haaland had close ties with the Pueblo Action Alliance, a New Mexico-based organization known for its involvement in environmental and social justice extremism.

The Pueblo Action Alliance argues that America's economic and political systems must be dismantled and believes that America is irredeemable because there is no opportunity to reform a system that isn't founded on good morals or values. That is who she associated with.

However, we are not done yet. Secretary Haaland's daughter is now employed with Pueblo Action Alliance, participating in lobbying trips to Washington, D.C., and protests, calling for the stop of all oil and gas development. This relationship raises questions about the influence this organization may have on the Secretary's decisionmaking within her role.

In January, the Department received a FOIA request for all communications between Secretary Haaland's daughter and the Department of the Interior officials describing her lobbying efforts. The Department has still not produced the requested information, failing to meet their statutory obligations.

Secretary Haaland's husband has also consulted for and previously been employed by an organization that receives a significant portion of its funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs falls under Secretary Haaland's purview as Secretary of the Interior, presenting another clear conflict of interest. Extremely convenient.

In light of these alarming factors, it is my firm belief that Secretary Haaland is ill-suited for the position of Secretary of the Interior, and I hope that this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, so far, I have heard accusations, but I haven't heard anything. Has she been convicted of any of this kind of stuff? I don't know. I haven't heard of any of that. Believe me, I disagree with the Secretary on a lot of issues. So far all I have heard is policy.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding. I just say that, again, this idea of asking public servants to be volunteers, to serve for $1, actually carries no weight until all of the Members of Congress are also willing to serve for $1. It is completely impractical, and it would mean that only a few people would have the opportunity to serve as Members of Congress or to be in the executive branch.

Also, to criticize Deb Haaland, a woman who I was very proud to serve with in the House of Representatives, who we were very pleased to have her here as one of the first Native American women elected to Congress, but then to go on to lead the Department of the Interior as a Native American woman who also has oversight of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, who has had so much personal experience but also experience within her own community, who has a deep love of our public lands, of our natural systems, and in my opinion, has done a fantastic job, this is insulting. It is petty. We shouldn't even be here standing at this hour of the night talking about such a highly regarded and well-respected public servant.

Mr. Chair, I thoroughly oppose this amendment.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from South Carolina has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE), my good friend.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Chair, just to shed a little bit more information on the subject that I was speaking of, it is very difficult to prove wrongdoing when the person who has committed the wrongdoing will not provide the documentation for which the oversight can be conducted.

You can't see the documents, so you cannot see exactly what arrangements have been made between her daughter, the lobbying efforts that took place. We certainly can track, though, that her husband is working for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, being compensated by them. If we don't do anything except create the perception around this place of integrity, we have to do a better job, and that has not even been created.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 116 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 116 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out additional monument declarations proclaimed by the President under section 320301 of the title 54, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Antiquities Act of 1906''), as of October 13, 2023.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, my amendment prohibits funds from being used to provide for additional funding for national monument designations under the Antiquities Act. The Antiquities Act, passed in 1906, authorizes the President to singlehandedly designate any Federal public lands as national monuments. Its creation was motivated by the looting of Indian artifacts and archaeological sites dating back to the late 1800s.

While focusing on fixing a real issue of its day, the law was carefully crafted to protect private citizens from government overreach. The Antiquities Act designations should be done under, and I quote directly from the legislation, ''the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.'' Clearly, it was meant to be limited in scope.

Just like everything else, this administration and previous Democrat administrations make it impossible for us to have nice things. Think about this. In the 8 years that Joe Biden was Vice President under the Obama administration, the Antiquities Act was weaponized for 550 million acres of land. That is roughly a quarter of the land by acreage in the United States. That is a problem that goes beyond the scope and intent of this act.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the President of the United States from designating national monuments under the Antiquities Act of 1906. The Antiquities Act provides the President with the authority to designate national monuments in order to protect objects of historic or scientific interest. Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have used this authority to increase protection of special Federal lands.

This amendment inappropriately restricts the President's ability to declare national monuments in specific parts of the country. It goes against 100 years of American tradition to protect the Nation's cultural and natural resources.

The Antiquities Act represents an important achievement in the progress of conservation and preservation efforts in the United States, and Congress should not stand in the way of these achievements.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I agree with my colleague on one point, that it has been used, it has been overused, and it has been abused.

This is intended to protect historic sites that are being looted and being damaged by whatever force is in play. To control, to take from States and private citizens 550 million acres of land over an 8-year period is not the intent of this act. It is clear that it no longer serves its purpose and, quite frankly, if the President or Vice President identifies an antiquity or area of land that needs protection, they can come to Congress. If it is worthy of Congress' designation, we can work with the administration, Republican or Democrat.

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

□ 2150

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I continue to oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I ask for adoption of this amendment. We are at a point in history that if any further monument needs designation, it should come before Congress and have congressional approval.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 117 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 117 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency for the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, my amendment prohibits funds to be used by the Environmental Protection Agency for the U.S. Global Change Research Program, or the USGCRP.

This program coordinates with 13 different Federal departments and agencies. Its focus as it relates to areas within EPA's jurisdiction is to conduct research on climate change.

I think it is fair to say that the climate is changing, and we have a role to play in it. However, there is a degree of climate alarmism in this country that has compelled smooth-talking bureaucrats and their grant-seeking associates in the private sector to grovel for more and more funding.

At its core, climate alarmism is immoral. It is impacting industry and business because people of power are telling Americans every day that they are going to die unless they adopt these policies, and I object.

I think more and more Americans are fed up with the subsidizing of this agenda, of this alarmism. At a time of inflation and at a time when the economy is struggling, it is time to stop.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment seeks to prohibit funding for the EPA's Global Change Research Program, which will result in more resilient communities, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and protect our world for future generations.

The gentleman who proposed this amendment said that there is too much research on climate change and that climate change alarmism, as he called it, is immoral.

In my perspective, not being alarmed by the possibility of climate change is actually immoral. Our responsibility is to care for and protect future generations, to care for and protect the planet.

He said that the impact is too great on businesses and is creating problems for businesses. I say if we don't deal with climate change, we are impacting all of our businesses that have to deal with things in my State like sea level rise, adverse weather impacts, flooding, drought, all the things that are impacting our farmers, natural resource-based businesses, and communities.

It is our responsibility to do something about this. To say it is just alarmist or that somehow we shouldn't talk about it, research it, or do something about it is putting our heads in the sand and not taking responsibility for what we need to do.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I think part of the problem in this country is that we tend to hold ourselves or the left tends to hold us to a standard that is really unattainable. Meanwhile, our partners, like China, are left to abuse the environment. They are the worst polluters in the world or one of the worst polluters in the world, and they are held to a different standard. This puts a burden on our industry.

It is climate alarmism, and this administration's agenda no longer allows us to be energy independent. We are now dependent on our enemies for precious metals and for gas and oil. We should be an energy-independent nation.

When we look at the crisis in this country with inflation and economy, the fact that the American Dream of homeownership is slipping away, it gets back to this alarmism. The fact that we are undermining our oil and gas industry with ESG, this alarmism has made us no longer energy independent.

If we are going to get out of this mess we are in with these deficits, we have to grow our way out of it. When you look at inflation, when you look at commodities, when you look at the price of oil and gas, we have to move away from this alarmism and get back to the facts.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, there is a lot of alarmism going on because we are facing a significant climate crisis. We just had the hottest summer on record. We are having some of the most challenging weather, whether it is a hurricane or a drought or flooding, impacting all of us in all of our districts.

We are facing this and trying to end our dependence on foreign sources of energy by making sure that we have renewable energy in this country, by investing in American businesses, not Chinese owned, not other foreign countries, but making sure as we did through the IRA that we are investing in American manufacturing and American energy solutions.

Most of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle oppose this. They continue to oppose the solutions that we

have to implement to make sure that we are energy independent and that we can deal with climate change. This is one more example of that.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, we may have had a hot summer, but I just went trick-or-treating with my kids and the low that evening was 29 degrees, so temperatures change. Temperatures have been changing for the millennia.

That being said, it is this alarmism, this agenda, that stands in the way of our energy independence.

If we were truly worried about the environment, if we truly wanted to be energy independent, we would have modular nuclear reactors being built all over this country. That is the future of electricity. That is the future of the environment. That is the future of us being energy independent. Meanwhile, this agenda blocks such types of projects.

It is time we admit the truth that they are making us more dependent on our enemies. This amendment is a good amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 118 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 118 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce any COVID–19 mask mandates.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, my amendment prohibits the funds appropriated by this act from being used to enforce any COVID–19 mask mandates. I was fortunate enough to introduce this amendment during the Energy-Water appropriations, and I am happy to do so again here.

Policy involving mandatory mask implementation is not about safety nor about science. It is about control. Let's be clear: Mask mandates are about control.

Tom Jefferson, a leading epidemiologist who coauthored what The New York Times Opinion section called ''the most rigorous and comprehensive analysis of scientific studies conducted on the efficacy of masks for reducing the spread of respiratory illnesses, including COVID–19,'' found that there was no evidence that masks made any difference.

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

□ 2200

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit any funds to enforce any COVID–19 mask mandates. This amendment is one of the more controversial poison pill policy riders that sadly shows extremist Republicans are not interested in bills that can gain bipartisan support and become law.

Preventing disease reduces healthcare costs, such as hospitalization and pharmaceuticals, and benefits employers by resulting in less employee absenteeism. Facial masks are an essential personal protective measure to fight the COVID–19 virus.

We also know that some people infected with the virus that causes COVID–19 can suffer from the long-term effects from their infection, meaning they can experience health problems that can last for years. Why would we politicize something that would help our fellow Americans stay healthy?

From January 3, 2020, to September 27, 2023, there were 1,127,152 deaths from COVID–19 in the United States reported to the World Health Organization, some of whom the people in this room knew and loved.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this harmful amendment.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I go back to the study, and it found that wearing a mask in public places makes little to no difference in the number of infections.

For the folks on the other side who privately believe that masks work, it should be noted that mask mandates include any type of mask, even just your thin paper mask, but the study looked at N95 masks, the gold standard of masks. You know what they found? It didn't make any difference.

Even if you pair mask mandates with other preventative measures, such as washing hands and social distancing, it found that none of it made a difference.

Going on, Dr. Jefferson goes on to say that policymakers who imposed mask mandates on Americans were convinced by nonrandomized studies and flawed observations.

On the other hand, Dr. Jefferson and his colleagues analyzed 18 randomized control trials before reaching their conclusion. They looked at science, not fear. They looked at science to seek a better outcome, not seek control.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I don't know that we have time to debate all the science tonight, but a study that says that mask using has no impact, I wouldn't want to go into a surgery ward and find out that the surgeon who was about to perform my operation wasn't wearing a mask.

To say that hand washing doesn't matter, I have never seen a physician who doesn't go into the emergency room or a surgical room without washing their hands.

Social distancing, this is starting to sound a little bit like crack science to me, not anything very serious, something that you might see on the internet or social media, so I question my colleague's science in this regard.

I also just say I oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, to be clear, it was The New York Times. The study was examined or authored with coauthors but, in particular, Dr. Jefferson, and it looked at 18 different studies that used proper scientific controls. By the way, if you are going to cite the WHO, you are losing credibility with me.

Mr. Chairman, we have a choice between truth and science or fiction.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House report 118–261, on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order:

Amendment No. 85 by Mr. CRANE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 86 by Mr. CRANE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 89 by Mr. FULCHER of Idaho.

Amendment No. 91 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 94 by Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

Amendment No. 101 by Mr. MCCORMICK of Georgia.

Amendment No. 102 by Mr. MCCORMICK of Georgia.

Amendment No. 103 by Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

Amendment No. 107 by Mr. NEHLS of Texas.

Amendment No. 110 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 112 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 113 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 115 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 116 by Mr. OGLES of Tennessee.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any of the electronic votes after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 85 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on amendment No. 85, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 161, noes 251, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 579]

AYES—161

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NOES—251

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—26

Barr
Blumenauer
Brownley
Connolly
Garbarino
Granger
Griffith
Hoyer
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
McCormick
Meuser
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Van Duyne
Wexton

□ 2229

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI and Mrs. STEEL changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 579.

Stated against:

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 579.

AMENDMENT NO. 86 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. STEUBE). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 86, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 191, noes 219, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 580]

AYES—191

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Peltola
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—219

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack

NOT VOTING—28

Blumenauer
Connolly
Diaz-Balart
Garbarino
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Meuser
Napolitano
Newhouse
Pascrell
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Rouzer
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Spartz
Torres (NY)
Waters
Wenstrup
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2232

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 89 OFFERED BY MR. FULCHER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 89, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 212, noes 202, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 581]

AYES—212

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—202

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—24

Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bost
Chavez-DeRemer
Connolly
Garbarino
Granger
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Meuser
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Ryan
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2235

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 581.

Stated against:

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 581.

AMENDMENT NO. 91 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 91, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 212, noes 206, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 582]

AYES—212

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—206

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—20

Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Hudson
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Meuser
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2239

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 94, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 191, noes 227, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 583]

AYES—191

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz

Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—227

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Huizenga
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—20

Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Graves (LA)
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Pfluger
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2242

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MR. MCCORMICK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 101, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 166, noes 251, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 584]

AYES—166

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NOES—251

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—21

Arrington
Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Griffith
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
McHenry
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2245

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 2250

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MR. MCCORMICK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 102, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 202, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 585]

AYES—217

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
González-Colón
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Peltola
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—202

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Blumenauer
Connolly
Crenshaw
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2248

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 103 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF ILLINOIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 103, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 151, noes 263, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 586]

AYES—151

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NOES—263

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Arrington
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer

Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—24

Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Griffith
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2251

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 107 OFFERED BY MR. NEHLS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 107, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 196, noes 222, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 587]

AYES—196

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—222

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—20

Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Langworthy
Lesko
McCarthy
McHenry
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2254

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on amendment No. 110, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 207, noes 213, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 588]

AYES—207

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—213

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaMalfa
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—18

Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2258

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 588, I mistakenly voted "no" when I intended to vote "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 112, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 159, noes 259, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 589]

AYES—159

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NOES—259

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Arrington
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)

Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—20

Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Griffith
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Spartz
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2301

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 113, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 150, noes 265, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 590]

AYES—150

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NOES—265

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Arrington
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—23

Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Gosar
Griffith
Grothman
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Spartz
Waltz
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2304

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 115 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 115, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from South Carolina

(Mr. NORMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 156, noes 263, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 591]

AYES—156

Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NOES—263

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Arrington
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaMalfa
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—19

Blumenauer
Connolly
Garbarino
Griffith
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2307

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 116 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 116, printed in part A of House Report 118–261 offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 175, noes 244, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 592]

AYES—175

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym

NOES—244

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Bacon
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Bucshon
Budzinski
Bush
Calvert
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar

D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Mike
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
González-Colón
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaLota
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Molinaro
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Zinke

NOT VOTING—19

Blumenauer
Connolly
Fallon
Garbarino
Jackson Lee
Joyce (OH)
Landsman
Lesko
McCarthy
Napolitano
Newhouse
Phillips
Plaskett
Radewagen
Sablan
Scanlon
Sessions
Sewell
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 2311

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 119 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 119 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Environmental Financial Advisory Board of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, the Environmental Financial Advisory Board, or the EFAB, was chartered under the 1972 Federal Advisory Committee Act. The EFAB boasts of making recommendations that would supposedly lower the cost of environmental protection.

Unfortunately, they are entirely beholden to the left's climate alarmism agenda. In a November 2022 meeting, the EFAB spent taxpayer resources gloating about the establishment of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund created from the so-called Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, a bill whose subsidies will cost the American taxpayers $1.2 trillion.

□ 2320

This de facto slush fund provides $27 billion to the EPA through September 2024. If the argument here is that we need the EFAB to expedite the rate at which the Biden administration can give out green subsidies to his donor base, I submit to my colleagues that perhaps the EFAB has outgrown its usefulness.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MORAN). The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. The Environmental Financial Advisory Board supports the EPA's mission to lower the cost of and increase investment in environmental and public health protection.

Just to be clear about its role, here are some of the activities the board pursues: ways to lower the cost of environmental protection; remove financial and programmatic barriers that raise costs; increase public and private contributions in environmental facilities and services; and build State and local financial ability to meet environmental laws.

This mission is critical if we want to ensure that the investments we need to protect our country from climate change are sound and achievable.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, let's take a look at the eligible recipients of this $27 billion boondoggle: State-sponsored green banks; nonprofit or quasi-government green banks—so much for the free market, Mr. Chairman—and nonprofit energy conservation funds and nonprofit social funds, just to name a few. In other words, slush funds, Mr. Chairman.

If you look at the EFAB's charter, you will find that they provide recommendations on ways the EPA can implement funding from the infrastructure law and the Inflation Reduction Act to support environmental justice and to tackle the climate crisis, which is beyond their original intent.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption at a time of inflation, at a time when we are growing energy dependent on our enemies. It is time that we cull back this alarmism. It is time that we cull back these slush funds. It is time that we do the right thing and cut the budget. Cut this nonsense.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 120 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 120 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

MINERAL LEASING ACT MODERNIZATION

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce section 50262 of Public Law 117–169 (commonly known as the ''Inflation Reduction Act'').

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, at a time of, again, increased dependency on our enemies, my amendment addresses the royalty rates that were imposed by the Biden administration through the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. We can see today that it did nothing to reduce inflation but in fact has increased inflation, taking away from many Americans their dream of owning a home.

In order to pay for what ended up being approximately $1.2 trillion in green subsidies, the Biden administration chose to raise the royalty rate of onshore oil and gas leases from 12.5 percent to 16.6 percent through the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

Democrats also voted in unison to quintuple the minimum bid amount from $2 per acre to $10 per acre. They voted to increase the rental rate by a factor of 9, from $1.50 to $15 per acre.

At the time of the bill's passage, estimates indicated the bill would impose a $6.5 billion hike on oil and gas development.

Here is what I find to be one of the most remarkable things about the so-called Inflation Reduction Act of 2022: Nowhere in that bill did Democrats identify any government program worth cutting. Not one.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, it is hard for me to actually understand my colleague's argument here. He opposes modernizing the Mineral Leasing Act, basically raising lease fees at a time when he is complaining about the deficit, meaning the revenue could be very helpful.

The way I read this, we are just catering to oil and gas interests, enabling them to continue to operate at rates that don't benefit the American people.

I have no idea how this works well for us. Why would my colleague think that at a time when he is also looking for more ways to balance our budget?

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I will point out that a $6.5 billion hike on oil and gas development isn't going to decrease inflation. It increases underlying costs.

When you look at commodities across sectors, everything has gone up—food, oil, et cetera—because of things like this. Instead of saving the American people money, this administration chose to surrender our energy independence.

Again, I go back to the underlying cost of everything. Everything in this room, everything in your kitchen, is dependent on oil, gas, diesel. Everything in this country moves by that mechanism, so this so-called business-friendly idea has done nothing more than cripple our oil and gas industry. It is contributing to inflation. The fact that it is called the Inflation Reduction Act is offensive because it did nothing.

They should admit their mistake and try to fix it. Instead, they go on increasing costs to an industry that is the backbone of our country. Again, for minerals, we are currently dependent on enemies. Oil and gas, we are dependent on enemies.

Mr. Chairman, right now, oil prices are trading around $90 a barrel. If the Hamas-instigated war against Israel continues or escalates, the American people will endure the consequences of once again depending on OPEC for our energy needs. Some estimates say that oil could go up to $150.

Again, at a time of great inflation, we have to be taking steps to roll back costs on our infrastructure, on oil and gas exploration.

I always make the comment in my townhalls that if you find oil and gas in my yard, drill, baby, drill, because we need it. We need it for our infrastructure. We need it for our independence. We need it for national security.

It is about time we acknowledge the fact the Inflation Reduction Act in 2022 was a scam that screwed America.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I couldn't possibly call the Inflation Reduction Act a scam that has ruined anything in America. I have to say it is one of the best things we have ever done. It is the first time we have made a significant investment in renewable energy and in defeating climate change.

I am sorry that my colleague doesn't see it in the same way. I am sorry that my colleague thinks that the only way we can end our dependence on foreign oil is to drill in his front yard. I wish him luck on that. I hope that he does discover oil in his front yard. That could be an amazing day in his life.

The fact is that we need to invest in renewable energy. We need to invest in American manufacturing.

The very idea that this incredibly wealthy industry, the oil and gas industry, shouldn't pay reasonable rates when it is extracting resources from the land that belongs to all Americans, that somehow that should be a free kind of giveaway to them, is that what the free market is? America giving away its resources to highly profitable companies is not the way I see the free market. I see the free market as paying a fair price.

For this administration to modernize this act to make sure that gas and oil interests are paying a fair price when they do drill on American public land seems only reasonable to me. It seems like a better way to take care of American taxpayers.

While the gentleman might say that doesn't amount to much money, I have been listening to bill after bill tonight where people say this person's salary here will make a difference on the deficit, that $15,000 cuts to the Secretary of the Interior would make a difference on the deficit.

I have been hearing all night long—in fact, all day and all night long, as I recall—that every penny counts. That these pennies don't count because we should be giving a break to the oil and gas industry goes far beyond my understanding of how business should work and how our job protecting American resources should work.

Once again, this is a terrible amendment, one in a string of terrible amendments, and I oppose it.

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

Mr. OGLES. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for wishing that I find oil in my yard. I hope I do, but that being said, I joke.

Mr. Chairman, let me just say that this is a step in the right direction to have a more responsible energy policy. It is lowering the cost on the producers as they explore and continue to explore for our energy independence.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. OGLES).

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

□ 2330

AMENDMENT NO. 121 OFFERED BY MR. OWENS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 121 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end, before the short title, insert the following:

DOMESTIC MINING

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any recommendation of the Interagency Working Group on Mining Regulations, Laws, and Permitting of the Department of the Interior contained in the report titled ''Recommendations to Improve Mining on Public Lands'' (published September 12, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment No. 121 that prevents any funds in today's bill from being used to implement recommendations made by the Biden administration's Interagency Working Group on Mining.

This last September, the Working Group released a 168-page report containing 65 different recommendations. There are a few recommendations in this report that were helpful but, unfortunately, the vast majority further undermine, rather than facilitate, our industry and congressional efforts to secure our own domestic mineral supply.

The Biden administration knows and acknowledges that a strong U.S. mining supply chain is critical. They are aware that demand for minerals is skyrocketing, doubling over the last 5 years and will continue to grow. They know that we are dangerously dependent on overseas suppliers, in particular adversaries like China, Russia, and other unstable countries, for minerals that are essential to our economic competitiveness and national security.

Examples of this can be seen in countries like Peru and Chile, which combined produce about 40 percent of the world's supply of copper. Peru has gone through seven Presidents in the last few years. In Chile, the government is

now making plans to nationalize the country's lithium supply. Despite acknowledging this as a national security issue, the Biden administration continues to attack our American suppliers with layer, upon layer, upon layer of burdensome, duplicative, and unworkable regulations.

The Biden administration needs to do more than just talk about a strong, stable American economy. They need to act by fostering a strong domestic minerals supply. Unfortunately, they continue to do the opposite by proposing inconsistent, uncoordinated, and insufficient policies that slow our progress to independence through self-imposed barriers.

The recommendations in this report embolden our adversaries and are not beneficial to America. Countries like Australia, Canada, and even the European Union have committed to increase domestic production. All of them have developed long-term strategies to be the global suppliers of choice for minerals. Under this administration, the United States has yet to put together a long-term strategy. Other countries will be competing for the same global mineral supply, at the same time, putting stress on America's ability to source additional volumes outside of our country.

My State of Utah produces large amounts of copper, gold, magnesium, and silver. We are the global leader in beryllium, which is used for aerospace and national security applications. We need to allow these producers to thrive and to do what they do best. It is well known that the United States has a higher standard than any other country when it comes to quality, safety, cleanliness of process and product. We have an opportunity to emerge as a world leader in the mineral mining space. This administration needs to stop standing in our way.

Many of these dangerous report recommendations would only reinforce China as the permanent leader in minerals. This is not good for our country, our economy, our jobs, our industry, and, most importantly, for our national security. We should not, therefore, use Federal funds to administer or enforce these recommendations. Hopefully, the administration will go back to the drawing board and, with an America First mindset, create a durable and sustainable strategy that would actually help our domestic mineral supply chain and the American worker, not the Communist Chinese Government. The risk is far too great when we are already decades behind.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, we oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chair, I think the question is why is it so difficult for us to understand that independence is the American way. Independence is what we have always sought. It is allowing the middle class to grow because it is powered by a strong business segment. It appears that at every turn that is possible. The Biden administration—and this is a good example of that—finds a way to put more regulations to stifle that ingenuity, that innovation, and our opportunity to become independent.

We have to make sure that we are, in particular with rare-earth minerals, leading the charge and not falling behind and taking advantage of the remarkable wealth we have in this country.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 122 OFFERED BY MR. PALMER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 122 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out the powers granted under section 3063 of title 18, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, the Environmental Protection Agency, the EPA, spends as much as $50 million a year to employ nearly 200 armed agents at an average cost of $216,000 per year, per agent. The American people would likely be disturbed to hear that.

According to the nonprofit Open the Books, the EPA has spent millions of dollars over the years on antitank ammunition, amphibious assault craft, night vision equipment, unmanned aircraft, and other military equipment. It is difficult for me to imagine that the EPA has a legitimate use for antitank ammunition. To me, that sounds like we are arming a SEAL team. The difference is a SEAL team can explain why they need these things; the EPA cannot.

These agents have been involved in raids in Alaska, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and in my own State of Alabama. In Alaska, EPA agents wearing flak jackets and carrying long guns showed up to review paperwork at a family-owned mining operation.

In my home State of Alabama, armed EPA agents took over two waste treatment facilities in Dothan, Alabama. These agents were posted at each entrance to the plant and recorded identification information on all of those going in and going out.

The EPA is just one of more than 70 Federal agencies that employ armed personnel, many of which most Americans would never associate with law enforcement.

I think we need to take a step back and reevaluate whether arming the bureaucracy is the best way to ensure that our laws are enforced. Federal agencies should be able to demonstrate their need for armed personnel and, absent such a demonstration, should rely on and partner with local, State, or Federal law enforcement when there is a need for armed protection.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Chair, the EPA does not need armed agents loaded with attitude rolling up on American citizens trying to mind their own business. This is happening. It is stunning but it is happening. You have armed EPA agents rolling up on our farmers with no warrant. You have two agents emerge from an unmarked car to check the fuel in the saddlebag tanks of diesel trucks with their little strips and proceed to issue $10,000 fines.

Can you imagine, Mr. Chair, your city's code enforcement being pushed by armed agents with attitudes? This is happening in our EPA. It is happening in other alphabet agencies. It is wrong, and we are going to put a stop to it one way or another.

I support my friend's amendment, and I urge all colleagues to step up and push back against the weaponization of our Federal Government against the American people.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment that would cripple the EPA's ability to exercise its criminal enforcement function by preventing the EPA criminal enforcement from being able to issue warrants, make arrests, or carry firearms.

I am truly befuddled by this attack on law enforcement. The majority's disdain for the EPA has been evident throughout the debate of this bill, but this amendment is beyond the pale.

I cannot understand how anyone would think it is a good idea to give a pass to criminals who deliberately break the law.

The EPA's criminal enforcement function is a vital part of our efforts to help protect the environment and safeguard the public health, but it is important to recognize that it is only one part of these efforts.

□ 2340

The fact is that EPA's compliance and enforcement process is a multistep process that uses criminal law enforcement only as a last resort. EPA initially provides compliance assistance

to help the regulated community understand and comply with regulations. EPA compliance monitoring subsequently assesses compliance through inspections and other activities.

Enforcement actions are initiated only when the regulated community does not comply or when cleanup is required. Criminal actions are usually reserved for the most serious violations, those that are willful or knowingly committed.

The mere threat of criminal action can and does help ensure compliance. If this irresponsible amendment passes and we remove the threat of criminal action, we will inevitably see a decline in willful compliance of our environmental laws. That would be bad news for all of us, as the quality of our air, water, and public health will inevitably suffer.

As to the issue of EPA personnel carrying firearms, I would point out that more than 70 Federal agencies employ law enforcement officers who are authorized to carry firearms and make arrests in the United States, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The EPA is hardly unique in this regard.

Make no mistake, this amendment is clearly anti-law enforcement. It cripples the ability of the EPA to ensure enforcement of our environmental laws and will inevitably lead to even more harm to the public health.

Let's ensure that the EPA can continue to enforce our Nation's environmental standards.

Mr. Chair, I urge the defeat of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, I am stunned to hear the response to this coming from the side that supports defunding the police. What we want to do is have proper law enforcement enforcing our laws and not weaponizing the entire Federal bureaucracy against the citizens of the United States.

I can't imagine why the EPA would need anti-tank ammunition to enforce the laws of the EPA. We have seen what this leads to in multiple examples, which I will not go into at this point. The critics' claims, though, that my amendment would put EPA personnel at risk of harm, that would be wrong.

My amendment does not prohibit the EPA from using funds to provide security for its personnel or property. It does not prohibit training of EPA security or law enforcement personnel, either.

My amendment would prohibit funding for the EPA's armed and militarized agents who have a history of intimidating Americans by conducting aggressive raids and begin to address the troubling trend of militarization of our Federal agencies.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 123 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 123 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to give formal notification under, or prepare, propose, implement, administer, or enforce any rule or recommendation pursuant to, section 115 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7415).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, this amendment prohibits the EPA from using funds for actions pursuant to section 115 of the Clean Air Act.

Section 115 of the Clean Air Act allows the EPA to mandate State emissions levels to whatever level the agency deems appropriate if they find the following: U.S. emissions endanger a foreign nation, and the endangered nation has a reciprocal agreement to prevent or control these emissions in their own nation.

That sounds complicated and screwed up because it is.

Our EPA deciding what we do in our States based on their agreement with some other nation about what is happening in their nation shouldn't have an impact on our States.

This is a backdoor provision that allows the EPA to vastly expand its regulatory authority and encroach on the rights of the States to regulate their own energy sectors based on the actions of a foreign nation and a determination of the executive branch solely without any input from this branch.

It is irresponsible to allow unelected bureaucrats at the EPA to retain the ability to seize this expansive authority. If the U.S. Government wants to pursue such a policy, one that, in my opinion, is constitutionally suspect—be that as it may—it should be done through an explicit congressional delegation of authority on a case-by-case basis.

A similar amendment has passed the House during previous Interior-Environment appropriations packages. I know because I offered it. I am hoping that my colleagues will do the same on this one and take back our Article I authority and support this amendment.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, section 115 of the Clean Air Act is essential. It enables the United States to work with other nations to address transboundary air pollution.

As we have seen recently while Canada was experiencing historic wildfires, pollution knows no boundaries and can travel anywhere, whether by air or water.

We cannot address these environmental issues on our own, and we must work with other nations. Prohibiting the EPA from implementing section 115 of the Clean Air Act is shortsighted, and I oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, this goes exactly to the Paris climate accord. When section 115 was written, along with the rest of the Clean Air Act, that Paris climate accord did not exist. It is not a treaty. We haven't signed it, yet we are bound to it as long as the executive branch wants to use it and a foreign government says that our government is polluting their country.

It is absolutely absurd. It was never envisioned by the EPA. I think that they had good intentions, and I agreed with those good intentions at the time, but since the Paris climate accord has been agreed to by this administration, this is a dangerous precedent to set. It is dangerous to allow it to be there.

Again, as I said, this has passed in previous appropriations debates—this very amendment—and I encourage Members to vote in favor of it again to make sure that we are controlling our country, that States can control themselves, and that we don't rely on foreign governments to control our country.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 124 OFFERED BY MR. POSEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 124 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for ''Environmental Protection Agency–Environmental Programs and Management'' for the Office of Air and Radiation is hereby reduced by 50 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chair, my amendment would reduce the EPA environmental programs and management account for the Office of Air and Radiation by 50 percent.

This office has destroyed an entire industry already and is currently working hard to bankrupt a family-owned business in my district. The EPA's OAR used the regulatory process to destroy the glider truck industry in favor of a Chinese-owned trucking industry. Many of these glider trucks are operated by small mom-and-pop businesses.

Now, the same EPA is targeting a family-owned business in my district that supplies the only domestically manufactured outboard motors preferred by the U.S. Navy SEALs and other Special Operations Forces, including those of our allies.

They are putting their Green New Deal agenda ahead of our national security and the safety of our men and women on the front lines protecting our freedom.

□ 2350

My amendment reduces the number of unelected, unaccountable, and unrecallable bureaucrats from vetoing the U.S. Navy SEAL military equipment they direly need, and I ask my colleagues to support me in joining this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY) which would reduce funding for the Office of Air and Radiation under the EPA by 50 percent.

The EPA's Office of Air and Radiation is one of the most radical, out-of-touch, and burdensome regulatory authorities in the Federal Government that most Americans have never heard of. They are essentially charged with carrying out the Biden administration and progressive Democrats' job and economy killing Green New Deal agenda.

The unelected bureaucrats at the Office of Air and Radiation have repeatedly targeted small business industries—people's livelihoods and the way of life for thousands of Americans—with little or no regard.

It is time the American people's Representatives in this body, the U.S. House, say enough is enough and remove the EPA's boot from the neck of the American people.

Mr. Chair, there is no better way to start than supporting Mr. POSEY's amendment, and I urge my colleagues to join me in doing so.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, on top of the cuts already included in the base bill, this would nearly eliminate the office. This means that we will no longer have anyone in the government to run programs that prevent air pollution, ensure high-quality indoor and outdoor air, monitor and reduce pollution from vehicles and engines, prevent acid rain, protect the public against radiation, and monitor and address stratospheric ozone depletion.

These draconian and shortsighted cuts put all Americans at risk.

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

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, we are talking about a rogue agency here that is not only failing to do the job that they are supposed to do, but they are out harming people.

They are harming the heroes who are on the front lines that direly need their supplies while they fiddle or faddle in the back room, whatever they do, and deny those supplies, while they themselves are gorging upon $10 million in combat materials and weapons.

I asked the administrator about this in a meeting a couple weeks ago. I said, Tell me why the EPA needs the $10 million in combat-grade arms.

He said, Well, I didn't know we got it.

He said, I will get back to you. I will explain it to you.

I am still waiting to hear the answer.

There needs to be some accountability for agencies that are going off the track, and I think this is really a good start.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MR. ROSE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 125 printed in part A of House Report 118–261.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out any plastic straw prohibitions.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 838, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 4821, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

In June, the Biden administration's Department of the Interior led by Secretary Deb Haaland issued an order to phase out the use of single use plastics, including plastic straws, by 2032.

My amendment is straightforward. My amendment will prevent the Department of the Interior from banning the sale of plastic straws on public lands and national parks.

According to a study published in the journal Food Additives and Contaminants, paper straws may not be more eco-friendly than plastic straws. The majority of the paper straws in this study included perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, which are often referred to as forever chemicals.

According to a recent article in USA Today, scientists in Belgium tested 39 brands of straws made of paper, bamboo, plastic, and stainless steel found in shops, supermarkets, and restaurants across the country.

The article continued that: ''These 'eco-friendly' plant-based straws are not necessarily a more sustainable alternative to plastic straws, said the study's conclusion, because they can be considered as an additional source of PFAS exposure in humans and the environment.''

Mr. Chairman, we have to ask: Why is the Department of the Interior rushing to ban plastic straws in national parks when it is far from clear whether or not there is any environmental benefit to switching to paper straws?

Additionally, paper straws are absolutely despised by many Americans because they start to become soggy almost immediately when you put them into a drink. I think probably, Mr. Chairman, most Americans have experienced exactly that.

So, Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of this USA Today article titled ''Not so eco-friendly? Paper straws contain more 'forever chemicals' than plastic, study says.''

[From USA Today, Aug. 28, 2023]

NOT SO ECO-FRIENDLY? PAPER STRAWS CONTAIN MORE 'FOREVER CHEMICALS' THAN PLASTIC, STUDY SAYS

(By Mary Walrath-Holdridge)

Not a fan of those paper straws that have replaced disposable plastic ones in the name of being eco-friendly? As it turns out, some of those efforts to save the environment may have been in vain.

A new study, published Thursday in the journal Food Additives and Contaminants, found evidence of ''forever chemical'' PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in the majority of both paper and bamboo straws tested.

Scientists in Belgium tested 39 brands of straws made of paper, bamboo, plastic and stainless steel found in shops, supermarkets and restaurants across the country.

Of the straws tested, almost all contained some concertation of PFAS, which are often used during manufacturing to make products water resistant. Out of the total 39 tested, the chemicals were detected in 27, none of which were stainless steel.

Paper straws, on the other hand, were the most likely to contain PFAS, with 18 out of 20, or 90%, of paper brands testing positive. They were also found in four out of five bamboo straws, three out of four plastic straws and two out of five glass straws.

NOT SO ECO-FRIENDLY?

Eighteen different PFAS were detected in total, though overall in low concentrations. The chemical most commonly found, however, was perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) which was banned globally in 2020.

''These 'eco-friendly' plant-based straws are not necessarily a more sustainable alternative to plastic straws,'' said the study's conclusion, ''because they can be considered

as an additional source of PFAS exposure in humans and the environment (e.g. after degradation in landfills or through incomplete incineration) .''

The study also discovered PFAS that are known to be highly water soluble, meaning they have the potential to bleed from the straw into a drink, but did not investigate this component further.

The researchers proposed that, while manufactures could intentionally be coating their plant-based straws in chemicals to make them water-repellent, the presence of PFAS could also be attributed to contaminated soil or an unintended consequence of material recycling. The authors suggested further analysis and studies be conducted to determine the primary source of contamination in the straws and how the chemicals may impact drinks and people consuming them.

This Belgian study comes on the heels of a 2021 U.S. study, which found the presence of 21 PFAS in paper and other plant-based straws versus no measurable amounts in plastic ones.

While PFAS were present in most straws tested, the low concentration, paired with the limited extent to which people use straws, means they don't pose an immediate risk to humans.

Small amounts of PFAS are not harmful in and of themselves, but rather their ability to build up over time, including in the human body, is what poses the most risk. Even with these findings, plant-based straws are still better for the environment than straight-up plastics.

As stainless-steel straws are reusable long-term and all tested PFAS-free, the study authors suggest the use of these straws for bother environmental and health-related reasons.

WHAT ARE PFAS?

PFAS stands for ''per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances,'' and refers to a collection of long-lasting chemicals that take a very long time to slowly break down in the environment.

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), PFAS are widely used and persist for long periods of time in the environment, meaning they are found in the blood of people and animals around the world, as well as air, water, soil and in low levels in foods, packaging and household products.

WHAT HEALTH RISKS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH PFAS?

While scientists are still working to determine the extent to which PFAS impact us, animals and our environment, they are already associated with a list of health concerns.

According to the EPA, PFAS have been linked to:

Reproductive effects such as decreased fertility or increased high blood pressure in pregnant women.

Developmental effects or delays in children, including low birth weight, accelerated puberty, bone variations, or behavioral changes.

Increased risk of some cancers, including prostate, kidney, and testicular cancers. Reduced ability of the body's immune system to fight infections, including reduced vaccine response.

Interference with the body's natural hormones.

Increased cholesterol levels and/or risk of obesity.

WHERE ARE PFAS USUALLY FOUND?

According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), PFAS can be found in hundreds of products we use daily. In some cases, they are approved for use in limited amounts by the FDA, such as in food packaging.

They are commonly found in:

Stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting.

Cleaning products.

Paints.

Fire-fighting foams.

Cookware.

Food packaging

Food processing equipment.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chairman, the American people do not want their government dictating what type of straws they can drink from.

A ''yes'' vote on my amendment is a resounding repudiation of the nanny state that the Biden administration is currently building via edicts from unelected bureaucrats.

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, honestly, I don't even know where to start. I am pretty sure it is about midnight, and this is the United States Congress. We are dealing with enormous challenges in the world. We currently have a war going on in Ukraine with Russia, in Israel with the Hamas, and we are trying to face a climate change and so many serious issues, and we are here debating a plastic straw, whether or not plastic straws should be used, whether or not they are the best alternative.

I understand it is complicated, what is the best kind of straw to use, a reusable straw, a paper straw, or a plastic straw, and there are issues related to this. Nonetheless, this is because of a mandate to reduce the amount of single-use plastic.

I don't know about you, Mr. Chair, but I have an ocean border that is longer than any other ocean border in the United States, and one of the big challenges that we are dealing with right now is an excess amount of plastic in the ocean. We have no good recycling in this country. We have excess amounts of plastics in our landfill, and we have toxics that we are dealing with every day. So reducing our amount of single-use plastic is important.

Whether or not it is our job in Congress to decide what kind of straw should be used or exactly how these bans should be implemented, I just don't think it is something that we should be doing at midnight when we have a lot of big problems to deal with.

I am just disappointed to see this amendment, to see that my colleague doesn't want to address the big challenges that we have with single-use plastic, and the difficult issues that have to be dealt with.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Chair, it is time to get the government out of our drinks. I understand the concern that my colleague expresses, Mr. Chair, but I would say that the best way to avoid the need for congressional intervention would be for the administration to not be chasing its tail trying to force American consumers to make choices that are absolutely not clear in terms of the environmental impact that they would have.

The plastic straw ban being implemented by the Department of the Interior is fundamentally and fatally flawed. Numerous scientific studies have cast serious doubts as to whether or not paper straws are more environmentally friendly than plastic straws.

Mr. Chair, just listen to these headlines regarding paper straws.

□ 0000

From the National Post, ''It turns out all those paper straws are bad for the environment too.''

From U.S. News & World Report, "'Eco-Friendly' Paper Straws Contain Harmful PFAS Chemicals.''

Finally, from KSL News, ''Paper straws are no better than plastic, research says.''

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD these several articles.

[From nationalpost.com, Aug. 29, 2023]

IT TURNS OUT ALL THOSE PAPER STRAWS ARE BAD FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

(By Tristin Hopper)

Canada has legislated the mandatory adoption of paper straws just in time for new evidence to emerge that the new straws may be just as unsustainable as their plastic predecessors.

A new study published in the journal Food Additives and Contaminants examined more than 20 different brands of plant-based straws and found high levels of toxic chemicals in almost all of them.

''These 'eco-friendly' plant-based straws are not necessarily a more sustainable alternative to plastic straws,'' concluded a research team based at Belgium's University of Antwerp.

Straws examined by the researchers were largely found to be laden with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), commonly known as ''forever chemicals.''

This not only means that the straws likely aren't biodegradable, but that they are vectors for chemicals considered hazardous to human and environmental health.

The report noted that even in situations where a plant-based straw doesn't become litter, it will most likely end up in a landfill where it will spend the rest of its lifecycle ''releasing PFAS further into the environment.''

''Straws made from plant-based materials . . . are often advertised as being more sustainable and eco-friendly than those made from plastic. However, the presence of PFAS in these straws means that's not necessarily true,'' environmental scientist Thimo Groffen said in a press statement.

Canada is in the midst of an all-out drive to prohibit the distribution of single-use plastics, with plastic straws being one of the most visible targets of the ban.

In December 2022, Environment Canada made it illegal to manufacture or import plastic straws, cutlery and checkout bags, among others. At the end of this year, the sale of those products will also become prohibited. The transition is not free; even according to the most optimistic estimates of

the Government of Canada, the average Canadian can expect to pay $50 apiece in the higher costs of plastic alternatives.

The University of Antwerp team performed chemical analysis on 39 different types of straws sourced from Belgium supermarkets and fast food outlets: 20 paper, five glass, five bamboo, five stainless steel, and four plastic.

Only the stainless-steel straws were found to be completely PFAS-free. The steel straws were also the only type that could realistically be recycled. Researchers were surprised to discover that even glass straws contained measurable amounts of forever chemicals.

As to why these chemicals were so widespread in alternative straws, one reason is that they were added to make the products water-repellent. The Belgian study also noted that it might be partially unintended; with so many paper straws made from recycled materials, manufacturers might be unwittingly using raw ingredients that were previously infused with PFAS.

Although Canada's straw ban has often pitched as a means to protect ocean health, the vast majority of plastic in the world's oceans comes from a handful of countries (largely in South Asia) that dump their waste directly onto beaches or into rivers.

In Canada, by contrast, the vast majority of single-use plastics are captured by existing waste-management systems. A 2019 report commissioned by Environment Canada determined that of the 3,268 kilotonnes of plastic waste Canada generated in 2016, 3,239 kilotonnes were ''collected.''

Ottawa has also done little to no research on the environmental impacts or the potential unintended consequences of finding alternatives to single-use plastics. A Government of Canada report on alternatives to plastic straws and checkout bags simply advises retailers to find products that won't be ''problematic.''

That same report touts how Starbucks replaced plastic straws in 2019 with specialized ''strawless'' lids, but fails to note that the new lids actually contain more plastic than the prior cup/straw combo.

[From U.S. News & World Report, Aug. 25, 2023]

'ECO-FRIENDLY' PAPER STRAWS CONTAIN HARMFUL PFAS CHEMICALS

(By Cara Murez)

''Straws made from plant-based materials, such as paper and bamboo, are often advertised as being more sustainable and eco-friendly than those made from plastic,'' said researcher Thimo Groffen, an environmental scientist at the University of Antwerp in Belgium. ''However, the presence of PFAS in these straws means that's not necessarily true.''

For this study, published Aug. 24 in the journal Food Additives and Contaminants, Groffen and colleagues tested 39 straw brands in a variety of materials for poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Straws were paper, bamboo, glass, stainless steel and plastic. Each straw went through two rounds of testing for PFAS.

PFAS were found in 69 percent of the straws. Testing detected 18 different PFAS.

These chemicals were found in 90 percent of paper straws; about 80 percent of bamboo straws; 75 percent of plastic straws, and 40 percent of glass straw brands.

PFAS were not detected in any of the five types of steel straws tested.

The most commonly found PFAS was perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), which has been banned worldwide since 2020.

Testing also detected trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (TFMS). These ''ultra-short-chain'' PFAS are highly water soluble and so might leach out of straws into drinks, according to the study.

These all may pose limited risk to human health because people tend to use straws only occasionally and chemical concentrations were low, researchers said. But the chemicals can build up in the body for years.

''Small amounts of PFAS, while not harmful in themselves, can add to the chemical load already present in the body,'' Groffen said in a journal news release.

It's not known if the straws contained the PFAS to waterproof them or because of contamination from soil used to grow materials or water used in manufacturing.

PFAS are used in many everyday products, including nonstick pans and outdoor clothing. They make these items resistant to water, heat and stains, but break down very slowly over time and can persist in the environment for thousands of years.

They're associated with health problems, such as lower response to vaccines, lower birth weight, thyroid disease, increased cholesterol levels, liver damage, kidney cancer and testicular cancer.

A recent U.S. study found PFAS in plant-based drinking straws as well. While some countries have banned single-use plastic products, plant-based alternatives have become popular.

Researchers said the prevalence of PFAS in the straws suggests they were added as a waterproof coating.

''The presence of PFAS in paper and bamboo straws shows they are not necessarily biodegradable,'' Groffen said. ''We did not detect any PFAS in stainless steel straws, so I would advise consumers to use this type of straw—or just avoid using straws at all.''

[From KLS.com, Sept. 3, 2023]

PAPER STRAWS ARE NO BETTER THAN PLASTIC, RESEARCH SAYS

(By Mariah Maynes)

Plastic straws have long been vilified for their negative impact on the environment. In efforts to be more environmentally friendly, many businesses and consumers have adopted paper straws as an alternative.

Despite well-meaning attempts to cause less harm to the environment by using paper instead of plastic, researchers found that paper straws are just as bad.

Christian Britschgi, a reporter for Reason Magazine, said Belgian researchers conducted a study to examine 39 straw brands. The straws were made with different materials like paper, plastic, metal, and bamboo.

The researchers measured the presence of polyfluoroalkyl substances. The chemicals are common in consumer products and industrial processes.

The chemicals are often called ''forever chemicals'' because they do not break down in the environment, according to the CDC. The lack of regular decomposition means these paper straws can move through soil and water, contaminating food and drinking water. Bioaccumulation can cause health problems in animals.

Research has found that these forever chemicals are hazardous to the environment and to human health. Research has found that exposure to certain levels of polyfluoroalkyl substances can result in adverse health risks, the EPA said. Some examples are decreased fertility, increased risk of developing some cancers and reduced immunity, among other conditions. Research into adverse health effects related to these forever chemicals exposure is ongoing.

Human consumption of products derived from animals that were exposed to bioaccumulation, breathing contaminated air or drinking contaminated water, or certain occupations such as chemical manufacturing, are all examples of exposure to polyfluoroalkyl substances.

PAPER VS. PLASTIC STRAWS

Researchers found that the paper straws all contained polyfluoroalkyl substances. The paper straws contained higher concentrations of forever chemicals than their counterparts constructed with other materials.

Plastic straws also contain these forever chemicals, but in lower concentrations. About 70 percent of the plastic straws examined by the researchers contained the chemicals.

The only type of straw that did not contain polyfluoroalkyl substances was the steel option, researchers found. Steel straws are a reusable option.

Britschgi said the emissions and pollution produced from making straws should be taken into account when determining how environmentally friendly they are.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chair, my amendment will stop the nonsense that the Biden administration is trying to force upon the American people through the Department of the Interior by prohibiting any funds from being used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out any plastic straw prohibitions.

Mr. Chair, in closing, I urge Members to vote ''yes'' on my amendment and the underlying bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROSE) having assumed the chair, Mr. MORAN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), the House adjourned until today, Friday, November 3, 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–2261. A letter from the Comptroller, Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter reporting violations of the Antideficiency Act, contained in Navy case number N21-01, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; Public Law 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982; (96 Stat. 927); to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC–2262. A letter from the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Energy, Department of Defense and Department of Energy, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2022 Report on the

Plan for the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile, Nuclear Weapons Complex, Nuclear Weapons Delivery Systems, and Nuclear Weapons Command and Control System as required by 10 U.S. Code Sec. 492a; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2263. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding that Lead Emissions from Aircraft Engines that Operate on Leaded Fuel Cause or Contribute to Air Pollution that May Reasonably Be Anticipated to Endanger Public Health and Welfare [EPA-HQ-OAR-2022-0389; FRL-5934-02-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AT10) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2264. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Non-Hazardous Secondary Material Standards; Response to Petition [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2020-0550; FRL-7815-01-OLEM] (RIN: 2050-AH13) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2265. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations; Consistency Update for Virginia [EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0767; FRL-9366-02-R3] 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2266. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Disapproval; Delaware; Removal of Excess Emissions Provisions [EPA-R03-OAR-2023-0206; FRL-11037-02-R3] 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2267. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Arkansas; Excess Emissions [EPA-R06-OAR-2022-0605; FRL-11128-02-R6] 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2268. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Findings of Failure to Submit State Implementation Plan Revisions for Reclassified Moderate Nonattainment Areas for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) [EPA-HQ-OAR-2023-0442; FRL-11287-01-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AW03) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2269. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guide — Alternative Radiological Source Terms For Evaluating Design Basis Accidents At Nuclear Power Reactors [Regulatory Guide 1.183, Revision 1] 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–2270. A letter from the Regulations Writer — Federal Register Liaison, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary final rule — Extension of the Flexibility in Evaluating ''Close Proximity of Time'' to Evaluate Changes in Healthcare Following the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency [Docket No.: SAA-2023-0023] (RIN: 0960-AI85) 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2271. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of Regulatory Guide — Alternative Radiological Source Terms for Evaluating Design Basis Accidents at Nuclear Power Reactors, Regulatory Guide 1.183, Revision 1, received October 13, 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–2272. A letter from the Program Analyst, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau —— CIPD, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of the Commission's Rules Governing Standards for Hearing Aid-Compatible Handsets [WT Docket No.: 20-3] 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 Energy and Commerce.

EC–2273. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting an update on execution of previous drawdowns for Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–2274. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 23-023, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–2275. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 23-053, pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–2276. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — West Coast, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; 2022-2024 Commercial Fishing Restrictions for Pacific Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean [Docket No.: 220801-0167] (RIN: 0648-BK82) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2277. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Amendment 124 to the BSAI FMP for Groundfish and Amendment 112 to the GOA FMP for Groundfish To Revise IFQ Program Regulations [Docket No.: 230216-0043] (RIN: 0648-BL54) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2278. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — [SERO], National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico; Catch Limits for Red Grouper [Docket No.: 220630-0148] (RIN: 0648-BL22) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2279. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — West Coast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; Fishing Restrictions for Tropical Tuna and Silky Shark in the Eastern Pacific Ocean for 2022 and Beyond [Docket No.: 220627-0140] (RIN: 0648-BK84) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2280. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GAR, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Amendment 23 [Docket No.: 221121-0246] (RIN: 0648-BK17) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2281. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — West Coast, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan [220325-0079] (RIN: 0648-BL14) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2282. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Spiny Dogfish Fishery; 2022 Specifications and Trip Limit Adjustment [Docket No.: 220404-0083] (RIN: 0648-BL15) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2283. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Southeast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Fishery Management Plans of Puerto Rico, St. Croix, and St. Thomas and St. John; Spiny Lobster Management Measures [Docket No.: 230306-0066] (RIN: 0648-BK71) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2284. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Amendment 23 to the Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fishery Management Plan [Docket No.: 230126-0026] (RIN: 0648-BL75) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2285. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries; Alaska Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan; 2022 Annual Management Measures [Docket No.: 220225-0061] (RIN: 0648-BL18) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2286. A letter from the Fisheries Regulations Specialist, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — [SERO], National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources in the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; Framework Amendment 12 [Docket No.: 230831-0208] (RIN: 0648-BM37) 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 Natural Resources.

EC–2287. A letter from the Clerk, Office of the Clerk, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, transmitting an opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals No. 21-10292; USA v. Shah, USDC No. 3:16-CR-516-14; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2288. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Yankton, SD [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1010; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AGL-15] (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–2289. A letter from the General Counsel, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Official Seal Description [Docket No.: NTSB-2023-0006] (RIN: 3147-AA27) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–2290. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Treatment of Amounts Paid to Section 170(c) Organizations under Employer Leave-Based Donation Programs to Aid Victims of the Hawaii Wildfires that Began on August 8, 2023 (2023 Hawaii Wildfires) (Notice 2023-69) 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 Ways and Means.

EC–2291. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's interim final rule — Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) User Fee Update [TD 9980] (RIN: 1545-BQ78) 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 Ways and Means.

EC–2292. A letter from the Branch Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension and Amendment of Import Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Cambodia (RIN: 1515-AE82) received October 16, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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:

Mrs. FISCHBACH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 838. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4820) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6126) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (Rept. 1186–261). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STEIL: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 5734. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend the Administrative Fine Program for certain reporting violations (Rept. 118–262). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 6171. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable credit to individuals who donate certain lifesaving organs; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California (for himself and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 6172. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent bulk sales of ammunition, promote recordkeeping and reporting about ammunition, end ammunition straw purchasing, and require a background check before the transfer of ammunition by certain Federal firearms licensees to non-licensees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself and Mrs. LESKO):

H.R. 6173. A bill to establish a pilot program to address technology-related abuse in domestic violence cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STRONG (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, and Mr. SWALWELL):

H.R. 6174. A bill to improve the biodetection functions of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BOST, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. JAMES, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 6175. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny certain green energy tax benefits to companies connected to certain countries of concern; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADERHOLT (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MOONEY, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. FRY, Mr. GUEST, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. SELF, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. MANN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. OGLES, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CARL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. BEAN of Florida, and Mr. PALMER):

H.R. 6176. A bill to prohibit Federal funding of Planned Parenthood Federation of America; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRECHEEN (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. OGLES):

H.R. 6177. A bill to prohibit Federal funding for researchers who have conducted a study or experiment relating to gender identity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Ways and Means, and Natural Resources, 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. BROWNLEY (for herself, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mr. CLEAVER):

H.R. 6178. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to develop a National Electric Vehicle Bidirectional Charging Roadmap, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself and Mr. SMUCKER):

H.R. 6179. A bill to exclude from consideration as income under the housing assistance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development amounts received by a family from the Department of Veterans Affairs for service-related disabilities of a member of the family, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CARL (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. COLE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. STRONG):

H.R. 6180. A bill to reaffirm the applicability of the Indian Reorganization Act to the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6181. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to support the establishment of an ASEAN Center in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 6182. A bill to extend and modify a pilot program to improve cyber cooperation with foreign military partners in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. CUELLAR (for himself, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. CROCKETT):

H.R. 6183. A bill to establish an Office of Colonias and Farmworker Initiatives within the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 6184. A bill to conduct or support further comprehensive research for the creation of a universal influenza vaccine or preventative; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 6185. A bill to require coordination among Federal agencies on regulatory actions that affect the reliable operation of the bulk-power system; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. SOTO, Mr. MILLS, and Mr. STEUBE):

H.R. 6186. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to direct the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to conduct research and development on frost or cold weather insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FROST (for himself and Mr. MILLS):

H.R. 6187. A bill to require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to submit an annual report on oversight of fraud, waste, and abuse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FRY (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. MACE, and Mr. TIMMONS):

H.R. 6188. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 420 Highway 17 North in Surfside Beach, South Carolina, as the ''Nancy Yount Childs Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. HINSON (for herself, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. GALLAGHER, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 6189. A bill to transfer unobligated balances made available for COVID-19 emergency response and relief to the Federal Communications Commission to enable the Commission to carry out the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Program; to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 6190. A bill to provide for cybersecurity prioritization in formation technology procurement. Prepare as final; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. FROST, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 6191. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on excessively disparate wages paid to chief executive officers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 6192. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from prescribing any new or amended energy conservation standard for a product that is not technologically feasible and economically justified, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. MOYLAN):

H.R. 6193. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to waive the fee for a housing loan guaranteed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for certain veterans with a service-connected disability who applied for such loan before receiving a disability rating from the Secretary; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 6194. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to regulate the use of cell-site simulators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), Energy and Commerce, and 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 Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. LIEU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H.R. 6195. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a special limitation on pay for wildland fire responders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOLINARO (for himself, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CISCOMANI, and Mr. GARBARINO):

H.R. 6196. A bill to require a comprehensive report on the Federal Government's efforts to collect, analyze, and preserve evidence of atrocities committed during Hamas's attack on Israel, public dissemination campaigns to ensure those responsible for the attacks are identified and prosecuted, and efforts to leverage international cooperation and best practices regarding current Israeli-Hamas war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6197. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a program to provide grants to certain surviving spouses of veterans to pay for housing; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Ms. LETLOW, and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey):

H.R. 6198. A bill to support infrastructure investment in small law enforcement agencies and small fire departments; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 6199. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to include affordable housing incentives in certain capital investment grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 6200. A bill to consider, for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, that officers, officials, representatives, spokespersons, and members of Hamas, Hezbollah, Al-Qaeda, Palestine Islamic Jihad, and ISIS, and individuals who endorse or espouse terrorist activities conducted by such organizations are engaged in terrorist activity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 6201. A bill to establish and authorize funding for an Iranian Sanctions Enforcement Fund to enforce United States sanctions with respect to Iran and its proxies and pay off the United States public debt and to codify the Export Enforcement Coordination Center; 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 Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 6202. A bill to divert Federal funding away from supporting the presence of police in schools and toward evidence-based and trauma informed services that address the needs of marginalized students and improve academic outcomes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. SALINAS (for herself, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. CROCKETT):

H.R. 6203. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 and the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 to make commodities available for the Emergency Food Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TRONE, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 6204. A bill to provide for a grant program to support access to free eye care services for students attending public elementary schools and secondary schools; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Ms. CARAVEO, Mr. BACON, Mr. COLE, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. WILD, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. TRONE, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 6205. A bill to enhance our Nation's nurse and physician workforce by recapturing unused immigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SORENSEN (for himself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 6206. A bill to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States

of America for use by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. SYKES (for herself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 6207. A bill to amend the National Quantum Initiative Act to accelerate the development of supply chain supporting technology for quantum information science, technology, and engineering to support United States competitiveness, reduce risks in the quantum supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 6208. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to submit to Congress a report on the amount of waste collected on certain Federal land along the southern border of the United States, 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 Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 6209. A bill to amend the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area Act to adjust the boundary of the Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 6210. A bill to designate the General George C. Marshall House, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ZINKE (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BIGGS, and Ms. GREENE of Georgia):

H.R. 6211. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of State, as applicable, from approving any application for or issuing a nonimmigrant or immigrant visa to nationals of Palestine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.J. Res. 96. A joint resolution to approve the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-FSM Compact, and related agreements, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-RMI Compact, and certain related agreements between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the 2023 U.S.-Palau Compact Review Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Palau, to appropriate funds to carry out the agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Education and the Workforce, Veterans' Affairs, Oversight and Accountability, Agriculture, 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. KUSTOFF (for himself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. ALFORD, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. MENG, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. HILL, Ms. MANNING, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. EZELL, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. BOST, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. GUEST, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. MILLS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H. Res. 839. A resolution condemning antisemitism at institutions of higher education in the United States and encouraging college and university leaders, administrators, and faculty to speak out against antisemitism; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BOST (for himself and Mr. TAKANO):

H. Res. 840. A resolution expressing support for Veterans Employment Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H. Res. 841. A resolution censuring Representative Rashida Tlaib and condemning antisemitism; to the Committee on Ethics, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself and Ms. SEWELL):

H. Res. 842. A resolution commending the people of Ecuador on holding successful elections, and expressing the sense of Congress that the United States must strengthen its cooperation with the Government of Ecuador; 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 Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 6171.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable credit to individuals who donate certain life-saving organs.

By Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California:

H.R. 6172.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution and Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

A bill to regulate the sales of ammunition and enact restrictions on purchases of ammunition.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 6173.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a pilot program to address technology-related abuse in domestic violence cases.

By Mr. STRONG:

H.R. 6174.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve the biodetection functions of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 6175.

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

Article 1 Section 8: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;''

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation would prohibit companies—based in China, Iran, Russia, and North Korea—and their subsidiaries from receiving green energy production tax credits from the Inflation Reduction Act.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 6176.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit Federal funding of Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

By Mr. BRECHEEN:

H.R. 6177.

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 Federal funding for researchers who have conducted a study or experiment relating to gender identity.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 6178.

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

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Energy policy

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 6179.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution which provides Congress with the power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises in order to provide for the general Welfare of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill subject is veteran benefits.

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 6180.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation ensures that the Indian Reorganization Act applies to the Poarch Band of Creek Indians.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 6181.

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

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18) THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION

8: POWERS OF CONGRESS CLAUSE 18 The Congress shall have power . . .To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in

The single subject of this legislation is:

The purpose of the bill is regarding foreign relations.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 6182.

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

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18) THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS CLAUSE 18 The Congress shall have power . . .To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in at

The single subject of this legislation is:

The purpose of the bill is regarding foreign relations.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 6183.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish an Office of Colonias and Farmworker Initiatives within the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

By Ms. DeLAURO:

H.R. 6184.

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

Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

to invest in universal influenza vaccine research & development.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 6185.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation requires coordination among Federal Agencies on regulatory actions that affect the reliable operation of the bulk-power system.

By Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida:

H.R. 6186.

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

Congress is granted the authority to introduce and enact legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to direct the Federal Crop Corproation to conduct research and development on frost or cold weather insurance, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FROST:

H.R. 6187.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to submit an annual report on oversight of fraud, waste, and abuse, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FRY:

H.R. 6188.

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:

Postal.

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 6189.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide funding for the Federal Communications Commission's Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Reimbursement Program by repurposing certain unobligated balances from covered accounts.

By Mr. KEAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 6190.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for cybersecurity prioritization in formation technology procurement within the State Department

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 6191.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Curtailing excessive executive compensation.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 6192.

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

The power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To lower energy costs by increasing American energy production and restoring energy leadership.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 6193.

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:

Veteran homeownership

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 6194.

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

U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Data privacy

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 6195.

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

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a special limitation on pay for wildland fire responders

By Mr. MOLINARO:

H.R. 6196.

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:

Israel

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 6197.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a program to provide grants to certain surviving spouses of veterans to pay for housing.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 6198.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, provides Congress with the power ''to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;''

The single subject of this legislation is:

To support infrastructure investment in small law enforcement agencies and small fire departments.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 6199.

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

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 49, United States Code, to include affordable housing incentives in certain capital investment grants, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 6200.

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

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

to make additions to the Immigration and Nationality Act

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 6201.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill establishes and authorizes funding for an Iranian Sanctions Enforcement Fund to enforce United States sanctions with respect to Iran and its proxies and pay off the United States public debt and to codify the Export Enforcement Coordination Center.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 6202.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill prohibits the use of federal funds for maintaining police in schools while creating a new grant program to help schools hire trauma-informed support personnel.

By Ms. SALINAS:

H.R. 6203.

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

Pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Nutrition

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.R. 6204.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Healthcare

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 6205.

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

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

authorizes visas for health practitioners

By Mr. SORENSEN:

H.R. 6206.

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

clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 6207.

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 amends the NQIA to direct both NIST and the QED–C to support secure, resilient, and reliable domestic supply chains for quantum technologies and quantum supporting technologies.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 6208.

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:

Requires the U.S. Forest Service and Department of Interior to develop protocols to mitigate trash accumulation and the destruction of wildlife habitats along federal borderlands and sites associated with illegal immigration.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 6209.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public Lands and Natural Resources

By Ms. WEXTON:

H.R. 6210.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To designate the General George C. Marshall House, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, as an affiliated area of the National Park System.

By Mr. ZINKE:

H.R. 6211.

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 prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of State, as applicable, from approving any application for or issuing a non-immigrant or immigrant visa to nationals of Palestine.

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.J. Res. 96.

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

Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Approval of the Compacts of Free Association.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 16: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 211: Mrs. CAMMACK, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 329: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 522: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 529: Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 553: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.

H.R. 619: Mr. COSTA, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 620: Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 625: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 726: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 770: Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 797: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 830: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 838: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 866: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 871: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 892: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 949: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 953: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 982: Ms. CARAVEO.

H.R. 1015: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 1167: Mr. IVEY and Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1191: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 1199: Mrs. HOUCHIN.

H.R. 1200: Mr. BEAN of Florida.

H.R. 1228: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 1247: Mr. DELUZIO.

H.R. 1277: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 1359: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1386: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1423: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 1470: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 1477: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 1478: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1492: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CLOUD, and Mr. SCOTT Franklin of Florida.

H.R. 1521: Ms. PEREZ.

H.R. 1526: Ms. CARAVEO and Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 1610: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 1631: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 1634: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. FLOOD.

H.R. 1639: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1707: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 1721: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 1753: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 2395: Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2443: Mr. FROST and Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 2583: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 2697: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 2715: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 2729: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 2732: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 2742: Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 2825: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2870: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 2918: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2940: Mr. CISCOMANI and Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 2973: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 2974: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 2987: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 2994: Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 3032: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 3037: Mr. CASAR and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 3086: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 3113: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 3139: Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 3170: Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 3238: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. PLASKETT, and Mrs. LUNA.

H.R. 3263: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 3269: Mrs. FOUSHEE.

H.R. 3347: Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. MACE, Mr. LAWLER, and Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 3409: Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 3413: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Mr. SMUCKER, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 3433: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 3481: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 3541: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 3546: Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 3693: Mr. CISCOMANI.

H.R. 3774: Mr. CLINE and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 3925: Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 4073: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 4117: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California and Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 4175: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. CISCOMANI, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 4253: Mr. FRY.

H.R. 4278: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 4286: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 4292: Mr. FRY.

H.R. 4334: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 4335: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 4362: Mr. COHEN and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 4391: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4438: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 4538: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 4541: Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 4569: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 4632: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 4637: Ms. TITUS, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 4646: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 4769: Mr. CROW, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4812: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 4829: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 4845: Mr. POCAN and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 4851: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 4856: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 4878: Mr. CISCOMANI.

H.R. 4888: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 4933: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 4961: Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 4966: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 4970: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 5044: Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H.R. 5049: Ms. CHU and Ms. HOYLE of Oregon.

H.R. 5061: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 5062: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 5077: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 5094: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 5099: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 5138: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5140: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 5175: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 5216: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 5224: Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 5246: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 5254: Mrs. RAMIREZ.

H.R. 5256: Ms. HAGEMAN.

H.R. 5292: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 5293: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 5294: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 5295: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 5296: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5341: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5383: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 5399: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 5403: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 5455: Mr. FRY.

H.R. 5482: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 5501: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 5530: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 5561: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 5569: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 5614: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 5622: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 5633: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 5683: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 5739: Mr. KEATING and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 5741: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 5784: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 5790: Mr. COSTA and Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 5791: Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 5839: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5863: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 5908: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 5920: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, and Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 5940: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 5945: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 5975: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 5979: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mrs. LUNA.

H.R. 5983: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 5995: Mr. COSTA and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 5998: Ms. BONAMICI and Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 6000: Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 6003: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 6013: Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 6031: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 6039: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 6047: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 6049: Mr. CROW and Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 6052: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 6063: Mr. FROST, Ms. WATERS, and Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 6075: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 6076: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 6082: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 6085: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 6090: Mr. EDWARDS.
H.R. 6095: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
H.R. 6096: Mr. BRECHEEN.
H.R. 6111: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 6114: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. YAKYM, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, and Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 6115: Ms. MACE.
H.R. 6126: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BARR, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BOST, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. HERN.
H.R. 6152: Mr. FLOOD, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 6163: Mr. KEATING.
H. Res. 149: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LAWLER, and Ms. STEVENS.
H. Res. 154: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania and Ms. STEVENS.
H. Res. 332: Mr. NORCROSS.
H. Res. 616: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H. Res. 627: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H. Res. 634: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H. Res. 777: Mr. LAHOOD.
H. Res. 793: Mr. DUNN of Florida.
H. Res. 796: Mr. CALVERT.
H. Res. 798: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. FLOOD.
H. Res. 819: Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. COURTNEY.
H. Res. 824: Mr. PHILLIPS.

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 following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in H.R. 5893. The bill does not contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB)	Tech and Workforce Hub Project	San Bernardino, CA	963,000	Aguilar
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Dallas	Research and Innovation High Performance Computing Center	Richardson, TX	963,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Dallas	UT Dallas Center for Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence	Richardson, TX	963,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	Southern Methodist University (SMU)	Improving Communities Through Smart and Resilient Infrastructure Investments	Dallas, TX	963,000	Allred
DOC	NIST—STRS	Norwich University Applied Research Institutes	Operational Technology Advanced Cyber Architecture	Northfield, VT	250,000	Balint
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Lundquist Institute for Biomedical Innovation at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center	Bioscience Research Training for Underserved Populations	Torrance, CA	496,000	Barragan
DOC	NIST—STRS	City of Alexandria, VA	City of Alexandria/Virginia Tech Smart Mobility Lab	Alexandria, VA	963,000	Beyer
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of South Florida	University of South Florida (USF) Global and National Security Institute (GNSI)—National Security Human Dynamics Network	Tampa, FL	1,625,000	Bilirakis
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oregon Manufacturing Extension Partnership, Inc	OMEP Digital Workforce Transformation Project	Statewide, OR	963,000	Bonamici
DOC	NIST—STRS	Portland State University	Transportation Resource Hub	Portland, OR	963,000	Bonamici
DOC	NIST—STRS	Case Western Reserve University	Advancing the State-of-the-Art in Metals and Semiconductor Technology	Cleveland, OH	963,000	Brown
DOC	NIST—STRS	Ohio Aerospace Institute	OAI—Precision Urban Agriculture Initiative	Cleveland, OH	963,000	Brown
DOC	NIST—STRS	Lincoln Memorial University	Healthcare Supply Chain Data Engineering Center	Harrogate, TN	2,017,000	Burchett
DOC	NIST—STRS	Lackawanna College	Biomaterials construction and manufacturing research	Scranton, PA	963,000	Cartwright
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	Medicinal Chemistry Infrastructure for Hepatic Steatosis Therapeutic	San Antonio, TX	963,000	Castro (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	George Mason University	Enhancing Emergency Communications Resiliency and Effectiveness Through Artificial Intelligence	Fairfax County, VA	961,000	Connolly
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida International University	Windstorm Research Instrumentation and Testing Enhancements	Miami, FL	4,050,000	Diaz-Balart
DOC	NIST—STRS	The University of Texas at Austin	Extreme Weather and Environmental Data Collaborative for Scientifically-Informed Decision-Making	Austin, TX	1,445,000	Doggett
DOC	NIST—STRS	National Center for Defense Manufacturing and Machining	Aerospace Digital Engineering Research	El Paso, TX	963,000	Escobar
DOC	NIST—STRS	Chattanooga Electric Power Board	EPB Quantum Network	Chattanooga, TN	4,000,000	Fleischmann
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Quantum Center	Chattanooga, TN	3,500,000	Fleischmann
DOC	NIST—STRS	Northeast Community College	Northeast Nebraska Innovation Studio & Fabrication Lab	Norfolk, NE	750,000	Flood
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Gulf Coast Research and Education Center	University of Florida Center for Applied Artificial Intelligence	Wimauma, FL	4,500,000	Franklin, C. Scott (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Missouri	University of Missouri Flood Risk Resiliency and Inland Waterway Navigation Research	Columbia, MO	2,500,000	Graves (MO)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	Metal Additive Manufacturing Equipment for Research and Workforce Development	Blacksburg, VA	600,000	Griffith
DOC	NIST—STRS	The Research Foundation for the State University of New York	Multiscale Testing of Mission-Critical Infrastructure Under Extreme Winds	Amherst, NY	475,000	Higgins (NY)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Move America	Rapid Innovation Accelerator (RIA) for Cybersecurity Research	Prince George's County, MD	963,000	Ivey
DOC	NIST—STRS	Midwestern State University	Midwestern State University (MSU) STEM Enhancement Initiative	Wichita Falls, TX	1,200,000	Jackson (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas Tech University School of Veterinary Medicine	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Research Capacity Enhancement	Amarillo, TX	1,195,000	Jackson (TX)
DOC	NIST—STRS	San Diego State University	San Diego State University Transmission Electron Microscope	San Diego, CA	963,000	Jacobs
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oakland University	Next-Gen Electrification Testing and Standard Facility	Oakland County, MI	3,000,000	James
DOC	NIST—STRS	Regents of the University of Washington	Advanced Nano & Quantum Systems	Seattle, WA	963,000	Jayapal

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	Northeastern University Seattle	Seattle Additive Manufacturing Lab & Community Experiential Learning Space	Seattle, WA	963,000	Jayapal
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Cincinnati	Semiconductor and Microelectronics Workforce Development	Cincinnati, OH	963,000	Landsman
DOC	NIST—STRS	St. Bonaventure University	St. Bonaventure University Cyber Operations Center	Cattaraugus County, NY	450,000	Langworthy
DOC	NIST—STRS	H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute	Moffitt Cancer Center, BioEngineering Research	Tampa, FL	2,440,000	Lee (FL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	UNLV High-Performance Computing for Research	Las Vegas, NV	1,926,000	Lee (NV); Titus
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	UNLV Analytical Equipment for Standardized Tectonic Measurement	Las Vegas, NV	982,000	Lee (NV); Titus
DOC	NIST—STRS	Louisiana Tech University	Empowering North Louisiana Research Support for Domestic Semiconductor Technology and Workforce Development	Ruston, LA	3,500,000	Letlow
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of California, Los Angeles	UCLA Quantum Information Science Hub	Los Angeles, CA	963,000	Lieu
DOC	NIST—STRS	Oklahoma State University	Oklahoma State University Development of Test and Certification Methods for AAM Platforms	Stillwater, OK	4,500,000	Lucas
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Missouri	University of Missouri Research Reactor	Columbia, MO	4,000,000	Luetkemeyer
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island RI–SEC, Secure Computing and Data Infrastructure Project	Kingston, RI	795,000	Magaziner
DOC	NIST—STRS	College of Staten Island, City University of New York	College of Staten Island STEM Lab	Staten Island, NY	2,900,000	Malliotakis
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M University System, Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology	Bioenvironmental Security and Training Program	College Station, TX	1,500,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M Transportation Institute	21st Century Mobility Test Bed	Bryan, TX	4,500,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station	Electric Grid Resilience	Bryan, TX	1,500,000	McCaul
DOC	NIST—STRS	Commonwealth Center for Advanced Manufacturing	Investments in Advanced Manufacturing Development	Prince George County, VA	963,000	McClellan
DOC	NIST—STRS	Virginia Biotechnology Research Partnership Authority	Life Sciences Innovation Center and Laboratory Equipment	City of Richmond, VA	963,000	McClellan
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of St. Thomas	Analytical Equipment for Measurement Science	St Paul, MN	963,000	McCollum
DOC	NIST—STRS	C.U.N.Y. York College	Wind Tunnel Lab and Aviation Research Database	Queens, NY	250,000	Meeks
DOC	NIST—STRS	Ferris State University	Ferris State Chemical Analysis Equipment	Big Rapids, MI	1,920,000	Moolenaar
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Rochester	University of Rochester Advanced Quantum Research Equipment	Rochester, NY	963,000	Morelle
DOC	NIST—STRS	Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester Institute of Technology Battery Prototyping Center	Rochester, NY	963,000	Morelle
DOC	NIST—STRS	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	Digital Forensics and Cybercrime Investigations Suite	New York, NY	963,000	Nadler
DOC	NIST—STRS	Hackensack Meridian Health	Hackensack Meridian Center for Discovery and Innovation DNA Research Sequence Project	Nutley, NJ	955,000	Pascrell
DOC	NIST—STRS	Kessler Foundation	Neuroimaging Scanner Equipment Upgrade	West Orange, NJ	963,000	Payne
DOC	NIST—STRS	Aleut Community of St. Paul Island Tribal Government (ACSPI)	Bering Sea Research Center Upgrades	St. Paul, AK	963,000	Peltola
DOC	NIST—STRS	Metlakatla Indian Community	Invasive Green Crab Eradication and Control	Metlakatla, AK	500,000	Peltola
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Madison PFAS Center of Excellence Analytical Laboratory Equipment Upgrades	Madison, WI	963,000	Pocan
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida Institute of Technology	AeroSpace Cybersecurity Engineering Development (ASCEND)	Melbourne, FL	2,323,000	Posey
DOC	NIST—STRS	Northeastern University	Nubian Square Life Sciences Community Laboratory	Boston, MA	963,000	Pressley
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Maryland, Baltimore	Cryogenic Electron Microscope	Rockville, MD	963,000	Raskin
DOC	NIST—STRS	Jacksonville State University	Jacksonville State University (JSU) Additive Manufacturing Training and Innovation Lab	Jacksonville, AL	2,700,000	Rogers (AL)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of North Carolina Wilmington	Maritime Cyber Security: Standards Advancement, Research and Workforce Development	Wilmington, NC	625,000	Rouzer
DOC	NIST—STRS	Morgan State University	Equipment for the Center for Education and Research in Microelectronics	Baltimore, MD	963,000	Ruppersberger
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of North Florida	Atomic Force Microscope Acquisition	Jacksonville, FL	250,000	Rutherford
DOC	NIST—STRS	Baylor University	Material Science Laboratory	Waco, TX	1,175,000	Sessions
DOC	NIST—STRS	Baylor University	Arctic Acclimatization & Sleep Optimization Research Laboratory	Waco, TX	1,000,000	Sessions
DOC	NIST—STRS	Seton Hall University	Scientific Research Equipment for Seton Hall University	South Orange, NJ	963,000	Sherrill
DOC	NIST—STRS	Idaho State University	Industrial Cybersecurity Research Laboratory in Idaho Falls	Idaho Falls, ID	2,875,000	Simpson
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Central Florida, College of Medicine	UCF Pathogen Surveillance Laboratory	Orlando, FL	900,000	Soto
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of California, Riverside	The Inland Empire Quantum Initiative	Riverside, CA	963,000	Takano
DOC	NIST—STRS	Sinclair Community College	Large Sized Unmanned Aerial Systems Acquisition and Training Initiative	Dayton, OH	2,000,000	Turner
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Dayton	Southwest Ohio Integrated Microsystems Workforce & Research Center	Dayton, OH	2,000,000	Turner
DOC	NIST—STRS	Lewis University	Advancing Research in Next-Generation Semiconductor Manufacturing	Romeoville, IL	950,000	Underwood
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of California, San Diego	Wildfire Technology Commons	La Jolla, CA	1,926,000	Vargas, Jacobs
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida International University	Advanced Materials Engineering Research Institute-Semiconductor Fabrication	Miami, FL	963,000	Wasserman Schultz

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NIST—STRS	University of Miami	Deployment of Hybrid Artificial Reefs to Protect Shorelines from Coastal Flooding	Miami, FL	963,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOC	NIST—STRS	Nova Southeastern University—Barry and Judy Silverman College of Pharmacy	Detecting Early Disease in Different Ethnicities through Standardization of Environmentally Induced Genetic Changes	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	963,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOC	NIST—STRS	Florida Memorial University	Florida Memorial University Cyber Innovation Hub Research and Research-related Technology and Equipment	Miami Gardens, FL	900,000	Wilson (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission	Coastal Margin Observation and Prediction Expansion Project	Clatsop County, OR	400,000	Bonamici
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of South Alabama	Characterizing Socio-Environmental Conditions at Public Access Sites	Mobile, AL	1,488,000	Carl
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Auburn University	Design and Permitting of Living Shoreline	Baldwin County, AL	1,875,000	Carl
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Georgia Southern University	Safe Water Together: Science Serving Community	Savannah, GA	2,040,000	Carter (GA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Camden County Board of Commissioners	Camden County Resiliency Center	Camden County, GA	1,237,000	Carter (GA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Texas State University Meadows Center for Water and the Environment	Meadows Center for Water and the Environment Texas Coast Project	San Marcos, TX	500,000	Casar
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources	Living Indigenous Macroalgae Unit (LIMU)	Honolulu, HI	700,000	Case
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of South Florida	Coastal Resilience Data Visualization Center	St. Petersburg, FL	963,000	Castor (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	The Connecticut Audubon Society, Inc.	Lieutenant River Habitat and Riparian Zone Protection and Restoration	Old Lyme, CT	800,000	Courtney
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Florida Gulf Coast University	Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) Groundwater to Surface Water Quality Project	Fort Myers, FL	750,000	Donalds
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Pacifica	Pacifica Pier Handrail Repair Project	Pacifica, CA	963,000	Eshoo
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Benicia	Benicia Boatyard Remediation & Debris Removal Project	Benicia, CA	963,000	Garamendi
DOC	NOAA—CZM	The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	UTRGV Coastal Ecosystems Project	Port Isabel, TX	562,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	The Ocean Foundation	Mangrove Restoration and Rehabilitation	Salinas, PR	802,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Nicholls State University	Coastal Research Center	Thibodaux, LA	4,500,000	Graves (LA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Water Institute of the Gulf	Resilience Center Catalyst Initiative	Baton Rouge, LA	1,900,000	Graves (LA)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Oregon Kelp Alliance	Oregon Kelp Forest Protection and Restoration Initiative, Port Orford, OR	Port Orford, OR	963,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Billion Oyster Project, Inc.	Paerdegat Basin Living Shoreline for STEM Education and Coastal Protection	Brooklyn, NY	963,000	Jeffries
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Ohio State University	Lake Erie Research Vessel	Put-in-Bay, OH	2,500,000	Joyce (OH)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Madison Township	Madison Township Shoreline	Madison, OH	1,020,000	Joyce (OH)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Town of East Greenwich	East Greenwich Rhode Island Waterfront Development Plan	East Greenwich, RI	963,000	Magaziner
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Stevens Institute of Technology	Stevens Extreme Event Coastal Preparedness and Response System	Hoboken, NJ	900,000	Menendez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Miami	Sustainable Estuarine and Marine Protection System	South Florida Coastline, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Nova Southeastern University Halmos College of Arts and Sciences and Guy Harvey Oceanographic Research Center	Coral Nursery Center for Reef Restoration and Preservation	Coast, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hudson River Park Trust	Large-scale Restoration, Research and Community Science Initiative	New York, NY	963,000	Nadler
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hutchinson River Restoration Project, Inc.	Hutchinson River Restoration Project	The Bronx, NY	50,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Billion Oyster Project, Inc.	Flushing Bay Oyster Reef	Queens, NY	500,000	Ocasio-Cortez
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Monmouth University	Ecological Resilience in the Hudson-Raritan	Sandy Hook, NJ	625,000	Pallone
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Alaska	Kelp Processing in Southern Alaska Using Combined Renewable Energy Resources	Anchorage, AK	110,000	Peltola
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Port of San Diego	San Diego Bay Aquaculture Planning Study	San Diego, CA	425,000	Peters
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Coral World Ocean and Reef Initiative, Inc. (CWORI)	Sargassum Research and Shoreline Restoration	St. Thomas, VI	438,000	Plaskett
DOC	NOAA—CZM	U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Planning & Natural Resources	Virgin Islands Sargassum Removal	St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, USVI	963,000	Plaskett
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Hubbs-SeaWorld Research Institute	Indian River Lagoon Restoration	Melbourne Beach, FL	405,000	Posey
DOC	NOAA—CZM	East Coast Zoological Society of Florida	Coastal Conservation Hub	Melbourne, FL	2,500,000	Posey
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Brunswick Town and Fort Anderson Historic Site	Brunswick Town Fort Anderson Shoreline Restoration Project	Winnabow, NC	2,500,000	Rouzer
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Village of Bald Head Island	Village of Bald Head Island Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Project	Bald Head Island, NC	4,500,000	Rouzer
DOC	NOAA—CZM	University of Miami	Expansion of Reef Restoration Infrastructure	Miami, FL	3,300,000	Salazar
DOC	NOAA—CZM	California State University, Northridge	The California Regenerative Aquaculture Hub	Northridge, CA	963,000	Sherman
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority	Solstice Canyon—Latigo Canyon Coastal Slope Connector—SMMNRA	Los Angeles County, CA	963,000	Sherman
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Mote Marine Laboratory	Shark Repellent Study	Sarasota, FL	190,000	Steube
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Borough of Tuckerton	Little Egg Harbor Boulevard Living Shoreline	Tuckerton, NJ	4,500,000	Van Drew
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Strathmere Fishing and Environmental Association	Strathmere Living Shoreline	Strathmere, NJ	1,500,000	Van Drew

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	Florida International University	Community-wide Biscayne Bay Restoration, Conservation and Education Program	Miami-Dade County, FL	963,000	Wilson (FL)
DOC	NOAA—CZM	City of Miami Beach	North Beach Living Shoreline Neighborhood Resilience Project	Miami Beach, FL	963,000	Wilson (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Charlotte	City of Charlotte and Atrium Health—Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program	Charlotte, NC	963,000	Adams
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Charlotte	Community Assistance: Respond, Engage, and Support (CARES) Team	Charlotte, NC	963,000	Adams
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Dallas	Dallas Police Department Investigation Software	Dallas, TX	500,000	Allred
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washoe County	Washoe County Sheriff's Office of Forensics Science Rapid DNA Instruments	Washoe County, NV	996,000	Amodei
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Douglas County	Douglas County—The BRIDGE Family Resource Connector Network	Douglas County, NE	830,000	Bacon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Communities In Schools of Ohio	Crime Prevention and Youth Reengagement Program	Franklin County, OH	600,000	Beatty
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Franklin County Board of Commissioners	One-Door Initiative for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Recidivism Reduction	Columbus, OH	963,000	Beatty
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Alexandria	Pilot Program for Crime and Violence Prevention within the City of Alexandria	Alexandria, VA	670,000	Beyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pelham Police Department	Creating Healthy Alternatives Neutralizing Gangs (CHNGE)	Mitchell County, GA	227,000	Bishop (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bibb County District Attorney's Office Macon Judicial Circuit	Restoring Inspiration by Success in Education (R.I.S.E.) Initiative	Bibb, Peach, and Crawford County, GA	240,000	Bishop (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Portland	Portland Police Bureau Body-Worn Camera Program Development and Camera Acquisition	Portland, OR	963,000	Blumenauer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Multnomah County	Expanding Prosecution and Victim Services Capacity in Response to Gun Violence	Multnomah County, OR	360,000	Blumenauer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Sparta	Sparta Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Sparta, IL	86,000	Bost
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Randolph County	Randolph County Jail Renovation	Randolph County, IL	4,316,000	Bost
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lutheran Social Mission Society, DBA Lutheran Settlement House	Support for Domestic Violence Survivors	Philadelphia, PA	333,000	Boyle (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Temple University—Of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education	Philadelphia Healthy and Safe Schools (PHASeS) program	Philadelphia, PA	963,000	Boyle (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Cuyahoga County Community College District	Public Safety Training Center	Parma, OH	963,000	Brown
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Collaborative to End Human Trafficking	Collaborative to End Human Trafficking—Youth Human Trafficking Victims	Cleveland, OH	847,000	Brown
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pace Center for Girls, Inc.	Enhanced Safety and Security Measures for a Facility Helping At-Risk Teen Girls	Manatee County, FL	125,000	Buchanan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Manatee County's Sheriff Office	Deploying New Automated Ballistic Identification Technology	Manatee County, FL	185,000	Buchanan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Knox County Regional Forensic Center	Knox County Regional Forensic Center's Unidentified Decedent Genetic DNA Project	Knox County, TN	117,000	Burchett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation	Unidentified and Missing Person Forensic Genetic Genealogy Testing Initiative	Knox County, TN	100,000	Burchett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Grover Beach	City of Grover Beach Enhancing Public Safety Through Technology	Grover Beach, CA	543,000	Carbajal
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The University Corporation, DBA California State University, Northridge	StrengthUnited's Domestic Violence Community Policing and Advocacy Project	Van Nuys, CA	963,000	Cardenas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	MY Project USA	Law Enforcement Youth Empowerment Program	Columbus, OH	250,000	Carey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Foley Police Department	City of Foley Police Department	Foley, AL	726,000	Carl
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bloom Project, Inc.	Power of Tru Colors: Recidivism, Juvenile Delinquency, and Crime Prevention Program	Indianapolis, IN	250,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Indianapolis Public Safety Foundation	Indianapolis Public Safety Foundation Indy Peace Fellowship Program	Indianapolis, IN	963,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Marion County Prosecutor's Office	Marion County Prosecutor's Office Body Worn Camera Unit	Indianapolis, IN	214,000	Carson
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Glynn County Board of Commissioners	Glynn County Emergency Communications	Glynn County, GA	3,700,000	Carter (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of New Orleans—Office of Criminal Justice Coordination	City of New Orleans Violence Intervention Program	New Orleans, LA	963,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Orleans Community Support Foundation	Greater New Orleans Police Patrol Enhancement	New Orleans, LA	963,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Louisiana District Attorney's Association	Louisiana District Attorney's Retention and Assistance Fund	Baton Rouge, LA	963,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Louisiana Sheriff's Association	Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Equipment Modernization Program	Baton Rouge, LA	963,000	Carter (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Copperas Cove Police Department	Copperas Cove Mental Health Response Team	Copperas Cove, TX	748,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bell County	Bell County Diversion Center	Belton, TX	1,600,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Monroe County Office of District Attorney	Monroe County's Safety First Network Project	Monroe County, PA	1,009,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Wyoming Area Regional Police Department	Equipment and Technology for the newly formed Wyoming Area Regional Police Department	Luzerne County, PA	963,000	Cartwright
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of Hawaii at Manoa Department of Public Safety	Community Safety Network Integration	Honolulu, HI	963,000	Case
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Alsip Police Department	Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades for Village of Alsip	Alsip, IL	372,000	Casten

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Tampa	Electric Vehicle Public Safety Fleet	Tampa, FL	963,000	Castor (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of South Florida	Human Trafficking Data Project	St. Petersburg, FL	963,000	Castor (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clackamas County	Clackamas School Based Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse Juvenile Justice Prevention Program	Clackamas County, OR	500,000	Chavez-DeRemer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Lauderhill	Lauderhill Police Department Comprehensive Domestic Violence Approach	Lauderhill, FL	963,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pima County	Pima County Wireless Integrated Network Radio Replacement Project	Pima County, AZ	3,520,000	Ciscomani
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	East Flatbush Village, Inc.	E.N.O.U.G.H Anti-Violence Program & S.T.A.N.D. Mental and Physical Health Initiative	Brooklyn, NY	963,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	77th Precinct United Clergy Council	I Can Make a Difference Initiative—Alternative to Gang/Crime	Brooklyn, NY	185,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	67th Precinct Clergy Council, Inc.	Project ECHO (Empowering Communities through Healing and Opportunities	Brooklyn, NY	963,000	Clarke (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Jackson County Medical Examiner's Office	Unidentified Remains Project and Forensic Equipment Replacement	Kansas City, MO	963,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Newhouse Inc.	Domestic Violence Prevention Capacity Building	Kansas City, MO	963,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mid-America Regional Council	Automated License Plate Reader Expansion for Law Enforcement	Kansas City and Independence, MO	963,000	Cleaver
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morris College	Morris College Law Enforcement Training Certificate Program	Sumter, SC	963,000	Clyburn
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Pee Dee Healthy Start, Inc.	Bridging the Gap	Florence, SC	963,000	Clyburn
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Shelby County District Attorney General's Office	Shelby County District Attorney's Victim/Witness Services Program	Shelby County, TN	300,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Memphis Police Department	Memphis Police Department Officer Equipment Improvement Project	Memphis, TN	963,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Covington Police Department	Covington Police Department Youth Crime and Violence Diversion Project	Covington, TN	100,000	Cohen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Murray State University	Murray State University Police Department Security and Communications Upgrades	Murray, KY	1,100,000	Comer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	George Mason University	Enhancing Safety and Security at Northern Virginia Airports and Associated Metro Stations	Fairfax, VA	296,000	Connolly
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Fairfax County Government	Cyber and Forensics Division Equipment Upgrades	Fairfax County, VA	135,000	Connolly
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Fairfax County Government	Night Vision Thermal Enhancement Technology Modernization	Fairfax County, VA	250,000	Connolly
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Santa Ana	Santa Ana Alternative Response Program	Santa Ana, CA	963,000	Correa
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Nati's House, DBA Neutral Ground	Neutral Ground—Youth Violence Prevention	Santa Ana, CA	963,000	Correa
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Woodbury	Woodbury Police Acquisition of In-Vehicle, Body-Worn, and Interview Room Cameras	Woodbury, MN	670,000	Craig
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Farmington	City of Farmington Police Department Infrastructure Security Project	Farmington, MN	869,000	Craig
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County	Montgomery County Active Shooter Defense Training Facility	New Caney, TX	1,650,000	Crenshaw
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of DeSoto	Technical Improvements at the DeSoto Regional Jail	DeSoto, TX	200,000	Crockett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Douglas County	Law Enforcement and HEART Homeless Coordination Project	Douglas County, CO	963,000	Crow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office—POST Board Certified Law Enforcement Academy	Aurora, CO	59,000	Crow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office	Arapahoe County Sheriff K9 Unit Kennel Project	Arapahoe County, CO	108,000	Crow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Starr	Starr County Juvenile Housing and Rehabilitation Center	Starr County, TX	963,000	Cuellar
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Guadalupe County	Police Cruiser Upgrades for Guadalupe County Law Enforcement	Guadalupe County, TX	963,000	Cuellar
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Salt Lake County	Project Right In Right Out (Project RIO)	Salt Lake County, UT	250,000	Curtis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Halifax County Government	Halifax County Detention Center Body Scanner	Halifax, NC	225,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Greenville Police Department	Greenville Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrade Project	Greenville, NC	963,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Elizabeth City Police Department	Violent Crime Reduction Initiative	Elizabeth City, NC	440,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Ayden	Town of Ayden Police Technology and Equipment Enhancements	Ayden, NC	963,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Haven Police Department	New Haven Police Training Enhancement Project	New Haven, CT	963,000	DeLauro
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Bellevue	Bellevue Police Department Body-worn Camera Program	Bellevue, WA	963,000	DelBene
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Wilkinsburg Police Department	Police Department Equipment	Wilkinsburg, PA	514,000	Deluzio
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Harmar Township Police Department	Harmar Township Police Department Cruiser	Cheswick, PA	50,000	Deluzio
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Seneca Family of Agencies	Contra Costa Commercial and Sexual Exploitation of Children Navigators Capacity Building Initiative	Contra Costa County, CA	450,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Incorporated Village of Freeport	Freeport Police Technology and Equipment	Nassau County, NY	330,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Nassau County Department of Public Works	Nassau County Police Training Technology	Garden City, NY	3,105,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Village of Virginia Gardens	Village of Virginia Gardens Law Enforcement Vehicle Upgrades	Virginia Gardens, FL	480,000	Diaz-Balart

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Collier County Sheriff's Office	Collier County Sheriff Office Policing Equipment and Vehicles Upgrades	Collier County, FL	1,000,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Hialeah	City of Hialeah Police Vehicle Fleet Revitalization Project	Hialeah, FL	2,590,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Travis County	Peer Support Programming for Opioid Use Disorder Recovery	Travis County, TX	932,000	Doggett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Austin	Victim & Survivors of Violent Crime Trauma Recovery Program	Austin, TX	1,445,000	Doggett
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Yancey County Sheriff's Department	Yancey County Sheriff's Department Portable Substance Analyzer Project	Yancey County, NC	100,000	Edwards
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Richland	Richland, Texas Police Modernization Project	Richland, TX	10,000	Ellzey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	Northern Manhattan Crime Prevention for Community Safety Project	New York, NY	963,000	Espaillat
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The New York City Police Foundation	Youth Crime Prevention Project—The Neighborhood Coordination School Initiative (NCSI)	Harlem, NY	963,000	Espaillat
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bucks County Correctional Facility	Bucks County Crisis Stabilization Center	Bucks County, PA	1,000,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bucks County Emergency Services	Modernizing Bucks County Public Safety Programs	Bucks County, PA	727,000	Fitzpatrick
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Houston Forensic Science Center	Forensic Evidence Data System Improvement	Harris County, TX	963,000	Fletcher
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kane County Coroner's Office	Kane County Forensic Science Center	Kane County, IL	963,000	Foster
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of South Florida	Expansion of University of South Florida's BRIGHT Project to Combat Human Trafficking	Tampa, FL	1,850,000	Franklin, C. Scott (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Carlos Apache Tribe	San Carlos Apache Police Department Equipment Needs	San Carlos, AZ	963,000	Gallego
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Contra Costa County District Attorney's Office	Underserved Survivors Support And Safety Program	Contra Costa County, CA	963,000	Garamendi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Santa Clarita Valley Boys and Girls Club	Opioid and Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative	Santa Clarita, Palmdale, Lancaster, CA	1,680,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) Sheriff's Station Equipment Initiative	Santa Clarita, CA	683,000	Garcia, Mike (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Bellflower	Bellflower Public Safety Upgrades	Bellflower, CA	870,000	Garcia, Robert (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Belfast	City of Belfast Police Equipment	Belfast, ME	963,000	Golden (ME)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Maine State Police, Maine Department of Public Safety	Northern Maine Law Enforcement Equipment Modernization Project	Augusta, ME	963,000	Golden (ME)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority	Ranger Protection Services: Elephant Hill	Los Angeles, CA	558,000	Gomez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sonora Police Department	Sonora Police Department Fleet Updates	Sonora, TX	422,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Fort Stockton	Fort Stockton Police Department Fleet Upgrades	Fort Stockton, TX	480,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Vega Baja	Police Patrol Vehicles, Security Camera System, Body-Worn Cameras, and Equipment for the Vega Baja Municipal Police	Vega Baja, PR	267,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Maunabo	Mobile Security Cameras System and Law Enforcement Equipment for the Maunabo Municipal Police	Maunabo, PR	250,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Loiza	Police Patrol Vehicles for the Loiza Municipal Police	Loiza, PR	303,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Municipality of Añasco	Police Patrol Vehicles, Security Camera System, and Equipment for the Añasco Municipal Police	Añasco, PR	200,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office	Capital Region Fentanyl & Violent Crime Surge Task Force	East Baton Rouge Parish, LA	3,000,000	Graves (LA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clay County Sheriff's Office	Clay County Law Enforcement Resource Center Enhancement	Liberty, MO	2,500,000	Graves (MO)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of Mississippi Medical Center	Advanced Policing Operations at the University of Mississippi Medical Center	Jackson, MS	380,000	Guest
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Grayson County Sheriff's Office	Grayson County Sheriff's Office Community Response & Safeguard Initiative	Grayson County, KY	151,000	Guthrie
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sevierville Police Department	Rapid DNA for Sevierville Police Department	Sevierville, TN	211,000	Harshbarger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Bridgeport	Regional Forensic Technology Laboratory	Bridgeport, CT	963,000	Himes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas Police Department Public Safety Enhancement Project	North Las Vegas, NV	963,000	Horsford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Diphrent Inc.	Recidivism Engagement Network Training & Retention Initiative	North Las Vegas, NV	963,000	Horsford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clark County	Las Vegas 8th Judicial District Court's Court Appointed Special Advocate Program	Las Vegas, NV	800,000	Horsford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Phoenixville Police Department	Law Enforcement 21st Century Policing Initiative	Pheonixville, PA	107,000	Houlahan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Southern Chester County Regional Police Department	Body-Worn Camera and Taser Project	Landenberg, PA	117,000	Houlahan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kennedy Krieger Institute	Changing the Trajectory of Delinquency and Violence	Odenton, MD	963,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	United States Bomb Technician Association (USBTA)	Home Made Explosive (HME) Characterization and Training	Charles County, MD	963,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Farming 4 Hunger, Inc.	Crime Prevention and Re-Entry Program Expansion	Calvert County, MD	600,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Anne Arundel County	Ordnance Road Detention Facility Re-Entry Program	Anne Arundel County, MD	450,000	Hoyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	TurnAround, Inc.	Safe House for Child Survivors of Sex Trafficking in Maryland	Anne Arundel County, MD	1,150,000	Hoyer; Sarbanes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Springfield	Police Department Comprehensive Training Package	Springfield, OR	200,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Eugene	Police Department Body-Worn Camera/In-Car Video	Eugene, OR	963,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Coos County Sheriff's Office	Coos County Records Reduction and Accessibility Project	Coos County, OR	552,000	Hoyle (OR)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	Unidentified Human Remains Forensic Genetic DNA Testing	Eureka, CA	175,000	Huffman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Harris County Sheriff's Office	Bulletproof Windshields for the Harris County Sheriff's Office	Harris County, TX	1,485,000	Hunt
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Harris County Sheriff's Office	Stab Resistant Vests for Harris County Sheriff's Office Detention Officers	Harris County, TX	984,000	Hunt
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star Mentoring	Harris County, TX	125,000	Hunt
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The University of Maryland (UMD)	Violence Reduction Research Initiative (VRRI)	Prince George's County, MD	726,000	Ivey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The University of Maryland Capital Region Medical Center (UMCAP)	Capital Region Violence Intervention Program ("CAP–VIP")	Prince George's County, MD	275,000	Ivey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Prince George's County State's Attorney's Office	Saturday Youth Justice Academy	Prince George's County, MD	963,000	Ivey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Village of Robbins	Robbins Criminal Justice Reform Project (Community Engagement and Policing initiative)	Robbins, IL	250,000	Jackson (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Randall County Sheriff's Office	Randall Country Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA System	Amarillo, TX	242,000	Jackson (TX)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Houston Police Department	Crime Prevention and Violence Intervention	Houston, TX	963,000	Jackson Lee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Seattle	Civilian Assisted Response & Engagement (CARE) Department	Seattle, WA	1,926,000	Jayapal; Smith (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washington County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA System	Washington County, OH	355,000	Johnson (OH)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	CASA of Los Angeles	LA Crime-Reduction Advocacy for Transition Age Youth	Monterey Park, CA	640,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles Brotherhood Crusade—Black United Fund, Inc.	Trauma-Informed Anti-Recidivism Initiative Project	Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	The Experience Christian Ministries (ECM)	Community Healing Collaborative: Bringing Peace to South Los Angeles	Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	2nd Call	Youth Empowerment and Development	Los Angeles, CA	500,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Education Program Inc.	Safe Housing, Recovery, and Reentry Services	Los Angeles, CA	900,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Los Angeles Urban League	Transitional-Aged Youth Mentoring and Career Development	Los Angeles, CA	963,000	Kamlager-Dove
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Phoenix Police Department	Police Safety Equipment Upgrades and Technology Modernization	Phoenix, IL	143,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Monroe County Sheriff's Office	Enhanced Technology for Mobile Special Operations and Criminal Investigations	Monroe County, MS	420,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	DeSoto County Sheriff's Department	Desoto County Rapid DNA System	DeSoto County, MS	237,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Hermitage	Hermitage Police Department Vehicles	Hermitage, PA	312,000	Kelly (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	An Achievable Dream Virginia Beach, Inc.	An Achievable Dream Enrichment and Discipline Reduction Program	Virginia Beach, VA	960,000	Kiggans (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Virginia Beach	Creeds Training Facility Equipment	Virginia Beach, VA	693,000	Kiggans (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters	Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters (CHKD) Child Advocacy Center (CAC)	Virginia Beach, VA	375,000	Kiggans (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Chesapeake	Chesapeake Police Department Patrol Vessel Replacement	Chesapeake, VA	500,000	Kiggans (VA); Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Michigan State Police	Support for Mid-Michigan Law Enforcement	Genesee County, Saginaw County, and Bay County, MI	963,000	Kildee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Office of Genesee County Sheriff	Combatting Drug and Human Trafficking in Genesee County (MI)	Genesee County, MI	963,000	Kildee
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Body Camera and Taser Equipment Project	San Bernardino, CA	1,500,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Orange County	Opioid Prevention Plan	Orange County, CA	3,400,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Waymakers	Strengthening Human Trafficking Collaboration for Victims Encountering the Criminal Justice System	Orange County, CA	731,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Palatine Police Department	Palatine Police Department-Electric Motorcycle Patrol	Palatine, IL	50,000	Krishnamoorthi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Winnebago County	Winnebago County Regional Police Training Center	Rockford, IL	847,000	LaHood; Sorensen
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Chautauqua County Sheriff's Office	Chautauqua County Abducted, Missing, Murdered and Unidentified Women's Initiative	Chautauqua County, NY	100,000	Langworthy
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Whatcom County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA System	Bellingham, WA	440,000	Larsen (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mothers United Against Violence	Victim Impact for Justice	Hartford, CT	500,000	Larson (CT)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lorain Police Department	SAFER (Staffing Assistance for Effective Retention) Lorain	Lorain, OH	931,000	Latta
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Leavenworth Police Department	Replacement Bomb Unit Equipment	Leavenworth, KS	350,000	LaTurner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kansas City Police Department	Police and Youth Engagement Program	Kansas City, KS	45,000	LaTurner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Junction City Police Department	Body Worn Camera (BWC) Program	Junction City, KS	200,000	LaTurner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Live Free USA	Live Free USA Community Violence Intervention	Oakland, CA	500,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Oakland Chinatown Chamber Foundation	Oakland Chinatown Ambassador Program for Crime Prevention and Victims Services	Oakland, CA	400,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Peralta Community College District	Peralta Community College District Community Policing, Enhancement, and Training Program	Berkeley, CA	850,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Alameda	City of Alameda Community Assessment Response & Engagement Team (CARE Team)	Alameda, CA	963,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Pittsburgh	City of Pittsburgh Criminal Justice Diversion Program	Pittsburgh, PA	963,000	Lee (PA)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Young Men and Women's Hebrew Association & Irene Kaufmann Centers, DBA Jewish Community Center of Greater Pittsburgh	Extended Support for 10.27 Healing Partnership	Pittsburgh, PA	547,000	Lee (PA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office	Rio Arriba County Sheriff's Office Equipment	Rio Arriba County, NM	963,000	Leger Fernandez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Chaves County CASA Program	Crime Victim Trauma Intervention Project	Chaves County, NM	963,000	Leger Fernandez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	North Delta Law Enforcement Planning District, Inc.	North Delta Law Enforcement Planning District Rural Police Cruiser Modernization Project	Winnsboro, LA	1,100,000	Letlow
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Diego County Sheriff's Department	Forensic Technology Advancement and Replacement Project	San Diego County, CA	760,000	Levin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Morgan Hill	City of Morgan Hill Police Department Driving Under the Influence and Vision Zero Campaign	Morgan Hill, CA	100,000	Lofgren
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Payne County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA System	Payne County, OK	205,000	Lucas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Gasconade County Sheriff's Office	Gasconade County Equipment Upgrades	Swiss, MO	45,000	Luetkemeyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Michael Prenger Family Center	Prenger Family Center Facility Updates	Jefferson City, MO	168,000	Luetkemeyer
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Johnston	Emergency Equipment for Town of Johnston, Rhode Island	Johnston, RI	485,000	Magaziner
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	Personal Protective Equipment	New York, NY	987,000	Malliotakis
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New York City Police Department	Police Belt-worn Trauma Kits	New York, NY	1,231,000	Malliotakis; Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Winston Salem	Behavioral Evaluation and Response Team Expansion	Winston-Salem, NC	700,000	Manning
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Elk Grove	City of Elk Grove Domestic Violence Intervention and Prevention Program	Elk Grove, CA	715,000	Matsui
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Norcross Police Department	Biometric Fingerprinting Scanner Project	Norcross, GA	27,000	McBath
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	An Achievable Dream	Youth Crime Prevention and Delinquency Reduction in the Criminal Justice System	Henrico County, VA	616,000	McClellan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washington County	Washington County Public Safety Equipment and Technology	Washington County, MN	963,000	McCollum
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Louisville Metropolitan Government	Louisville Group Violence Reduction Reentry Project	Louisville, KY	963,000	McGarvey
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King of Kings Foundation	KOK Strong Families	Queens, NY	963,000	Meeks
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Queens County District Attorney	Cold Case Unit DNA Testing Upgrades	Queens, NY	500,000	Meng
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Brooklyn Police Department	Brooklyn Police Department New Vehicles	Brooklyn, OH	529,000	Miller (OH)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Broward Sheriff's Office	Broward County Real Time Crime Center Expansion	Ft Lauderdale, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Coconut Creek	Police Department Body-Worn Cameras and Related Technologies	Coconut Creek, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Child Advocates of Fort Bend	Child Advocates of Ft. Bend County, TX Programming Enhancements	Rosenberg, TX	150,000	Nehls
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star Greater Houston	Big Brothers Big Sisters Lone Star Greater Houston	Houston, TX	250,000	Nehls
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Wake County Sheriff's Office	Wake County Sheriff Department Equipment Upgrade Project	Wake County, NC	878,000	Nickel
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Smithfield	Smithfield Body Camera Initiative	Smithfield, NC	124,000	Nickel
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Selma	Selma's Police Technology Upgrades	Selma, NC	330,000	Nickel
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Georgetown University	Georgetown University Prison Justice Initiative	Washington, D.C.	963,000	Norton
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Polk County	Polk County Mental Health and Substance Abuse Resource Center	Des Moines, IA	750,000	Nunn (IA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Juab County Sheriff's Office	Juab County Sheriff's Office Police Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Juab County, UT	255,000	Owens
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rye Police Department	Body-Worn Cameras	Rye, NH	42,000	Pappas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Derry Police Department	Camera and Facility Technology Upgrades	Derry, NH	586,000	Pappas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Linden, New Jersey	First Responder Vehicle Acquisition Project	Linden, NJ	400,000	Payne
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	San Francisco General Hospital Foundation	ZSFG Child and Adolescent Support, Advocacy & Resource Center (CASARC)	San Francisco, CA	963,000	Pelosi
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Escondido—Police Department	Implementing Rapid DNA Technology	Escondido, CA	220,000	Peters
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Llano Police Department	Llano Police Department Improvements	Llano, TX	74,000	Pfluger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hennepin County	Hennepin County Sheriff—Forensic Science Lab Technology Improvements to Combat Gun Violence	Hennepin County, MN	425,000	Phillips
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lafayette County Sheriff's Office	Lafayette County Sheriff's Office Equipment Upgrade Project	Lafayette County, WI	155,000	Pocan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Roca, Inc.	Managing Trauma in Corrections (MTC)	Suffolk County, Essex County, Hampden County, and Middlesex County, MA	922,000	Pressley
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County Police Department	Crisis Co-Response Teams	Montgomery County, MD	700,000	Raskin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Montgomery County Police Department	Crime Laboratory Information Management System	Montgomery County, MD	963,000	Raskin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lee County Sheriff's Office	Lee County Sheriff P–25 Communications Upgrade Project	Opelika, AL	1,935,000	Rogers (AL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Unlawful Narcotics Investigations, Treatment, and Education Inc.	Operation UNITE Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	London, KY	2,000,000	Rogers (KY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Gallatin Police Department	Gallatin Police Department Vehicle Acquisition Project	Gallatin, TN	182,000	Rose
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Morrisville	Town of Morrisville Police Body-Worn and In-Car Camera Systems Upgrades	Morrisville, NC	120,000	Ross
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Town of Knightdale	Town of Knightdale Police Cruiser Replacements and Upgrades	Knightdale, NC	360,000	Ross

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Carroll County Sheriff's Office	Enhancing Forensic-based Investigations in Our Community	Westminster, MD	500,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Baltimore	City of Baltimore School-Based Violence Prevention	Baltimore, MD	738,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	MedStar Franklin Square	Youth Violence Intervention Program	Baltimore, MD	963,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	University of North Florida	Institute of Police Technology and Management Online Training Studio Enhancement	Jacksonville, FL	169,000	Rutherford
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Northern Mariana Islands Judiciary	Courthouse Security	Saipan, MP	850,000	Sablan
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Washington County	Washington County Congregate Care Facilities	Washington County, OR	963,000	Salinas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Tigard, Oregon	Tigard Police Homelessness Community Service Officer	Tigard, OR	300,000	Salinas
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Rio Hondo Community College	Rio Hondo Community College's Scenario-based Police Training Center project	Los Angeles County, CA	963,000	Sanchez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Philadelphia—Office of Violence Prevention	City of Philadelphia's Group Violence Intervention Program Expansion	Philadelphia, PA	615,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Mirmont Treatment Center	Mirmont Treatment Center Mobile Co-Response Team	Media, PA	560,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Eddystone Police Department	Improving Police Accountability in Eddystone Borough	Eddystone, PA	100,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Family Support Line of Delaware County Inc.	Reducing Law Enforcement Vicarious Trauma through a Pilot Training and Prevention Program	Delaware County, PA	300,000	Scanlon
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Covenant House California	Street Outreach to Youth Victims of Crime	Los Angeles, CA	653,000	Schiff
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Burbank	City of Burbank Expansion of Mental Health Services	Burbank, CA	200,000	Schiff
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Muskegon	Police Modular Vehicle Barrier Systems	Muskegon, MI	380,000	Scholten
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King County Sheriff's Office	King County Sheriff's Office Rapid DNA System	King County, WA	811,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King County Sheriff's Office	King County Sheriff Co-Response Team	King County, WA	963,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Chelan County Sheriff's Office	Chelan County Sheriff's Office Body Worn Camera (BWC) Program	Chelan County, WA	660,000	Schrier
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Virginia State Police	Virginia Witness Protection	Statewide, VA	963,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board	Traumatic Event Response	Hampton and Newport News, VA	400,000	Scott (VA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	South Fulton Police Department	South Fulton Violent Crime Reduction Through Intelligence-Driven Policing Project	South Fulton, GA	805,000	Scott, David (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Lovejoy Police Department	Lovejoy Police Department Body Cameras and Other Related Equipment Project	Hampton, GA	67,000	Scott, David (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sam Houston State University	East Texas Law Enforcement Training Project	Huntsville, TX	569,000	Sessions
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Beit T'Shuvah	Crime Reduction through Comprehensive Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Prevention and Treatment Initiative	Los Angeles, CA	963,000	Sherman
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Milford Police Department	Milford Police Department Transparency Initiative	Milford, MI	161,000	Slotkin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice	Michigan State University Cybercrimes Investigations and Training Center	East Lansing, MI	963,000	Slotkin
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Manchester Township Police Department	Law Enforcement Support Programs for the Manchester Township Police Department	Manchester Township, NJ	1,148,000	Smith (NJ)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	King County Sexual Assault Resource Center	Technology and Data Project to Benefit Survivors of Sexual Assault	King County, WA	790,000	Smith (WA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Greene County Sheriff's Office	Virtual Reality Training System	Stanardsville, VA	70,000	Spanberger
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	County of Sandoval	Sandoval County Sheriff Vehicles	Sandoval County, NM	963,000	Stansbury
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	DNA Outsourcing of Cases Project	Albuquerque, NM	500,000	Stansbury
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Farmington Hills Police Department	Law Enforcement Emergency Vehicle Operations	Oakland County, MI	65,000	Stevens
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Sevier County Sheriff's Office	Central Utah Region Public Safety Project	Sevier County, UT	1,037,000	Stewart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Kane County Utah Sheriff's Office	Southwest Utah Cooperative Law Enforcement Project	Kane County, UT	2,265,000	Stewart
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Tacoma Police Department	Alternative Response Strategies to Improve Public Safety	Tacoma, WA	963,000	Strickland
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Scottsboro	City of Scottsboro Public Safety Vehicles	Scottsboro, AL	120,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morgan County Commission	Morgan County Public Safety Vehicles	Morgan County, AL	137,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morgan County Commission	Morgan County Public Safety Equipment	Morgan County, AL	130,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Madison County Sheriff's Office	Madison County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Vehicles	Madison County, AL	1,020,000	Strong
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Dublin	Dublin Police Services' Behavioral Health Unit	Dublin, CA	200,000	Swalwell
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Summit County Sheriff's Office	Summit and Stark County Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program	Summit County, OH	963,000	Sykes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Akron Community Service Center & Urban League	Community Crime Prevention and Youth Engagement Initiative	Akron, OH	956,000	Sykes
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Perris	Code Enforcement Body Camera Public Safety Project	Perris, CA	200,000	Takano
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa Community Violence Reduction Project	Santa Rosa, CA	898,000	Thompson (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Henderson	Henderson Public Safety Officer Mental Health & Wellness Program	Henderson, NV	782,000	Titus
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Working Dogs for Warriors	CARE Team K9 Suicide Prevention and Intervention Program	Fontana, CA	963,000	Torres (CA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Bard College, Bard Prison Initiative	Bard Prison Initiative: Reducing Recidivism and Increasing Public Safety	Bronx, NY	963,000	Torres (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Guardian Angel Community Services	Supportive Services for Sexual Assault Victims	Joliet, IL	477,000	Underwood

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Queens Economic Development Corporation	Fresh Plate-Fresh Start for Formerly Incarcerated Individuals	Queens, NY	450,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Queens Economic Development Corporation	Crime Prevention and Recidivism Reduction through Support and Entrepreneurship Opportunities	Queens, NY	500,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Boricua College	Project Abrazar: Crime Prevention and Recidivism Reduction through Supportive Services and Opportunities	Brooklyn, NY	963,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Switching Lifestylez	Switching Lifestylez Youth Initiative in Residence at JACK	Brooklyn, NY	350,000	Velazquez
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Calhoun County	Calhoun County Corrections Security Technology and Equipment	Calhoun County, MI	4,500,000	Walberg
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lake County Sheriff's Office	Rapid DNA for County Jail Booking	Lake County, FL	696,000	Webster (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Easton	City of Easton Evidence Storage Improvement	Easton, PA	150,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Cedar Crest College	Cedar Crest College Expert Witness Training Center and Crime Scene Lab	Allentown, PA	608,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Allentown Police Department	Allentown Police Technology and Vehicles	Allentown, PA	963,000	Wild
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Morehouse College	Andrew Young Center's Higher Education in Prisons Initiative at Morehouse College	Atlanta, GA	963,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Clark Atlanta University	Department of Public Safety Security Technology and Equipment Upgrades	Atlanta, GA	630,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Center for Civic Innovation	Atlanta Safety and Justice Accelerator	Atlanta, GA	963,000	Williams (GA)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	City of Syracuse	City of Syracuse COPS Cameras	Syracuse, NY	1,000,000	Williams (NY)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Miami-Dade County	Peace & Prosperity: Youth Development and Empowerment	Miami-Dade County, FL	963,000	Wilson (FL)
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Lake County Commission	Lake County Law Enforcement Vehicles and Security Upgrade Project	Lake County, MT	300,000	Zinke
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Glacier County Sheriff's Office	Glacier County Law Enforcement Patrol Vehicles and Safety Enhancements Project	Glacier County, MT	410,000	Zinke
DOJ	OJP—Byrne	Flathead County	Flathead County Emergency Services Radio Tower Project	Flathead County, MT	1,315,000	Zinke
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Kannapolis	Public Safety Communications Tower	Kannapolis, NC	963,000	Adams
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of San Bernardino	Safety Camera Project	San Bernardino, CA	963,000	Aguilar
DOJ	COPS Tech	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport	Mobile Bomb Squad Response Vehicles	DFW Airport, TX	963,000	Allred
DOJ	COPS Tech	Saunders County	Saunders County Emergency Radio Equipment	Saunders County, NE	2,600,000	Bacon
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Papillion Police Department	Strengthening Public Safety-Police Department Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Papillion, NE	74,000	Bacon
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pasco Sheriff's Office	Pasco Sheriff's Office Information Technology Security Center of Excellence	Land O'Lakes, FL	2,000,000	Bilirakis
DOJ	COPS Tech	Muscogee County Sheriff's Office	Muscogee County Sheriff's Office Violent Crime Reduction Initiative	Columbus-Muscogee County, GA	908,000	Bishop (GA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Temple University—Of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education	Temple University Police Infrastructure Improvements	Philadelphia, PA	250,000	Boyle (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of San Buenaventura	City of San Buenaventura Public Safety Communications System Upgrade Project	Ventura, CA	963,000	Brownley
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Simi Valley	City of Simi Valley 911 Live Implementation Project	Simi Valley, CA	67,000	Brownley
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Ventura	Ventura County Regional Public Safety Radio Project	County of Ventura, CA	963,000	Brownley
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Bradenton	Public Safety Operations Center (PSOC)/Forward Operating Base (FOB)	Manatee County, FL	1,800,000	Buchanan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Bradenton	Real Time Crime Center for City of Bradenton Police Department	Manatee County, FL	750,000	Buchanan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois	University of Illinois Police Champaign-Urbana Real Time Crime Center	Champaign County, IL	963,000	Budzinski
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of San Luis Obispo	Radio Dispatch Console Replacement Project	San Luis Obispo County, CA	963,000	Carbajal
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Lompoc	City of Lompoc RMS System Upgrade	Lompoc, CA	728,000	Carbajal
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Santa Barbara	City of Santa Barbara Public Safety Radio Infrastructure Project	City of Santa Barbara, CA	963,000	Carbajal
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Indianapolis	Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department Public Safety Camera Program	Indianapolis, IN	963,000	Carson
DOJ	COPS Tech	Leander Police Department	Leander City Equipment Modernization	Leander, TX	236,000	Carter (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Village of Oak Lawn	Regional 9–1–1 Technology Project	Oak Lawn, IL	963,000	Casten
DOJ	COPS Tech	Marion County	Marion County Public Safety Alerting System	Marion County, OR	1,000,000	Chavez-DeRemer
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Riviera Beach	Mobile Command Center	Riviera Beach, FL	725,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of North Lauderdale	Law Enforcement License Plate Reader System	North Lauderdale, FL	750,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Lincoln Police Department	Lincoln Emergency Communications Systems Project	Lincoln, RI	689,000	Cicilline
DOJ	COPS Tech	Marana Police Department	Town of Marana: 3D Scanner for Crime Scene Documentation	Marana, AZ	70,000	Ciscomani
DOJ	COPS Tech	Memphis Police Department	Memphis Police Department Sentinel Surveillance Cameras Project	Memphis, TN	963,000	Cohen
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Madisonville	Madisonville-Hopkins County 911 Emergency Operations Center	Madisonville, KY	220,000	Comer

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of New London	New London Police Department Digital Infrastructure Improvements	New London, CT	743,000	Courtney
DOJ	COPS Tech	Dakota County	Dakota County Criminal Justice Network Records Management	Hastings, MN	963,000	Craig
DOJ	COPS Tech	Provo Police Department	Provo Police Department Fleet Upgrades	Utah County, UT	2,951,000	Curtis
DOJ	COPS Tech	Johnson County Community College	Training Vehicles for the Johnson County Regional Police Academy	Overland Park, KS	150,000	Davids (KS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Plymouth	Town of Plymouth Police Surveillance Equipment	Plymouth, NC	325,000	Davis (NC)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Karnes County Sheriff's Office	Radio Communications Upgrade	Karnes County, TX	250,000	De La Cruz
DOJ	COPS Tech	Abington Township Police Department	Technology Improvement Program	Montgomery County, PA	93,000	Dean (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Hamden	Public Safety Communications Upgrade	Hamden, CT	963,000	DeLauro
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Guilford	Public Safety Communications Upgrade	Guilford, CT	963,000	DeLauro
DOJ	COPS Tech	Scott Township	Scott Township Police Department Equipment	Carnegie, PA	700,000	Deluzio
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Walnut Creek	Public Safety Radio Replacement Project	Walnut Creek, CA	963,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Dublin	Situational Awareness Cameras Project	Dublin, CA	198,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	COPS Tech	Antioch Police Department	Antioch Gunshot Detection Technology Project	Antioch, CA	740,000	DeSaulnier
DOJ	COPS Tech	Incorporated Village of Rockville Centre	License Plate Readers for Rockville Centre Police Department	Nassau County, NY	241,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	COPS Tech	Incorporated Village of Lynbrook	Lynbrook Security Cameras	Nassau County, NY	406,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Hempstead Public Safety Department	Multi-Use Mobile Command Vehicle for Town of Hempstead Public Safety Department	Nassau County, NY	638,000	D'Esposito
DOJ	COPS Tech	PACE Center for Girls, Inc.	Collier County PACE Center for Girls Security and Safety Technology Project	Immokalee, FL	180,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Hialeah Gardens	Active Shooter and Emergency Response Equipment Project	Hialeah Gardens, FL	1,046,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Doral Police Department	Communication and Police Radio Modernization Technology Project	Doral, FL	2,000,000	Diaz-Balart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Charter Township of Northville	Public Safety Technology Improvement	Charter Township of Northville, MI	963,000	Dingell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Collier County Sheriff's Office	Collier County Sheriff's Office Policing Equipment Upgrades	Naples, FL	1,038,000	Donalds
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lee County Sheriff's Office	Lee County Sheriff's Office	Fort Myers, FL	2,500,000	Donalds
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Modesto	City of Modesto 9–1–1 Call Center Project	Modesto, CA	3,530,000	Duarte
DOJ	COPS Tech	Madison County	Madison County Public Safety Communications Upgrades	Madison County, NC	1,500,000	Edwards
DOJ	COPS Tech	Transylvania County	Transylvania County Public Safety Communication Equipment Upgrade Project	Transylvania County, NC	1,000,000	Edwards
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Anthony	Town of Anthony Police Department Technology Augmentation	Anthony, TX	963,000	Escobar
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pearl River County Sheriff's Office	Pearl River County Public Safety—Technology Equipment Enhancement and Upgrade	Pearl River County, MS	570,000	Ezell
DOJ	COPS Tech	George County Sheriff's Office	Interoperable 911 Dispatch Communication Technologies	George County, MS	715,000	Ezell
DOJ	COPS Tech	Morgan County Sheriff's Office	Morgan County Sheriff's Office Special Response Team	Wartburg, TN	50,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Chattanooga	Chattanooga Police Department Technology Efficiency Upgrades	Chattanooga, TN	850,000	Fleischmann
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Burlington	Burlington-Alamance Regional Communications and Records Management Upgrade	Burlington, NC	963,000	Foushee
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of West Palm Beach	City of West Palm Beach Bomb Squad Robot	West Palm Beach, FL	600,000	Frankel, Lois (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Delray Beach Police Department	Delray Beach Police Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Delray Beach, FL	963,000	Frankel, Lois (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Polk County Board of County Commissioners	Polk County Public Safety Radio System Resiliency Project	Bartow, FL	709,000	Franklin, C. Scott (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Suffolk County Sheriff's Office	Corrections Intelligence Center Equipment and Technology Development	Suffolk County, NY	1,000,000	Garbarino
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pasadena Police Department	Pasadena Police Department Virtual Reality Training	Pasadena, TX	325,000	Garcia (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Alamo Area Council of Governments	Alamo Area Council of Governments (AACOG) Interoperable Communications Expansion	Bexar County, TX	4,500,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Rio Grande Council of Governments	Far West Texas: Regional Efforts to Improve Interoperable Emergency Radio Equipment	El Paso County, TX	311,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Middle Rio Grande Development Council	Regional Public Safety Radio Communications	Maverick County, TX	4,500,000	Gonzales, Tony (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Harlingen	Public Safety Communication Equipment Upgrades	Harlingen, TX	648,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cameron County Sheriff's Office	Operation Border Shield	Cameron County, TX	963,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Brownsville Police Department	Brownsville Police Department Storage Project	Brownsville, TX	273,000	Gonzalez, Vicente (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Municipality of Moca	Police Patrol Vehicles, Security Camera Systems, Radio Communications System, and Equipment for the Moca Municipal Police	Moca, PR	803,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	COPS Tech	Municipality of Lajas	Police Patrol Boat, Patrol Vehicles, Radios, and Equipment for the Lajas Municipal Police	Lajas, PR	451,000	Gonzalez-Colon
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Woodcliff Lake	Security Cameras	Woodcliff Lake, NJ	160,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Upper Saddle River Police Department	Automated License Plate Reading Cameras (ALPR)	Upper Saddle River, NJ	150,000	Gottheimer

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Paramus	Communications Equipment	Paramus, NJ	963,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Bergenfield	Communications Equipment	Bergenfield, NJ	963,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bergen County Sheriff's Office	Safety and Critical Incident Response Equipment	Bergen County, NJ	447,000	Gottheimer
DOJ	COPS Tech	Wise County Sheriff's Office	Wise County and the City of Norton Public Safety Communication Equipment Upgrade	Wise County, VA	4,500,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Tazewell	Tazewell County Safety Communications Equipment Upgrade	Tazewell County, VA	3,761,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	Craig County Sheriff's Office	Craig County Emergency Communications Project	Craig County, VA	1,000,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Galax	Carroll, Galax and Grayson: Regional Public Safety Communication Equipment Upgrade	Carroll County, City of Galax, Grayson County, VA	1,000,000	Griffith
DOJ	COPS Tech	Warren County Sheriff's Office	School Resource Officers' Emergency Response Radio System	Warren County, KY	572,000	Guthrie
DOJ	COPS Tech	Tracy Police Department	Real Time Information Center	Tracy, CA	391,400	Harder (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	The Stockton Police Department	The Strengthening Stockton's Public Safety Program	Stockton, CA	963,000	Harder (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office	Real Time Crime Center	San Joaquin County, CA	838,600	Harder (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Worcester County Government	Worcester County Sheriff	Worcester County, MD	244,000	Harris
DOJ	COPS Tech	The Town of Brookfield	Town of Brookfield Emergency Radio System Upgrade	Brookfield, CT	963,000	Hayes
DOJ	COPS Tech	Kenmore Police Department	Kenmore Police Department Dispatch and Technology Upgrade.	Village of Kenmore, NY	195,000	Higgins (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Niagara County Sheriff's Office	Niagara County Law Enforcement Portable Radio Replacement	Lockport, NY	963,000	Higgins (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Weston	Weston Public Safety Communications System	Weston, CT	963,000	Himes
DOJ	COPS Tech	Howard County Sheriff Department	Howard County Microwave Security and Radio Project	Howard County, IA	287,000	Hinson
DOJ	COPS Tech	Benton County Sheriff's Office	Benton County Regional Public Safety Radio Infrastructure	Benton County, OR	963,000	Hoyle (OR)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Murrieta	City of Murrieta Mobile Command Center	Murrieta, CA	900,000	Issa
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Gastonia Police Department	Gastonia Police Department Real Time Crime Center	Gastonia, NC	963,000	Jackson (NC)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Amarillo	City of Amarillo Real-Time Regional Crime Center	Amarillo, TX	1,000,000	Jackson (TX)
DOJ	COPS Tech	The City of Oregon	Police Services Innovation, Modernization and Resiliency Project	Oregon, OH	963,000	Kaptur
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of Mount Arlington	Security Improvements for Mount Arlington	Mount Arlington, NJ	277,000	Kean (NJ)
DOJ	COPS Tech	South Shore Regional Emergency Communications Center	South Shore Regional Emergency Communications Center Dispatch System Improvements Project	Hingham, MA	963,000	Keating
DOJ	COPS Tech	Village of Matteson	South Suburban Association of Chief's of Police Task Force Enhancement and Technology Upgrade Program	Homewood, IL	900,000	Kelly (IL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lee County Sheriff's Department	In-Car Video/Automated License Plate Reader Modernization	Lee County, MS	205,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Tupelo Police Department	Tupelo Police Department Technology Modernization	Tupelo, MS	191,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Oxford	Networking, VOIP, and AV Upgrade for New Oxford Police Station	Oxford, MS	200,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Union County Sheriff's Office	Union County Sheriff's Office Technology Modernization	Union County, MS	390,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Itawamba County Sheriff's Department	Itawamba County Sheriff's Department Police Equipment	Itawamba County, MS	119,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Itawamba County Sheriff's Department	Itawamba County Sheriff's Department Police Cars	Itawamba County, MS	100,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Coldwater	Coldwater Technology Enhancements	Coldwater, MS	52,000	Kelly (MS)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Erie	Erie Police Department Technology Improvements	Erie, PA	492,000	Kelly (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Erie	Erie Regional Command Vehicle	Erie, PA	373,000	Kelly (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Santa Clara	Public Safety Communications Infrastructure	City of Santa Clara, CA	963,000	Khanna
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Franklin	City of Franklin Radio System	Franklin, VA	400,000	Kiggans (VA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Truckee Police Department	Town of Truckee Law Enforcement Land Mobile Radio Funding Project	Nevada County, CA	468,000	Kiley
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Placer	First Responders Dual Band Portable Radio Interoperability Upgrade Project	Placer County, CA	1,000,000	Kiley
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Orange	Public Safety Enhancement Program	Orange, CA	825,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Mission Viejo	Public Safety Operating System	Mission Viejo, CA	906,000	Kim (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Township of Marlboro	Marlboro Township Police Communication Equipment Upgrades	Marlboro, NJ	930,000	Kim (NJ)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Salem	Salem Police Department Records Management System	Salem, NH	414,000	Kuster
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Claremont	Claremont Enhanced Communication and Public Safety Assurance Project	Claremont, NH	963,000	Kuster
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jo Daviess County Sheriff's Office	Multi-Agency Law Enforcement/First Responders/Emergency Management Radio System Operability Upgrade	Galena, IL	1,062,000	LaHood
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Butte	Emergency Communications System Stabilization	Butte County, CA	3,675,161	LaMalfa
DOJ	COPS Tech	Yuba County Sheriff's Department	Yuba County Regional Interoperability and Encryption Communications Project	Marysville, CA	3,000,000	LaMalfa
DOJ	COPS Tech	Shawnee County Sheriff's Department	Real Time Crime Center Project	Shawnee, KS	1,054,000	LaTurner
DOJ	COPS Tech	Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office	Interdiction and Seizure Technology	Wyandotte County, KS	57,000	LaTurner

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Mount Pleasant	Mount Pleasant Public Safety Communications Upgrades Project	Valhalla, NY	815,000	Lawler
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Oakland	Cyber Security Enhancements to Public Safety Systems	Oakland, CA	963,000	Lee (CA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Tampa	Tampa Police Department Public Safety Technology	Tampa, FL	750,000	Lee (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Polk County	Polk County Public Safety Radio System Resiliency Project	Polk County, FL	850,000	Lee (FL)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Emergency Command Vehicle Replacement	Las Vegas, NV	1,000,000	Lee (NV); Horsford; Titus
DOJ	COPS Tech	San Juan County Sheriff's Office	Mobile Command Unit	San Juan County, NM	963,000	Leger Fernandez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office	Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office Computer Aided Dispatch Project	Pointe Coupee Parish, LA	569,000	Letlow
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Hermosa Beach California	Hermosa Beach Real Time Crime Center	Hermosa Beach, CA	963,000	Lieu
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cranston Police Department	K9 Fleet Specialty Vehicles for Cranston Police Department	Cranston, RI	344,000	Magaziner
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Coventry	General Technology and Equipment Upgrades for Coventry Police Department	Coventry, RI	707,000	Magaziner
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Reidsville	Public Safety Radio Project	Reidsville, NC	963,000	Manning
DOJ	COPS Tech	Martin County Board of County Commissioners	911 Dispatch Center Equipment	Stuart, FL	750,000	Mast
DOJ	COPS Tech	Indian River State College	Standardized National School Safety Curriculum	Fort Pierce, FL	250,000	Mast
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lilburn Police Department	Tri City Connect	Lilburn, GA	900,000	McBath
DOJ	COPS Tech	Ramsey County	Ramsey County Emergency and Public Safety Communications Network Replacement	Ramsey County, MN	963,000	McCollum
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Bayonne	Bayonne Public Safety Technology & Equipment	City of Bayonne, NJ	963,000	Menendez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Medina County Sheriff's Office	Medina County Mobile Command Unit	Medina County, OH	500,000	Miller (OH)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cuyahoga County	Cuyahoga County 911 System Upgrade	Cuyahoga County, OH	2,000,000	Miller (OH)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Braxton County Commission	Braxton County Mobile Law Enforcement Technologies	Braxton County, WV	211,000	Miller (WV)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Milwaukee	Milwaukee Police Department Radio Project	Milwaukee, WI	963,000	Moore (WI)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Rochester Police Department	Gunshot Detection System	Rochester, NY	195,000	Morelle
DOJ	COPS Tech	Monroe County Sheriff	Monroe County Sheriff's Office: Regional Investigative Operations Center (RIOC)	Monroe County, NY	940,000	Morelle
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Coral Springs	Police Park Safety Project	Coral Springs, FL	200,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	COPS Tech	Broward County	North Regional Emergency 911 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) Equipment	Broward County, FL	963,000	Moskowitz
DOJ	COPS Tech	Munster Police Department	Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Munster, IN	215,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Michigan City Police Department	Equipment and Technology Acquisition and Upgrades	Michigan City, IN	180,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Merrillville	Radio Replacement Project	Merrillville, IN	963,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Hammond Police Department	BlueNET Technology Upgrades	Hammond, IN	350,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Gary Police Department	Portable Camera Trailers and LPR Devices	Gary, IN	264,000	Mrvan
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	Jackson County Sheriff's Office Modernization	Walden, CO	254,000	Neguse
DOJ	COPS Tech	Summit County Sheriff's Office	I–70 Mountain Corridor Public Safety and Trafficking Prevention	Summit County, CO	472,000	Neguse
DOJ	COPS Tech	Gloucester City Police Department	Security Camera and Technology Project	Gloucester City, NJ	800,000	Norcross
DOJ	COPS Tech	County of Camden	Policing Equipment and Technology Upgrades	Camden County, NJ	963,000	Norcross
DOJ	COPS Tech	Nephi City	Nephi City Police Training Facility	Nephi, UT	350,000	Owens
DOJ	COPS Tech	Township of Piscataway	Piscataway PD 700mHz Public Safety Radio System Upgrade	Piscataway, NJ	963,000	Pallone
DOJ	COPS Tech	Rockingham County Sheriff's Office	Technology to Upgrade Dispatch Consoles and State Core Tie-In	Rockingham County, NH	750,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lee Police Department	Portable Radio Replacement	Lee, NH	57,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Laconia Police Department	Belknap County Regional Accident Investigation Team (BRAIT) Forensic Mapping Project	Laconia, NH	77,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bedford Police Department	Camera and Technology Upgrades	Bedford, NH	62,000	Pappas
DOJ	COPS Tech	Skamania County	Public Safety Radio Communication System Modernization	Skamania County, WA	963,000	Perez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jefferson County Sheriff's Office	TDMA Radio Interoperability Upgrades	Jefferson County, CO	963,000	Pettersen
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of San Angelo Police Department	San Angelo Police Communications Technology Upgrade	San Angelo, TX	2,000,000	Pfluger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Bell County	Bell County Law Enforcement Equipment Modernization Plan	Bell County, TX	1,925,000	Pfluger
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Eden Prairie	Eden Prairie Public Safety Mobile Command Center	Eden Prairie, MN	963,000	Phillips
DOJ	COPS Tech	Chicago Police Department	Chicago Police Department Pilot of Reconfiguration of Squad Car Technology	Chicago, IL	500,000	Quigley
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Rockville	Interoperable Police Radio Communications Equipment	City of Rockville, MD	963,000	Raskin
DOJ	COPS Tech	Scottdale Borough Police Department	Scottdale Police Records Management System (RMS)	Scottdale, PA	38,000	Reschenthaler
DOJ	COPS Tech	Washington State University Campus Police	Washington State University (WSU) Pullman Safety Enhancement Project	Pullman, WA	3,000,000	Rodgers (WA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jacksonville State University	Jacksonville State University (JSU) Campus Security Improvements	Jacksonville, AL	439,000	Rogers (AL)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Lebanon Police Department	Lebanon Police Department Enhanced Safety, Service & Accountability Project	Lebanon, TN	613,000	Rose
DOJ	COPS Tech	Cumberland County Sheriff's Office	Full Body Scanner for Detention Center	Crossville, TN	185,000	Rose
DOJ	COPS Tech	Putnam County Sheriff's Office	Enhanced Investigations through Interoperable Command and Advanced Forensics Equipment and Technology	Cookeville, TN	192,000	Rose
DOJ	COPS Tech	Raleigh Police Department	Raleigh Police Department Public Safety Intelligence Management System	Raleigh, NC	629,000	Ross
DOJ	COPS Tech	Apex Police Department	Apex Police Department Modular Vehicle Barrier System Project	Apex, NC	182,000	Ross
DOJ	COPS Tech	Towson University	Towson University Police Department Security Technology	Towson, MD	963,000	Ruppersberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Montebello Police Department	City of Montebello's Montebello Police Department License Plate Reader and Geographic Data Mapping project	Montebello, CA	300,000	Sanchez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Anne Arundel County	Anne Arundel County Real Time Crime Center	Anne Arundel County, MD	963,000	Sarbanes
DOJ	COPS Tech	Morris County Prosecutor's Office	Crime Prevention and Citizen Assistance through the Enhancement of Morris County's Regional Automatic License Plate Reader Program	Morris County, NJ	963,000	Sherrill
DOJ	COPS Tech	Borough of North Caldwell Police Department	Crime Prevention and Citizen Assistance through the Essex County Automatic License Plate Reader Program	Essex County, NJ	963,000	Sherrill
DOJ	COPS Tech	Charlotte Police Department	Eaton, Ingham, & Clinton County Schools Trauma Care Project	Charlotte, MI	720,000	Slotkin
DOJ	COPS Tech	Hall County	Hall County P25 Radios	Hall County, NE	675,000	Smith (NE)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Grand Island	Grand Island P25 Radios	Grand Island, NE	300,000	Smith (NE)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Stafford County	Emergency Police Dispatch	Stafford, VA	246,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Madison County Sheriffs Office	Madison County Schools Bi-Direction Amplifier	Madison County, VA	450,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Culpeper Police Department	Culpeper Police Department Critical Incident Vehicle	Culpeper, VA	380,000	Spanberger
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Westminster	City of Westminster—Police Department	Westminster, CA	383,000	Steel
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Placentia	City of Placentia Public Safety Center 911 Technology Upgrades	Placentia, CA	750,000	Steel
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Garden Grove	Police Department Cyber Security Infrastructure Enhancement	Garden Grove, CA	350,000	Steel
DOJ	COPS Tech	Washington County	Washington County Critical Incident Response Vehicles and Equipment	Washington County, UT	775,000	Stewart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Davis County Sheriff's Office	Davis County, Utah Region COPs Equipment	Davis County, UT	1,500,000	Stewart
DOJ	COPS Tech	Jackson County Commission	Jackson County Sheriff's Office Public Safety Vehicles	Jackson County, AL	250,000	Strong
DOJ	COPS Tech	Madison County Sheriff's Office	Madison County Public Safety Camera Upgrades	Madison County, AL	195,000	Strong
DOJ	COPS Tech	Limestone County Commission	Limestone County Public Safety Equipment Modernization	Limestone County, AL	425,000	Strong
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Fremont	Fremont Police Department Community and Vehicle Camera Replacement Project	Fremont, CA	963,000	Swalwell
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Jurupa Valley	City of Jurupa Valley Illegal Dumping Surveillance Camera Pilot Program	Jurupa Valley, CA	150,000	Takano
DOJ	COPS Tech	Niagara County Sheriff's Office	Niagara County Sheriff's Office Emergency Communications Tower Project	Niagra County, NY	1,000,000	Tenney
DOJ	COPS Tech	Clinton County	Interoperable Communications Equipment for Clinton County First Responders	Clinton County, PA	768,000	Thompson (PA)
DOJ	COPS Tech	City of Wasco	Wasco Police Department Dispatch Center Equipment Project	Wasco, CA	622,000	Valadao
DOJ	COPS Tech	DFW Airport Department of Public Safety	Mobile Command Post	DFW Airport, TX	2,000,000	Van Duyne; Allred
DOJ	COPS Tech	Portage County	Replacement of Analog Security Cameras and Storage for Portage County Buildings	Portage County, WI	505,000	Van Orden
DOJ	COPS Tech	Chippewa County Sheriff's Office	Chippewa County Emergency Communications Project	Chippewa County, WI	100,000	Van Orden
DOJ	COPS Tech	New Mexico Department of Public Safety	New Mexico Department of Public Safety's Communication Improvement Project.	Statewide, NM	800,000	Vasquez
DOJ	COPS Tech	Broward County Sheriff's Office	Digital Forensics Unit Expansion for Enhanced Human Trafficking Intelligence	Broward County, FL	525,000	Wasserman Schultz
DOJ	COPS Tech	Prince William County	Public Safety Communications 911 Call Handling System	Prince William County, VA	963,000	Wexton
DOJ	COPS Tech	Northampton County	Northampton County Police Communications Equipment	Northampton County, PA	963,000	Wild
DOJ	COPS Tech	Onondaga County Department of Emergency Management	Mobile Command Vehicle Replacement	Syracuse, NY	423,000	Williams (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Town of Geddes	Town of Geddes Police Department Equipment Purchase	Geddes, NY	220,000	Williams (NY)
DOJ	COPS Tech	Glacier County Sheriff's Office	Glacier County Law Enforcement 911 Center and Radio Equipment Project	Glacier County, MT	500,000	Zinke
NASA	SSMS	Community Foundation of Northeast Alabama—Challenger Learning Center of Northeast Alabama Fund	Challenger Learning Center of Northeast Alabama	Etowah County, AL	2,400,000	Aderholt
NASA	SSMS	The Ohio State University	Global Positioning System (GPS) Enhanced Security Project	Columbus, OH	963,000	Beatty
NASA	SSMS	University of California, Santa Barbara	UCSB SciTrek STEM Education Program Expansion	Santa Barbara, CA	963,000	Carbajal
NASA	SSMS	Boys and Girls Club of Indianapolis	Boys and Girls Club of Indianapolis STEM for Underserved Children and Youth: Ultimate Afterschool Care	Indianapolis, IN	300,000	Carson
NASA	SSMS	Texas State University, Round Rock	STEM–For-All Space Institute	Round Rock, TX	500,000	Carter (TX)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	Location	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
NASA	SSMS	Vytal Plant Science Research	Northeastern Pennsylvania mobile STEM education lab	Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, PA	963,000	Cartwright
NASA	SSMS	Boys & Girls Clubs of Metro Denver	Youth Space Exploration STEM Project	Aurora, CO	225,000	Crow
NASA	SSMS	Texas A&M International University	Texas A&M International University—Laredo College STEM Connector	Laredo, TX	963,000	Cuellar
NASA	SSMS	William Marsh Rice University	Rice University—Houston ISD Planetary and Space Exploration Education Project	Houston, TX	963,000	Fletcher
NASA	SSMS	Long Beach Community College District	Space Beach Research and Innovation Equipment—Long Beach Community College District, Long Beach California, CA–42	Long Beach, CA	963,000	Garcia, Robert (CA)
NASA	SSMS	Baylor College of Medicine	Space Healthcare and Training Program	Houston, TX	963,000	Green (TX)
NASA	SSMS	Coe College Physics Department	Advancing Astrophysics Research Project	Cedar Rapids, IA	225,000	Hinson
NASA	SSMS	Black Data Processing Associates (BDPA)	Digital Workforce Transformation by Black Data Processing Associates	Prince George's County, MD	725,000	Ivey
NASA	SSMS	University of Maryland (UMD)	Glenn L. Martin Wind Tunnel Electrical Modernization	College Park, MD	963,000	Ivey
NASA	SSMS	Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station	Ballistic, Aero-Optics and Materials (BAM) Test Range	Brazos County, TX	4,500,000	McCaul
NASA	SSMS	Ohio Aerospace Institute	Aviation Tech Workforce Development Program	Brook Park, OH	1,100,000	Miller (OH)
NASA	SSMS	University of Iowa, Department of Physics and Astronomy	University of Iowa—Support for Space Technology Innovation and Education	Iowa City, IA	1,495,000	Miller-Meeks
NASA	SSMS	Challenger Learning Center of Northwest Indiana, Inc.	Mission Control Simulator Acquisition	Hammond, IN	963,000	Mrvan
NASA	SSMS	University of Colorado Boulder	University of Colorado Boulder Watershed Monitoring	Fort Collins and Steamboat Springs, CO	950,000	Neguse
NASA	SSMS	New Jersey Institute of Technology	Ground-based Simulator for In-space Refueling Cryogenic Propellants	Newark, NJ	566,000	Payne
NASA	SSMS	Auburn University	Auburn University Space Manufacturing Center	Auburn, AL	1,500,000	Rogers (AL)
NASA	SSMS	Morehead State University	Morehead State University Space Tracking Stations	Morehead, KY	9,953,000	Rogers (KY)
NASA	SSMS	Challenger Learning Center of Kentucky	Challenger Learning Center of Kentucky	Hazard, KY	650,000	Rogers (KY)
NASA	SSMS	University of Miami	University of Miami Aircraft Center for Earth Studies Expansion	Miami, FL	600,000	Salazar
NASA	SSMS	Old Dominion University Research Foundation	Educating the NASA STEM Workforce Pipeline	Norfolk, VA	650,000	Wexton
NASA	SSMS	George Mason University	Interstellar Dreams Space Center	Fairfax and Manassas, VA	963,000	Wexton
NASA	SSMS	ASM Materials Education Foundation	American Society for Metals Materials Camp Programs	Lehigh, PA	292,000	Wild

OFFERED BY MS. GRANGER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Appropriations in H.R. 5894 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 118th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 169 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2023 No. 181

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Mighty God, turn to us and have compassion, for we sometimes feel overwhelmed. Rescue us from the traps of freedom's enemies, enabling our lawmakers to accomplish your work on Earth.

When the problems of our Senators seem to go from bad to worse, remind them that You are an ever-present help in times of trouble. Keep them from stumbling or slipping in their efforts to honor You. May integrity, honesty, and perserverance protect them as they put their hope in You. And, Lord, bring peace to our troubled world.

We pray in Your strong Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from he President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, November 2, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable RAPHAEL G. WARNOCK, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNOCK thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will move to resume the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of the following named officer for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601 and 8033: to be Admiral, Lisa M. Franchetti.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, for months—for months—over 300 general and flag officer nominations have been indefinitely delayed because of the holds of the senior Senator from Alabama, and the consequences are mounting.

As war continues in the Middle East, the Senator's holds have prevented the swift confirmation of the commander of the Navy's 5th Fleet and the deputy commander of the U.S. Central Command, both vital for our operations in that region of the world. The Senator continues his holds even as U.S. troops in Iraq and Syria have been attacked two dozen times in the last 2 weeks.

At one point this summer, the Senator's holds meant that for the first time ever—ever—all three branches of the military operated simultaneously without confirmed leadership. And now the U.S. Marine Corps is suddenly without a leader due to illness, but because of the Senator's holds, there is no No. 2 in place to step in.

And it will get much worse for our military if the Senator continues his recklessness. The Pentagon says that by the end of this year, up to three-quarters—of the generals and admirals in the Defense Department will be affected by Senator Tuberville's holds.

Let me say that again. The Pentagon recently estimated that by the end of this year, up to three-quarters of the generals and admirals in the Defense Department will be affected by Senator Tuberville's reckless, reckless holds.

Patience is wearing thin on both sides of the aisle over the Senator's antics. Last night, a group of our Republican colleagues tried to confirm many of our military nominees by consent. For 4 hours, late into the evening, our colleagues moved from one nominee to the other, and the Senator from Alabama brazenly stood there and objected to each one.

Democrats and Republicans alike have tried to reason with the Senator from Alabama, offering him one solution for compromise after the other, but every step he has refused to cooperate.

So 2 days ago, Chairman REED of the Senate Armed Services Committee introduced a resolution that will allow the Senate to quickly confirm the

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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nominees currently being blocked by the Senator from Alabama. This resolution was referred to the Rules Committee, and, when the time comes, I will bring it to the floor of the Senate for consideration. If we can't solve this problem another way, we will all have to vote to move these nominees forward.

We will work with our Republican colleagues in good faith to move this resolution forward because most of us want these holds on our military leaders to come to an end quickly. Our military deserves better. Our servicemembers deserve better. Their spouses and their kids and their entire families deserve better. These holds must not continue. We will work to move this resolution, and I hope to see bipartisan support so we can finally get these hundreds of nominees appointed to their posts.

In the meantime, the Senate will move forward on three critical senior military nominees here on the floor. We will vote to confirm the nomination of Lieutenant General Mahoney to be the second in command at the U.S. Marine Corps. As I mentioned, Lieutenant General Mahoney's confirmation has become a top priority for the Senate after the Commandant of the Marines, Gen. Eric Smith, was unexpectedly hospitalized after a serious medical emergency. We pray for the General's recovery and for his family.

We will also vote to confirm ADM Lisa Franchetti to be the next Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral Franchetti's confirmation will mark a significant milestone in our military's history. Once confirmed, Admiral Franchetti will be the first woman ever to lead the U.S. Navy.

I am proud to say she is a Rochester, NY, native, and a graduate of Pittsford Mendon High School.

Admiral Franchetti is an exceptional leader with a distinguished career serving our Nation. I am confident she has the experience, the skills, and the vision to succeed as the U.S. Navy's top officer.

Finally, we will vote to confirm the nomination of Gen. David Allvin to be Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force.

Both parties must work together—work together—to ensure that our military is fully staffed and fully equipped to defend the American people at any time, but particularly at this time of crisis, and that begins by confirming these vital nominations today.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. President, now on the supplemental, today, the House of Representatives is scheduled to vote on the GOP's unserious and woefully inadequate aid package. By now, it is glaringly apparent that the House aid package is even worse—worse—than what people originally thought because, yesterday, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office reported that the House Republican package will add over $12 billion to the budget deficit.

Now, Speaker Johnson said he wanted a pay-for. He insists that emergency funding for Israel has to be paid for, when we usually don't pay for emergency funding. But the hypocrisy here is that, by cutting funding to go after tax cheats, he will actually explode the deficit by billions and billions of dollars—what a joke.

I am glad that the President issued a veto threat over this stunningly unserious proposal. Unserious at a time of crisis like this? From the House GOP leader?

The Senate will not be considering this deeply flawed proposal from the House GOP, and, instead, we will work together on our own bipartisan emergency aid package that includes aid to Israel, Ukraine, competition with the Chinese Government, and humanitarian aid for Gaza, so much needed.

Let me say that again. The Senate will not take up the House GOP's deeply flawed proposal and, instead, will work on our own bipartisan emergency aid package that includes aid to Israel, Ukraine, competition with the Chinese Government, and humanitarian aid for Gaza.

It still mystifies me that at a moment when the world is in crisis, at a time when we need to help Israel respond to Hamas, the House GOP thought it was a good idea to tie Israel aid to a hard-right proposal that will raise the deficit and is totally, totally partisan, and all the while helping wealthy tax cheats get away scot-free. Why would they make support for Israel conditional on this hard-right giveaway to the wealthy? It is truly astounding, and it shows you how weak and unserious—and what a joke, frankly—the House GOP proposal is.

And don't just take it from me, folks. The Republican vice chairman of the Joint Economic Committee had this to say about the House GOP bill, and he is a Member of the House GOP. He said:

> I think it was intellectually lazy. . . . It's a little hard to have, ''I care about debt,'' and then at the same time move something as your pay-for that actually will have a multiplier of raising the debt.

That is a top Republican saying this House Republican proposal ''actually will have a multiplier of raising the debt.''

I really regret that the House Speaker has chosen this as his first major legislative step. When we spoke the night he was elected, I said: Let's work together in a bipartisan way. And I reminded him that things only get done if you work in a bipartisan way.

Speaker Boehner, Speaker Ryan, and Speaker MCCARTHY had to learn that lesson the hard way. I hope the Republican leader will examine what he has done and change course and work in a bipartisan way to help fund these necessary items for Israel, Ukraine, and Gaza, and the South China Sea.

The right way forward is something very different from what the House GOP is pushing. We need to stand with Israel. We need to provide swift humanitarian aid for Gaza. We need to help Ukraine, which desperately and immediately needs the help. And we need to stay one step ahead of the Chinese Government.

The Senate will work on our own emergency aid package, not the one proposed by House Republicans.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, America's status as a global superpower comes with global interests and global responsibilities. We have a direct interest in a stable and peaceful Middle East, and we have a responsibility to stand with Israel, our closest ally in the region, and to impose real costs on those who seek to harm U.S. personnel. We have a direct interest in preserving free commerce and deterring aggression in the Indo-Pacific, and we have a responsibility to future generations of Americans to win this century's long-term strategic competition with communist China. And we have a direct interest in stability and security in Europe, not only because we have treaty obligations to NATO allies but also because Europe is our largest trading partner, largest source of foreign, direct investment, and a critical engine of our own economy.

As I have explained repeatedly, the emergency funding we have appropriated in response to Russia's war against Ukraine isn't charity. These resources are helping a Western-oriented country degrade the military strength of a major U.S. adversary. Ukraine is blunting Putin's tools of aggression and disrupting his imperial ambitions in Europe, and all without involving American servicemembers in the fight.

But let's be honest. Aside from the funds we have appropriated for U.S. military training and logistic support in Europe, the bulk of America's security assistance is being spent in factories right here at home. Some of it goes to purchase new weapons for Ukraine, but far more of it is going to replenish our own arsenal. Our investment is growing American military strength to meet the challenges that come with global leadership.

Since Putin's brutal escalation last year, the United States has invested $24 billion in replenishing our—our—arsenal with brandnew capabilities. We have poured $692 million into new munitions and tactical vehicles produced in Missouri, almost a billion dollars in Alabama, and more than a billion dollars in Wisconsin.

But our investment is also expanding our production capacity. That means more factory floor space, new production lines, and new shifts of workers—all to help meet future threats. State by state, we are breathing new life into the arsenal of democracy.

And, crucially, America's allies and partners are following suit. They are investing historic sums in their own industries, their own militaries. They are expanding their own defense industrial bases, and many are also choosing to ''Buy American.''

Poland has invested $3.75 billion in new Abrams tanks from Michigan, Alabama, and Ohio; Estonia has spent half a billion dollars on HIMARS rocket systems from Texas; and Slovakia and Romania have spent a combined $350 million on new tactical vehicles from Wisconsin.

And it isn't just European allies who recognize the need to modernize. Japan has allocated $1.3 billion for new E–2 command and control aircraft from Florida. Australia has put $6.3 billion toward new C–130 aircraft from Georgia, and Indonesia has invested $14 billion on a new crop of F–15 fighter jets from Missouri.

All told, America's allies and partners have invested $120 billion and counting since February of 2022 to rebuild their defense capacities right here in America. They are buying American because they appreciate our cutting-edge technologies because they understand the importance of an interoperable combined force.

But, most of all, they are buying American because of American leadership. It has been the United States' example that has helped our allies wake up from years of neglecting their commitments to defense. It is confidence in our leadership and military edge that is driving their historic efforts to start sharing more of the burden of collective security.

And let's get something absolutely clear: This will not continue if America loses its resolve. We don't have the luxury of closing our gates and hoping for evil to leave us alone. America's allies are waking up to that fact. Now is not the time for the leader of the free world to go to sleep.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Now, Mr. President, on another matter, last week, the NLRB released a particularly unsavory new installment in the Biden administration's mess of overregulation. The NLRB's new rule dramatically expands the legal definition of an ''employer-employee relationship,'' turning small business owners in a franchise setting into middle managers.

By one outside estimate, this rule will increase costs for small businesses, national franchisors, and consumers, all while decreasing the availability of jobs and business ownership possibilities. It would subject more of the American economy to the whims of the left's Big Labor allies, and it would force national companies to choose between offering less support for small business-owning franchisees and accepting greater liability for the policies of individual branches.

It is bad policy whichever way you slice it. Apparently, that is the self-described ''most pro-union President in American history'' in action.

Of course, the NLRB is just one example of how President Biden's radical nominees have led a campaign to drown the American economy in redtape.

Since the day he took office, the President's war on affordable and reliable domestic energy has been driving up costs for working families. Last year, President Biden canceled three offshore oil and gas lease sales. This year, total U.S. oil production has fallen below the Department of Energy's predictions by 1.4 million barrels per day, and the administration's shortsightedness has left the Strategic Petroleum Reserve at its lowest level in 40 years.

Blanket bans on developing America's abundant energy reserves have already taken their toll on everything from grocery prices to home heating costs. But Washington bureaucrats continue to dream up new ways to micromanage families' choices on everything from home appliances to light bulbs. By one estimate, the Biden administration's energy regulations will drive up gas furnace costs by nearly $500 and water heater costs by $2,800. New efficiency standards could cost households an extra $140 on lighting and another $200 on washing machines.

And, while working families contend with this administration's maze of redtape, the President is giving the architects behind it promotions.

Recently, President Biden designated Laura Daniel-Davis as Acting Deputy Secretary of the Interior. As several of my colleagues have noted, Ms. Daniel-Davis brings such an extreme record to the job that even the Democratic majority here in the Senate couldn't confirm her. For example, she has been a key player in the administration's efforts to curtail leasing on our Nation's abundant reserves of oil and natural gas.

Almost 3 years ago, President Biden handed the keys to his energy policy to the far left, and it shows. Working Americans are already struggling to contend with historic inflation and rising crime on the President's watch. The last thing they need is more of Washington Democrats' redtape.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arizona.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, we are in complex and dangerous times.

Ukraine is fighting off a Russian invasion. Israel is defending itself against Hamas. American soldiers have been attacked by Iran's proxies. China is watching closely and testing the United States and our allies. We need our military to be stronger and more focused than ever. However, because of one Senator, our military is being severely hamstrung.

The Senator from Alabama, Mr. TUBERVILLE, has a policy disagreement with the Pentagon. However, instead of addressing this policy, he has decided to singlehandedly shut down what has historically been a bipartisan process to promptly confirm military nominees.

My Republican colleagues made this very clear last night. His decision isn't affecting just a handful of positions; he is currently blocking 367 admirals and generals, and that number continues to grow. That has left members of our Armed Forces stranded and unable to get the promotions they have earned. It has put their lives and the lives of their family members on hold.

Today, we will vote to confirm three of them: the Chief of Naval Operations, the Air Force Chief of Staff, and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. They are the top officers in the Navy and the Air Force and the No. 2 officer in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Now, that may seem like progress, and the Senator from Alabama may say that this is an example of how the Senate can confirm military nominees one by one, but here is the thing: The new leaders of the Air Force and the Navy won't have anyone confirmed as their No. 2s. So they will have to do two of the highest ranking jobs in their services at the same time—their new jobs and their old jobs. That is because of Senator TUBERVILLE. With hundreds of admirals and generals awaiting promotion because of his holds, it is impossible for the Senate to catch up by doing this one by one.

In the Marine Corps, the situation is even more serious. Over the weekend, we learned the terrible news that Gen. Eric Smith, confirmed just last month to lead the U.S. Marine Corps, suffered a medical emergency. General Smith was in the same position—forced to do two jobs at once. Today, we will confirm his deputy, who will have to immediately step up to be Acting Commandant of the Marine Corps for as long as General Smith is recovering.

It is an outrage that it takes an urgent vote of the U.S. Senate to fill a leadership gap at the top of the U.S. Marine Corps. That is the result of this blockade, and it is what we risk across our military leadership if, God forbid, another service chief has to step away from their job.

The Senator from Alabama doesn't think this does real damage to our military readiness. He either doesn't know what he is talking about or he doesn't care. At this very minute, the brave men and women of the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit are aboard the USS *Bataan*, the USS *Carter Hall*, and the USS *Mesa Verde* just south of Israel in the Red Sea. This is our quick reaction force, trained to evacuate civilians in conflict zones. Those marines are in a dangerous part of the world at a dangerous time, prepared to do a very dangerous job. They deserve fully

staffed and focused senior leadership, able to advise the President while also giving the best guidance to their commanders. For 4 days this week, within arm's reach of a war, they didn't have it because of one Senator.

The solution is clear, and it has been clear since day one: The Senator from Alabama must remove his hold on our admirals and generals. We wouldn't be in this position if it weren't for him. He can stop this today if he wants to. If he continues to refuse, it is just too dangerous to wait for him to do the right thing. There is a proposal for the Senate to make a temporary change that will allow us to vote on the bulk of these nominees at once. It is designed to put our national security ahead of all else by addressing the dangerous circumstance these holds have put our military in.

Now, I have talked with many of my colleagues—Republicans and Democrats—about this fact, and I encourage everyone to give it serious thought. At what George Will called ''the most dangerous U.S. moment since World War II,'' the Senate must consider whether it will allow the U.S. military to be without hundreds of confirmed admirals and generals and to be just one illness or accident away from once again having a service branch without senior leadership because, to me, that is a pretty clear choice.

I yield the floor.

NOMINATION OF ADM. LISA M. FRANCHETTI

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today to express my strong support for the nomination of ADM Lisa Franchetti to serve as the Chief of Naval Operations.

As some of my colleagues know, I was 17 years old when I raised my right hand to take the oath to defend our country and Constitution, Navy ROTC midshipman at Ohio State at the height of the Vietnam war. We had no women in our Navy ROTC unit at Ohio State or at any other Big Ten college, no women in the ROTC units. In the service academies, no women served in those roles, training roles. How things have changed. How things have changed. We are here today to actually put a really strong marker on that change and to applaud it.

I spent, all in, 23 years in Active and Reserve duty, and I am the son of a Navy chief petty officer, the nephew of a Navy chief petty officer, and the nephew of a deceased 19-year-old Navy veteran who was killed in a kamikaze attack in World War II on a carrier in the Pacific. My grandmother is a Gold Star mother. In my family, we bleed Navy blue.

I can tell you firsthand, folks, that we have before us a terrific, terrific nominee to serve as Chief of Naval Operations. She spent practically her whole life in the Navy, serving our country around the world in places including Italy, South Korea, as well as a number of posts here closer to home.

Admiral Franchetti's career has spanned nearly every theater of engagement, every level of service—commanding ships, squadrons, strike groups, and fleet levels. She has been a commander of U.S. Naval Forces Korea, deputy commander of U.S. Naval Forces Europe and Africa, commander of Carrier Strike Group 9, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, and Acting Chief of Naval Operations, just to name a few. What a career. What a career. For her tremendous work, she has received almost two dozen prestigious awards and recognitions. She has even received some of the awards multiple times. What an impressive servant.

Admiral Franchetti has been making our country proud for not just a couple of years but for decades, from the day she signed up for the Navy ROTC Program at Northwestern University to this day.

The Senate stands poised to confirm her as Chief of Naval Operations, where, again, she will become the first woman to serve in that role and the first woman to serve on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I know she will continue her outstanding work as she breaks barriers for the Navy and for women everywhere.

So, today, I am here to urge my colleagues to join me and others to confirm ADM Lisa Franchetti to serve as the U.S. Navy's Chief of Naval Operations.

I would just say to the admiral, to her husband Jim, and to their daughter Isabelle: We have two words in the Navy that we use when we want to applaud service, and they are ''Bravo Zulu.'' I can think of no woman more deserving of those two words.

As a human being—for my colleagues who had an opportunity to meet with her, you could just tell, you could see and feel why she has received the kinds of promotions and the kind of recognition and the kind of responsibility. She is one terrific human being as well. So I am honored to stand here on her behalf.

I would also say that we have about 300 other men and women—senior officers in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps—who are ready to be promoted, deserve to be promoted, and are not being promoted because we are not confirming them. Today, we have a chance to do something about it, and we can start with Admiral Franchetti.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for 5 minutes and that, following my remarks, Senator BLUMENTHAL be allowed to speak for 5 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise to express my support for three military leaders whom we will soon be voting on: ADM Lisa Franchetti, Gen. David Allvin, and Lt. Gen. Christopher Mahoney. These are some of the finest leaders our Nation has to offer, and America is stronger because of their service and their sacrifice.

I am particularly proud to support the nomination of ADM Lisa Franchetti to be the next Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral Franchetti brings a wealth of experience and expertise to this position. She has served in leadership roles at every level throughout the Navy, both ashore and at sea, and with postings around the globe. She has served as commander of U.S. Naval Forces Korea; commander of Carrier Strike Group 9; commander of Carrier Strike Group 15; commander of U.S. Sixth Fleet; commander of U.S. Naval Forces Europe and U.S. Naval Forces Africa; and director for strategy, plans, and policy on the Joint Staff, among many other operational roles. She has worked her way up the ranks in the U.S. Navy. She has commanded at sea. She has accepted and has excelled at every challenge that is presented to her. She is superbly prepared to be the Chief of Naval Operations.

As the current Vice Chief and now as the Acting Chief of Naval Operations, she brings an important perspective on the key challenges for the Navy. Her understanding of the Joint Force and the Navy's ever-expanding role within it will be critical.

I want to acknowledge the historic nature of Admiral Franchetti's nomination. If confirmed, she will be the first woman to serve as CNO and the first woman on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I am glad we have reached this moment.

At every step of her career, Admiral Franchetti has been a trailblazer and a team builder who focuses on the mission, leads by example, and gets the job done. She is an inspiration to many and someone who will always put the security of our Nation and all who defend it first—first before herself, first before anything else. Those are the qualities that make an outstanding officer and an outstanding leader.

Indeed, the Navy faces a dangerous and evolving global security environment. Threats from Russia, Iran, North Korea, and violent extremist groups remain persistent, and the Navy has an important role to play in addressing them. But the clear, pacing challenge for our naval forces is China. In the Indo-Pacific and in seas and ports around the world, the U.S. Navy will continue to be the first line of deterrence and defense against China's expanding global ambitions.

I am confident that Admiral Franchetti has the skills and experience to meet this challenge and provide the Nation's sailors, their families, and Navy civilian employees with the leadership they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to vote for Admiral Franchetti's nomination.

NOMINATION OF GEN. DAVID W. ALLVIN

Also, we will be considering later on the nomination of Gen. David Allvin to be the next Chief of Staff for the Air Force. General Allvin is highly qualified for this role. As the current Vice Chief of the Air Force, he has helped lead the service through a critical period of modernization, and he is well positioned to continue that progress.

General Allvin is a 1986 graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy. He has commanded at the squadron and wing levels, including the 97th Air Mobility Wing, Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, and he has held major staff assignments and served on the Joint Staff.

General Allvin has served as commanding general, NATO Air Training Command–Afghanistan; commander of the 438th Air Expeditionary Wing, Afghanistan; commander of the 618th Air and Space Operations Center; and as vice director of strategy, plans, and policy of the Joint Staff.

This is a gentleman, an officer who has been in combat, who knows the rigors and demands of combat, and, like Admiral Franchetti, places his mission and his Air Force members ahead of any personal ambition. Prior to his current assignment, he was director of strategy, plans, and policy, J–5, on the Joint Staff. He is a command pilot who has more than 4,600 hours in over 30 aircraft, including 800 flight test hours and 100 hours flying in combat.

If confirmed, General Allvin will lead at a momentous time. Airpower is key to our strategic competition with China and other adversaries, and the entire Joint Force relies on the capabilities of the Air Force every day.

Again, I urge my colleagues to vote for General Allvin.

NOMINATION OF LT. GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. MAHONEY

Finally, I am proud to support the nomination of Lt. Gen. Christopher Mahoney to be promoted to four-star general and to be the Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. General Mahoney's promotion is well deserved and urgently needed.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Eric Smith, has been in the hospital this week after a serious medical emergency. I am wishing him a speedy recovery, and my thoughts and all of our thoughts are with his family at this difficult moment. He is a selfless servant of the marines who has given his all. At this moment, our prayers go out to General Smith and his family.

General Mahoney is a Marine fighter pilot. He has 5,000 hours of flight time. He has commanded at every level. He served on joint duty with other services. He has led with distinction and with diligence, again, with selfless service to his marines and to the Nation.

He is serving currently as the Deputy Commandant for Programs and Resources. He is an excellent candidate for Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Senator from Connecticut.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am pleased to follow my colleague from Rhode Island and join him in urging confirmation of these highly qualified and experienced men and women to positions of great trust and responsibility in our military, but they are just a fraction of the total whom we have an obligation to confirm.

Rather than looking at the transcript of my remarks today, I urge my colleagues to view or read the record of last night. There were 3 to 4 hours of eloquence and intransigence—eloquence on the part of a number of our colleagues, including Senator GRAHAM, Senator YOUNG, Senator ERNST, and Senator SULLIVAN, seeking to persuade one Member of the U.S. Senate whose intransigence is preventing the Nation from having the benefit of military leadership that it needs and deserves.

Again and again and again, Senator TUBERVILLE objected to confirmation of individual nominees for the highest and most responsible position in our U.S. military. Make no mistake, he said repeatedly that he would permit those nominees to go forward as long as they were considered individually, and our colleagues gave him the opportunity to allow them to go forward. But he has continued to change the goalposts, to alter the conditions of approving their confirmation, simply because of a personal preference on policy that those nominees had nothing to do with. Our colleagues made that point repeatedly, as well as the damage to our national security that is resulting from his intransigence. Our military readiness is undermined. Morale is reduced. Recruitment is severely damaged. The health and well-being of military families, including, most prominently, the Commandant of the Marine Corps—our prayers are with him. Our hearts are with his family. We hope for General Smith's speedy recovery.

But, right now, our military is lacking the leadership that it needs in key positions around the world, and it is impacting not only their professional abilities but also their personal lives: kids going to school, selling homes. We are making life more difficult for men and women who serve and sacrifice to keep us safe.

As one of our colleagues said last night—and I am quoting—I think I am done with this. I hope this body will be done with the intransigence of the Senator from Alabama and move forward with a resolution. I am proud to say I participated in drafting it. It is narrowly tailored to fit this situation, applying only to this session, for key positions in our military that are essential to confirm, seeking to surmount the obstructionism that has gridlocked and paralyzed this body in moving forward.

It is time to reform the rule. That time is, in fact, overdue. The regrettable illness of our Commandant, the threats around the world, in Israel and Ukraine, make it no longer a matter of choice. We must move forward with this draft resolution, and I hope my colleagues will recognize the importance of doing so.

As one of our colleagues on the other side said last night, this intransigence, this resistance to allowing the body to move forward and confirm these nominees is going to ''wreck'' the military. That is not some hypothetical fear; it is a real prospect that we need to avoid. The precedent of an individual Senator using a policy preference to stop confirmation is one that will potentially wreck this body's credibility and ability to move forward with key nominees for a variety of positions in the military and outside it.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 334, Adm. Lisa M. Franchetti for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8033: to be Admiral.

Charles E. Schumer, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jeanne Shaheen, Gary C. Peters, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Catherine Cortez Masto, Richard Blumenthal, Mark R. Warner, Tammy Baldwin, Edward J. Markey, Mazie K. Hirono, Angus S. King, Jr., Sherrod Brown, Peter Welch.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of the following named officer for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8033: to be Admiral, Adm. Lisa M. Franchetti, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT)

would have voted ''yea'', and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) would have voted ''yea''.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 95, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 286 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Grassley	Reed
Blackburn	Hagerty	Ricketts
Blumenthal	Hassan	Risch
Booker	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Heinrich	Rosen
Braun	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Britt	Hirono	Rubio
Brown	Hoeven	Sanders
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Butler	Johnson	Schmitt
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	Kennedy	Sinema
Carper	King	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Collins	Luján	Tester
Coons	Lummis	Thune
Cornyn	Manchin	Tuberville
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Cotton	McConnell	Vance
Cramer	Menendez	Warner
Crapo	Merkley	Warnock
Cruz	Moran	Warren
Daines	Mullin	Welch
Duckworth	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Fetterman	Ossoff	Young
Fischer	Padilla	

NAYS—1

Marshall

NOT VOTING—4

Lee	Scott (SC)
Scott (FL)	Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 95, the nays are 1.

The motion is agreed to.

VOTE ON FRANCHETTI NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I know of no debate on the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Franchetti nomination.

Mr. TUBERVILLE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''yea'' and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) would have voted ''yea.''

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 287 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Grassley	Reed
Blackburn	Hagerty	Ricketts
Blumenthal	Hassan	Risch
Booker	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Heinrich	Rosen
Braun	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Britt	Hirono	Rubio
Brown	Hoeven	Sanders
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Butler	Johnson	Schmitt
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	Kennedy	Sinema
Carper	King	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Collins	Luján	Tester
Coons	Lummis	Thune
Cornyn	Manchin	Tuberville
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Cotton	McConnell	Vance
Cramer	Menendez	Warner
Crapo	Merkley	Warnock
Cruz	Moran	Warren
Daines	Mullin	Welch
Duckworth	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Fetterman	Ossoff	Young
Fischer	Padilla	

NAYS—1

Marshall

NOT VOTING—4

Lee	Scott (SC)
Scott (FL)	Tillis

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 329, Gen. David W. Allvin for appointment as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 9033: to be General.

Charles E. Schumer, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jeanne Shaheen, Gary C. Peters, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Catherine Cortez Masto, Richard Blumenthal, Mark R. Warner, Tammy Baldwin, Edward J. Markey, Mazie K. Hirono, Angus S. King, Jr., Sherrod Brown, Peter Welch.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of the following named officer for appointment as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 9033: to be General, Gen. David W. Allvin, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Florida ((Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''nay'' and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) would have voted ''yea.''

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 95, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 288 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Grassley	Reed
Blackburn	Hagerty	Ricketts
Blumenthal	Hassan	Risch
Booker	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Heinrich	Rosen
Braun	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Britt	Hirono	Rubio
Brown	Hoeven	Sanders
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Butler	Johnson	Schmitt
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	Kennedy	Sinema
Carper	King	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Collins	Luján	Tester
Coons	Lummis	Thune
Cornyn	Manchin	Tuberville
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Cotton	McConnell	Vance
Cramer	Menendez	Warner
Crapo	Merkley	Warnock
Cruz	Moran	Warren
Daines	Mullin	Welch
Duckworth	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Fetterman	Ossoff	Young
Fischer	Padilla	

NAYS—1

Marshall

NOT VOTING—4

Lee	Scott (SC)
Scott (FL)	Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). The yeas are 95, the nays are 1.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of the following named officer for appointment as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 9033: to be General, Gen. David W. Allvin.

Mr. HEINRICH. I know of no debate on the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Allvin nomination?

Mr. TUBERVILLE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''nay'' and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) would have voted ''yea.''

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 289 Ex.]

YEAS—95

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Grassley	Reed
Blackburn	Hagerty	Ricketts
Blumenthal	Hassan	Risch
Booker	Hawley	Romney
Boozman	Heinrich	Rosen
Braun	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Britt	Hirono	Rubio
Brown	Hoeven	Sanders
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Butler	Johnson	Schmitt
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	Kennedy	Sinema
Carper	King	Smith
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Collins	Luján	Tester
Coons	Lummis	Thune
Cornyn	Manchin	Tuberville
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Cotton	McConnell	Vance
Cramer	Menendez	Warner
Crapo	Merkley	Warnock
Cruz	Moran	Warren
Daines	Mullin	Welch
Duckworth	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murphy	Wicker
Ernst	Murray	Wyden
Fetterman	Ossoff	Young
Fischer	Padilla	

NAYS—1

Marshall

NOT VOTING—4

Lee	Scott (SC)
Scott (FL)	Tillis

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BUTLER). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 333, Lt. Gen. Christopher J. Mahoney for appointment as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8044: to be General.

Charles E. Schumer, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jeanne Shaheen, Gary C. Peters, Richard J. Durbin, Christopher A. Coons, Catherine Cortez Masto, Richard Blumenthal, Mark R. Warner, Tammy Baldwin, Edward J. Markey, Mazie K. Hirono, Angus S. King, Jr., Sherrod Brown, Peter Welch.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of the following named officer for appointment as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8044: to be General, Lt. Gen. Christopher J. Mahoney, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''yea'' and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) would have voted ''yea.''

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 91, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 290 Ex.]

YEAS—91

Baldwin	Fischer	Mullin
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Murkowski
Bennet	Graham	Murphy
Blackburn	Grassley	Murray
Blumenthal	Hagerty	Ossoff
Booker	Hassan	Padilla
Boozman	Hawley	Paul
Britt	Heinrich	Peters
Brown	Hickenlooper	Reed
Budd	Hirono	Ricketts
Butler	Hoeven	Risch
Cantwell	Johnson	Romney
Capito	Kaine	Rosen
Cardin	Kelly	Rounds
Carper	Kennedy	Rubio
Casey	King	Sanders
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Schatz
Collins	Lankford	Schmitt
Coons	Luján	Schumer
Cornyn	Lummis	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sinema
Crapo	Markey	Smith
Daines	Marshall	Stabenow
Duckworth	McConnell	Sullivan
Durbin	Menendez	Tester
Ernst	Merkley	Thune
Fetterman	Moran	Tuberville
Van Hollen	Warren	Wyden
Vance	Welch	Young
Warner	Whitehouse	
Warnock	Wicker	

NOT VOTING—9

Braun	Cruz	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Lee	Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 91, the nays are 0.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of the following named officer for appointment as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and appointment to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 8044: to be General, Lt. Gen. Christopher J. Mahoney.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I know of no debate on the nomination.

VOTE ON MAHONEY NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Mahoney nomination?

Mr. TUBERVILLE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

Futher, if present and voting, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHMITT) would have voted ''yea'' and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted ''yea.''

The result was announced—yeas 86, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 291 Ex.]

YEAS—86

Baldwin	Blumenthal	Brown
Barrasso	Booker	Budd
Bennet	Boozman	Butler
Blackburn	Britt	Cantwell

Capito	Hoeven	Romney
Cardin	Johnson	Rosen
Carper	Kaine	Rounds
Casey	Kelly	Rubio
Cassidy	Kennedy	Sanders
Collins	King	Schatz
Coons	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cornyn	Lankford	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Lujan	Sinema
Crapo	Lummis	Smith
Daines	Manchin	Stabenow
Duckworth	Marshall	Sullivan
Durbin	McConnell	Tester
Ernst	Menendez	Thune
Fetterman	Merkley	Tuberville
Fischer	Mullin	Van Hollen
Gillibrand	Murkowski	Vance
Graham	Murphy	Warner
Grassley	Murray	Warnock
Hagerty	Ossoff	Warren
Hassan	Padilla	Welch
Hawley	Peters	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Reed	Wyden
Hickenlooper	Ricketts	Young
Hirono	Risch	

NOT VOTING— 14

Braun	Lee	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Markey	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Moran	Tillis
Cruz	Paul	Wicker
Hyde-Smith	Schmitt	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

TRIBUTE TO CAMERON JOOST

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I have come to the floor today to honor one of the fiercest advocates for Illinois I have ever known: Cameron Joost.

I have had the privilege of working with Cameron for the past 7 years now, and over that time, she has been my State director, my campaign manager, my sounding board, and perhaps most importantly, my friend.

It is hard to find the words to express what Cam has meant to both my office and to me. She is an expert in everything from the nuanced politics of Illinois's smallest towns to the full range of Hill House Home nap dresses. She can tell you every detail of how the latest bill for a vote here in DC will affect Chicagoans, and she can plan the most frenetically perfect campaign RV tour that Illinois has ever seen, with 10 passengers on board ranging in age from 4 to 81 and lasting over 2 weeks. Most of all, she is our team's moral compass.

You know, all too often, when people think of American service, they only think of military service, but the truth is, service in this country isn't just limited to picking up a rifle to defend our democracy. American service also means picking up a soup spoon to feed the less fortunate, a hammer to rebuild a home destroyed by a wildfire, or, in a Cam's case, picking up a pen and notebook and going to work day after day, trying to better the lives of all those who call Illinois home. It means striving to ensure that they access the healthcare, education, SNAP benefits—you name it—that they deserve; pushing to help families recover from flooding on the Mississippi River; to help parents in Cairo get access to the safe, affordable housing their kids deserve; to help reunite Afghan refugees with their loved ones. She is ever-dedicated to serving others in every way she could.

Through it all, she has had one enduring trait: She is a problem-solver. I will never forget the first day I met her. President Obama was flying back to Springfield to deliver a speech, and I was lucky enough to catch a ride on Air Force One with the President and a few other Members of the Illinois delegation. But one thing that I knew and my colleagues did not was that it was just a one-way ticket on Air Force One. They were not flying us back, which no one else except for myself realized.

So one by one, my colleagues came up to me in the Illinois State Senate chamber, and they asked if I knew that Air Force One wasn't going back to DC and did I know how I was going to get back to DC. ''Making the 2-hour drive to St. Louis for a commercial flight,'' I told them. One by one, my colleagues followed up with ''Oh. Well, in that case, can I catch a ride with you?'' Of course I said yes, but I wasn't the one in charge of logistics or the driving. My scheduler in DC quickly reached out to one of our brandnew staffers. It was actually this staffer's first day on the job, but she was based nearby, and she had a car, a Toyota Corolla.

That was how Cameron Joost learned that not only would she be meeting me for the first time that afternoon, but she would also be in charge of driving four Members of Congress—or roughly a quarter of the entire Illinois House delegation—the 100 miles across State lines. And, oh yeah, it was in the middle of a snowstorm, and we were all the female Members of the delegation. Somehow, she got us there. Somehow, she didn't lose a single one of us. And we didn't make it easy for her. That tells you a lot of what you need to know about Cam—nerves of steel. She can handle whatever you throw at her, always doing so with the best of intentions and biggest of smiles.

In the next few weeks, Cam will move on to help lead Illinois' Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, where she will continue a career-long mission of looking out for others. While I am sad our office will no longer have Cam to ourselves, I am so, so excited to see all the good she is about to do in Springfield.

Cam, I could go on for hours about all you accomplished as our State director. Please just know this: You have made a difference. You have changed lives. And you have probably saved lives through your efforts. Through your leadership, countless veterans have received the vital healthcare and benefits they have earned, and countless families have gotten Social Security checks they desperately needed or have been reunited with loved ones who were stranded across borders or have gained access to a hot meal or a warm bed.

You have made Illinois proud. You made us all proud. I will miss you dearly, but I can't wait to follow your next steps—no longer as your boss but as your biggest fan. And I hope you will forever be willing to give me a ride in the middle of a snowstorm.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONFIRMATION OF MICHAEL G. WHITAKER

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, last week the Senate confirmed Mike Whitaker to be the FAA Administrator. I supported this nomination. He is very qualified. He has very valuable experience.

Obviously, this body has had a churn being able to look at previous FAA Administrators who came here and then were turned down in the process, and the administration has put forward someone who, I think, is very, very qualified. So I am pleased to be able to see that.

But many people may not know Oklahoma has a very special relationship with FAA, and we have for 70 years. For 70 years, the Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center, which headquarters offices for so many different areas in the aeronautical center, has been in Oklahoma City. That spot has been there, and it establishes things like how to do testing, how to do research, the medical evaluation, occupational health wing, medical certification, a lot of education that happens there for aerospace. Air mobility is being tested there.

It is 1,100 acres and 133 buildings, across the airport site there in Oklahoma City, and it is just one of those hidden jewels of the United States that is actually there in Oklahoma City. As each of our States have different aspects and different tasks there, Oklahoma City is very, very proud to be a leader in aviation for the country.

There is also a vital component there at the FAA Academy. Now, again, most folks don't think about the air traffic controllers who are in the tower, but when you fly into any airport in the country, the folks who are in that tower were trained in Oklahoma City.

It is the academy. It is the first 60 days of training, and it is done consistently the same it is done everywhere in the country because, no matter where an air traffic controller goes, you want them to have the same consistent training in every location that they go to. So whomever they work next to in the tower, they have all been trained the same way in the basics.

Now, that academy is important to set the standard for all the basics in air

traffic control, and then they advance to the next level. They actually get out on the job and to be trained by folks who are in the towers. It is incredibly important as a task.

Now, for years, that academy has trained literally every single person that the FAA could send them. They haven't had a time where they were like: I am sorry. You have to stop. We can't take any more people.

They have got gaps and openings. In fact, right now we need more air traffic controllers, but, thankfully, the Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center is ready to go. They are ready to take on more students to be able to expand. In fact, they have got room to double in size. If we wanted to double the number of air traffic controllers across the country, let's do it. Our challenge has been getting enough students to actually do it, to get the training, not actually training space or trainers.

So I would tell you Oklahoma City is proud of that heritage.

We are grateful for Mike Whitaker and the position that he is now in. We look forward to him being back in Oklahoma City. He has been in Oklahoma City multiple times in previous tasks that he has had. He knows full well the value of that facility, and I look forward to training a lot more folks to be air traffic controllers in Oklahoma City, in the days ahead, because our trainers and our folks who are there are ready to put more folks in more towers.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. President, there are lots of conversations happening right now about border security, and rightfully so. I mean, it is not news in this Chamber. It is not news nationwide—the numbers that have increased and people crossing the border that are not legal.

Millions of them in the past 3 years have crossed the border asking for asylum. Now, a lot of folks have said: Hey, we want to help people all over the world. We are the United States of America. That is who we are.

I would say: I agree. We are the United States of America, and we are dominantly made up of immigrants in our country.

That is a good thing, and it is a strength of this culture that we have of people who want to succeed, want to be able to work hard, and want to be able to contribute to their neighbors and their families. Let's draw them from all over the world.

But things have really significantly changed. Americans see it on the headlines in the news, but they may not understand the data behind it and how significant the change has been.

If I go back to 2010—ancient history, 2010—that year we had 21,000 people cross our southern border and ask for asylum that year—21,000 in the year 2010. We now have 21,000 asking for asylum in 3 days now.

There is a huge shift. What has occurred is that the cartels have found a gap in our law. The gap in our law is not new. It is just being exploited in a new way. That is that they are recruiting people worldwide and saying: I can get you into America for a fee.

And they are asking people worldwide to be able to give them thousands of dollars. They will get them across the border, teach them the magic words to say: ''I have fear in my country.'' That meets the minimum threshold. No matter how many countries they have been through to be able to get there, they can say, ''I fear my original country,'' and we allow them in and then put them in line to get to an immigration judge. That line currently in New York is 10 years long to get to a judge.

So they wait 10 years to get to a judge on the first stage. Then they still have got to do the next stage. It could be up to 20 years now, with the backlog, before they get an answer to the question: Are you eligible for asylum?

By the way, statistics show the vast majority are not eligible for asylum, and everyone knows the joke. But there is a gap in our law that is being exploited by cartels.

How can I say this so certainly? Well, Canada closed that gap two decades ago. Canada also saw the same gap that was being exploited there, and so they made a simple change in their law; that is, if you have crossed in another safe country and then come to Canada and want to ask for asylum, they will just respond to you: You should have asked in the previous country. That is the international standard, by the way. It is not crazy. That is actually normal. You see, asylum is the same as refugee status, the same in international law. A refugee is somebody who flees to a spot, who is afraid, gets to a refugee center, and says to the U.N.: I have dramatic fear of persecution in my country. If they do, then they actually share them all over the world, including here in the United States. We take refugees here from all over the world.

Asylum seekers are on the same standard. They are supposed to go to the next safe place, get there, and request asylum. That is the international standard, but we don't do that here.

Can I give you more evidence? So far this year, we have had 45,000 people from India who have crossed our southern border, paid the cartels, crossed into our country, and said they had fear in their country—from India. They take about four flights, including through dangerous countries like France, to be able to get to Mexico—the closest airport—and then literally take a bus rented by the cartels up to the border to be dropped off for their last delivery there to us so they can say: I have fear in my country.

This doesn't make sense to just about everyone in the world. Just about everyone in the world has shifted on this except for us. We are literally inviting people from all over the world to exploit our system.

I am a ''tall fences, wide gates'' person. I think we need to have good border security so that we know who is coming in but have wide gates so we are open to legal immigration and to say: We want the interchange of people from all over the world to be able to come here, work here, grow their families here, and invest in the future of America. But when we are encouraging illegal immigration, that is a real threat to us as a country.

Don't just take my word for it; ask mayors all over America. They will tell you. They don't know what to do with the number of people who are coming—this is not a red State-blue State issue—whether it be New York State and New York City, which are saying ''Make it stop,'' or whether it is areas in South Texas and Southern Arizona that are saying ''Our small communities are absolutely overrun.'' None of those folks are opposed to immigration. They are just opposed to illegal immigration, what everyone knows is an exploitation of the system. We should fix the system.

Now, this is more than dollars. There has been a lot of conversation in this body lately. We will just add more money to it. They just need more dollars. Well, I would say not only do I not agree with that, Secretary Mayorkas, the head of Homeland Security, doesn't agree with that. On Wednesday of this week, he released an opinion piece, published in the Washington Post, which I would encourage every one of these Members to read.

There you go—you just heard a Republican say: Read the Washington Post. It is a new day.

If you read that opinion piece from Secretary Mayorkas, in it, he calls the funding request for DHS a ''tourniquet,'' saying that what they really need is a change in law to be able to make a difference for what is happening on the southern border.

It is not dollars that are needed. It is policy changes that are needed. It is this administration enforcing different policies, but it is also us fixing obvious gaps.

Right now, of the around 6,000 people a day who are currently crossing the border illegally—6,000 a day is the most current number—about half of those are being released under something called withholding. Now, I would dare say most of the folks in this room and most of the folks listening—of the five people watching C–SPAN right now—most of those folks are not familiar with the term ''withholding.'' Withholding is a new thing that is being exploited by the cartels. It is another gap in our system like asylum is. It says basically: Hey, I am afraid—not on asylum necessarily—I am afraid there is going to be violence in my country. I want to go to an immigration judge.

As soon as they say that, they end up in the line that is 10 to 20 years long to get to an immigration judge, and they are in the country. Then their next step is, once they are in, they snap a picture of their new little document they have, send it back to their family,

and say: I paid this cartel. I said these words. I am in the country. And everybody else keeps coming from there.

We should fix this gap if we know there is a problem. Why? Not because it is just being exploited in sheer numbers; it is because we don't know who these folks are. Many of them are folks who are coming to work and coming to connect with family. I get that. They should come through a legal route, and we should encourage them to be able to do that. But some of these folks are not coming for our good.

In the past year, 150 people were picked up who are on our Terror Watchlist, coming across our southern border. That is more than the last 5 years combined just in the past year. And those are the people we picked up. This past year, over 1 million people crossed our border who literally the Border Patrol could see in the desert but couldn't get to. We have no idea for those million. They weren't turning themselves in like some other folks are; they are in camo and running from Border Patrol.

Right now, Border Patrol can't get to them because they are processing so many other folks, they don't have the manpower to do it. So the conversation is, well, let's just add more manpower. The problem still remains. We may have more manpower, but we still have millions of people crossing and mayors all over the country saying: Make it stop. We want a legal process to go through.

There is a way to be able to do this, and we should.

In the past 2 years, 70,000 people—in just the last 2 years—have been released into the country who are considered by DHS special interest aliens. These are folks from Syria, from Iran, from Iraq, from other areas of known terrorism. They weren't on our Terror Watchlist, and we don't have any criminal records for them, but where they are from and their specific areas cause national concerns. What happened to those folks? Those 70,000 who were released into our country are awaiting a hearing 10 years from now. That is what happened to them because the system is being gamed.

If there is any lesson we should have learned from 9/11, where 19 people who were not legally present in the country killed thousands of Americans, it should be that we have to be able to manage legal immigration, to encourage legal immigration and discourage illegal immigration.

It is an issue that I have talked about over and over again in this body, but it is an issue that continues to rise in the hearts and the minds of the American people because more people are feeling it nationwide and in more States, and they are just asking a simple question, and they usually catch me and say a simple statement: I am not anti-immigrant; I just want it to be legal. That shouldn't seem like a radical idea to a body that makes law, that we would want things to be legal in America, but for whatever reason, it has become more and more challenging to just follow the law and to make clear law.

One other thing. The administration, a year ago just last week, put in a new Venezuela policy. We are at the 1-year anniversary. They put in this new Venezuela policy where they were going to limit access to only a certain number. They did see a decline a year ago for a couple of months. But if you go back to October of last year, we had 22,000 people who were crossing from Venezuela a month. If you look at September of this year, we had 66,000 people from Venezuela crossing a month.

The Venezuela policy didn't work, so do you know what the administration did in October? They started actually returning people back to Venezuela if they crossed and said: You are not eligible for asylum. Within days, the number of Venezuelans trying to cross the border plummeted. Just enforcing the law changes dramatically the policy and the reality on the ground.

Right now, Border Patrol and CBP are processing people they know are a threat to the United States. They know. When I visit with Border Patrol, they will often say to me: I picked up a person between ports of entry who was running, 25 years old, with two other 20-somethings, all dressed in camo, in the night, trying to be able to get across. We encountered them. Within 24 hours, they were released.

They are nervous because they have no idea where they are going or what they are going to do. As law enforcement, they did their best to interdict, but the current policy just releases them into the country anyway. That is not right.

This body should find a way to be able to solve the border crisis and not just ignore it. We should be able to come together and figure this out. Our country is at risk. This is a national security issue, not to mention drugs and everything else that the Border Patrol can't go interdict because they are processing so many migrants at this time.

It is not that migrants are going everywhere. And I have heard it a lot: Well, there are migrants all over the world. That is true. But the folks who are coming here are coming here because it is the greatest country in the world, and I don't blame them for coming here. But let's encourage them to do it legally, not through a process that we all know is being gamed and is illegal. Let's empower those families to be able to move here. If they fit who we are as Americans and add value and they pass their background checks, let's invite them to be a part of us as Americans. Let's not have the person screening the people coming into the country be the cartels in Mexico because that is who is currently controlling our immigration policy, are the Mexican cartels, not us. That should not be so, and I would hope this body would work in the very short period of time in the days ahead to resolve that.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 372.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Monica M. Bertagnolli, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 372, Monica M. Bertagnolli, of Massachusetts, to be Director of National Institutes of Health.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Debbie Stabenow, Tammy Duckworth, Mark Kelly, Tina Smith, Tammy Baldwin, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Christopher A. Coons, Tim Kaine, Christopher Murphy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jeanne Shaheen, Richard Blumenthal, Benjamin L. Cardin, Chris Van Hollen, Catherine Cortez Masto.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 28.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kenly Kiya

Kato, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 28, Kenly Kiya Kato, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Margaret Wood Hassan, Ben Ray Luján, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Jack Reed, John W. Hickenlooper, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Baldwin, Brian Schatz, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Debbie Stabenow, Sheldon Whitehouse.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 36.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Julia E. Kobick, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 36, Julia E. Kobick, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Margaret Wood Hassan, Ben Ray Luján, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Jack Reed, John W. Hickenlooper, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Baldwin, Brian Schatz, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Debbie Stabenow, Sheldon Whitehouse.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 38.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Ramon Ernesto Reyes, Jr., of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 38, Ramon Ernesto Reyes, Jr., of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Tim Kaine, Margaret Wood Hassan, Ben Ray Luján, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Jack Reed, John W. Hickenlooper, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tammy Baldwin, Brian Schatz, Christopher Murphy, Tina Smith, Debbie Stabenow, Sheldon Whitehouse.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, November 2, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and that the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN1055 AIR FORCE nomination of William D. Magee, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 27, 2023.

PN1078 AIR FORCE nominations (21) beginning REAGAN HOWARD BEATON, and ending PILAR G. WENNRICH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

PN1081 AIR FORCE nominations (35) beginning JOSEPH BENJAMIN AHLERS, and ending LAURA ASHLEY WAGNER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

PN1082 AIR FORCE nominations (12) beginning JEREMIAH L. BLACKBURN, and ending THOMAS A. WEBB, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

IN THE ARMY

PN238–3 ARMY nomination of ZARA M. SCRIBNER, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 26, 2023.

PN1087 ARMY nominations (6) beginning DONALD T. CRISWELL, and ending PETER A. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

PN1088 ARMY nominations (15) beginning JOSEPH M. BAUMANN, and ending JACOB H. YOUMANS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023

PN1089 ARMY nominations (17) beginning DAVID A. BRUNAIS, and ending JEREMIAH J. OLIGARIO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023

PN1090 ARMY nomination of Erick Leon, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

PN1091 ARMY nomination of Brian C. Satterlee, II, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

PN1092 ARMY nomination of Michael D. Norton, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

PN1093 ARMY nominations (7) beginning MICHAEL A. BRYANT, and ending STEVEN L. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

PN1094 ARMY nomination of Joshua W. Brown, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of October 19, 2023.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN1057 MARINE CORPS nomination of Christopher F. Melling, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 27, 2023.

IN THE NAVY

PN1058 NAVY nomination of T M. Alford, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 27, 2023.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

PN1059 SPACE FORCE nomination of Dustin L. White, which was received by the

Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 27, 2023.

PN1059 SPACE FORCE nominations (4) beginning JOHN S. DONELSON, and ending RYAN M. WILSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 27, 2023.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 114–255, appoints the following individuals (effective January 1, 2024) to serve as members of the Health Information Technology Advisory Committee: Zeynep Sumer King of New York; and Derek De Young of Wisconsin.

ALL-AMERICAN FLAG ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 197, S. 1973.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1973) to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken is in bold boldfaced brackets, and the part of the bill intended to be inserted is in italic.)

S. 1973

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 ''All-American Flag Act''.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT FOR AGENCIES TO BUY DOMESTICALLY MADE UNITED STATES FLAGS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR AGENCIES TO BUY DOMESTICALLY MADE UNITED STATES FLAGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 6310. Requirement for agencies to buy domestically made United States flags

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in subsections (b) through (d), funds appropriated or otherwise available to an agency may not be used for the procurement of any flag of the United States, unless such flag has been 100 percent manufactured in the United States from articles, materials, or supplies that have been grown or 100 percent produced or manufactured in the United States.

''(b) AVAILABILITY EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the extent that the head of the agency concerned determines that satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of a flag described in such subsection cannot be procured as and when needed at United States market prices.

''(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PROCUREMENTS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the following:

''(1) Procurements by vessels in foreign waters.

''(2) Procurements for resale purposes in any military commissary, military exchange, or nonappropriated fund instrumentality operated by an agency.

''(3) Procurements for amounts less than the simplified acquisition threshold.

''(d) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the requirement in subsection (a) if the President determines a waiver is necessary to comply with any trade agreement to which the United States is a party.

''(2) NOTICE OF WAIVER.—Not later than 30 days after granting a waiver under paragraph (1), the President shall publish a notice of the waiver in the Federal Register.

[''(e) MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.—

[''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each manufacturer of a flag of the United States shall maintain records related to such flags marketed by the manufacturer for a period of 5 years demonstrating that articles, materials and supplies used for the flags have been grown or 100 percent produced or manufactured in the United States.

[''(2) AVAILABILITY.—The records described in paragraph (1) shall be made available to an agency upon request, at reasonable times and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, including allowing electronic access to such records.

[''(f)**]***(e)* DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'executive agency' in section 102 of title 40.

''(2) SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION THRESHOLD.—The term 'simplified acquisition threshold' has the meaning given that term in section 134.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''6310. Requirement for agencies to buy domestically made United States flags.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 6310 of title 41, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), shall apply with respect to any contract entered into on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the committee-reported amendment be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1973), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1973

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 ''All-American Flag Act''.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT FOR AGENCIES TO BUY DOMESTICALLY MADE UNITED STATES FLAGS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR AGENCIES TO BUY DOMESTICALLY MADE UNITED STATES FLAGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 6310. Requirement for agencies to buy domestically made United States flags

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in subsections (b) through (d), funds appropriated or otherwise available to an agency may not be used for the procurement of any flag of the United States, unless such flag has been 100 percent manufactured in the United States from articles, materials, or supplies that have been grown or 100 percent produced or manufactured in the United States.

''(b) AVAILABILITY EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the extent that the head of the agency concerned determines that satisfactory quality and sufficient quantity of a flag described in such subsection cannot be procured as and when needed at United States market prices.

''(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PROCUREMENTS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the following:

''(1) Procurements by vessels in foreign waters.

''(2) Procurements for resale purposes in any military commissary, military exchange, or nonappropriated fund instrumentality operated by an agency.

''(3) Procurements for amounts less than the simplified acquisition threshold.

''(d) PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the requirement in subsection (a) if the President determines a waiver is necessary to comply with any trade agreement to which the United States is a party.

''(2) NOTICE OF WAIVER.—Not later than 30 days after granting a waiver under paragraph (1), the President shall publish a notice of the waiver in the Federal Register.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) AGENCY.—The term 'agency' has the meaning given the term 'executive agency' in section 102 of title 40.

''(2) SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION THRESHOLD.—The term 'simplified acquisition threshold' has the meaning given that term in section 134.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''6310. Requirement for agencies to buy domestically made United States flags.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 6310 of title 41, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1), shall apply with respect to any contract entered into on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

CONDEMNING RUSSIA'S UNJUST AND ARBITRARY DETENTION OF RUSSIAN OPPOSITION LEADER VLADIMIR KARA-MURZA WHO HAS STOOD UP IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY, THE RULE OF LAW, AND FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 52, S. Con. Res. 7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) condemning Russia's unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza who has stood up in defense of democracy, the rule of law, and free and fair elections in Russia.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic, and with an amendment to the preamble to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

Whereas, on April 11, 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was unjustly detained by Russian authorities for spreading supposedly ''false information'' in a speech in March 2022 to the Arizona House of Representatives;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin launched another unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion into Ukraine in contravention of the obligations freely undertaken by the Russian Federation to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine under the Budapest Memorandum of 1994, the Minsk protocols of 2014 and 2015, and international law;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza has used his voice and platform to join more than 15,000 citizens of the Russian Federation in peacefully protesting the war against Ukraine and millions more who silently oppose the war;

Whereas, on March 5, 2022, Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing the distribution of truthful statements about the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and mandating up to 15 years in prison for such offenses;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza, in his March 15, 2022, speech presented a defiant condemnation of Vladimir Putin's policies and leadership outlining his corruption and malign intentions, and condemning the illegal war of aggression Putin has unleashed against Ukraine;

Whereas, prior to his arrest in April 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was poisoned twice by agents of the Russian government and the Russian Federation in 2015 and 2017 with a military-grade agent banned internationally, likely in retaliation for his defiant stance in support of rule of law and democracy in Russia;

Whereas, despite having survived two assassination attempts and the subsequent side effects of these poisonings, Mr. Kara-Murza regularly returned to Russia to advocate for democratic representation in Russia;

Whereas independent investigations conducted by Bellingcat, the Insider, and Der Spiegel found that the same unit of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation responsible for poisoning Mr. Kara-Murza was also responsible for poisoning Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny and activists Timur Kuashev, Ruslan Magomedragimov, and Nikita Isayev;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza has consistently advocated for democracy in Russia and insisted that democracy in Russia must be advanced by Russians for all those living in Russia;

Whereas, on May 26, 2022, the United States Senate unanimously agreed to Senate Resolution 632 (117th Congress) calling for the immediate release of Mr. Kara-Murza, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine;

Whereas, on July 27, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza for his engagements with Free Russia Foundation and Open Russia, both of which are nongovernmental organizations targeted by the law of the Russian Federation on undesirable organizations;

Whereas, in August 2022, new charges were brought against Mr. Kara-Murza for ''carrying out the activities'' of an ''undesirable foreign organization'' and his arrest was extended for his work as a leading member of Russian civil society;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was further charged unjustly with ''high treason'' due to his public condemnations of the Kremlin's military aggression on Ukraine and domestic repressions;

Whereas, on April 17, 2023, Mr. Kara-Murza was sentenced to 25 years in prison, one of the highest sentences given to any Russian opposition figure;

Whereas, since Mr. Kara-Murza's arrest, the state of his health has deteriorated and in addition to losing over 45 pounds, he was diagnosed with polyneuropathy, a condition that under Russian law, should preclude him from incarceration;

Whereas, as a result of his diagnosis, he has lost feeling in both his feet and has experienced symptoms similar to those he experienced following his 2015 poisoning due to peripheral nerve damage;

Whereas section 5599F of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) condemned Mr. Kara-Murza's unjust detention, expressed solidarity with Mr. Kara-Murza, his family, and all individuals imprisoned in Russia for their beliefs, and urged the United States and other ally governments to work to secure the release of Mr. Kara-Murza and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposition to Vladimir Putin's regime and his illegal war in Ukraine;

Whereas, in April 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was presented the McCain Institute's Courage and Leadership Award for his unwavering commitment to fundamental values and his acts of selfless courage which have inspired the world;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was awarded the Vaclav Havel Prize honoring outstanding civil society action in defense of human rights;

Whereas the late Senator John McCain said Mr. Kara-Murza ''is a brave, outspoken, and relentless advocate for freedom and democracy in Russia'' and introduced Mr. Kara-Murza as ''a personal hero whose courage, selflessness and idealism I find awe-inspiring'';

Whereas, in March 2023, the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State imposed Global Magnitsky and other targeted sanctions on six Russians involved in Mr. Kara-Murza's ongoing arbitrary detention, recognized his role as ''a major advocate for the adoption of Magnitsky-style sanctions authorities by the United States, Canada, European Union, and United Kingdom to target human rights abusers and corrupt actors in Russia,'' and called for his immediate release;

Whereas, in April 2023, 81 Members of Congress sent a letter to Secretary of State Anthony Blinken urging that Mr. Kara-Murza be designated under the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741 et seq.) as ''unlawfully and wrongfully detained''; and

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza remains a political prisoner and a victim of Vladimir Putin's authoritarian state: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

That Congress—

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian democratic opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza;

(2) calls on the Russian Federation to immediately release Mr. Kara-Murza and all other Russian opposition leaders, including Alexei Navalny, who are detained as a result of their opposition to the Putin regime;

(3) calls on all Russian citizens to outright condemn Russia's illegal and unjust invasion of Ukraine in the spirit of Mr. Kara-Murza's defiant stance in front of the Arizona House of Representatives in March 2022;

(4) expresses solidarity with and calls for the release of all political prisoners in Russia and Belarus, as well as Ukrainian citizens illegally held as prisoners by Putin's regime in violation of the rule of law as a result of their support for liberal democratic values; and

(5) calls on the President of the United States and leaders from across the free world to work tirelessly for the release of political prisoners in Russia and increase support for those advocating for democracy in Russia, as well as independent media and civil society which Mr. Kara-Murza has worked to further.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the concurrent resolution be withdrawn; that the Cardin substitute amendment at the desk to the concurrent resolution be agreed to; that the concurrent resolution, as amended, be agreed to; that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the preamble be withdrawn; that the Cardin substitute amendment at the desk to the preamble be agreed to; that the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or to debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 1359) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: That Congress—

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian democratic opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza;

(2) calls on the Russian Federation to immediately release Mr. Kara-Murza and all other Russian opposition leaders, including Alexei Navalny, who are detained as a result of their opposition to the Putin regime;

(3) expresses solidarity with and calls for the release of all political prisoners in Russia and Belarus, as well as Ukrainian citizens illegally held as prisoners by Putin's regime in violation of the rule of law as a result of their support for liberal democratic values; and

(4) calls on the President of the United States and leaders from across the free world to work tirelessly for the release of political prisoners in Russia.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7), as amended, was agreed to.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to the preamble was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 1360) to the preamble, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble.)

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, on April 11, 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was unjustly detained by Russian authorities for spreading supposedly ''false information'' in a speech in March 2022 to the Arizona House of Representatives;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin launched another unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion into Ukraine in

contravention of the obligations freely undertaken by the Russian Federation to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine under the Budapest Memorandum of 1994, the Minsk protocols of 2014 and 2015, and international law;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza has used his voice and platform to join more than 15,000 citizens of the Russian Federation in peacefully protesting the war against Ukraine and millions more who silently oppose the war;

Whereas, on March 5, 2022, Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing the distribution of truthful statements about the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and mandating up to 15 years in prison for such offenses;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza, in his March 15, 2022, speech presented a defiant condemnation of Vladimir Putin's policies and leadership outlining his corruption and malign intentions, and condemning the illegal war of aggression Putin has unleashed against Ukraine;

Whereas, prior to his arrest in April 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was poisoned twice by agents of the Russian government and the Russian Federation in 2015 and 2017 with a military-grade agent banned internationally, likely in retaliation for his defiant stance in support of rule of law and democracy in Russia;

Whereas, despite having survived two assassination attempts and the subsequent side effects of these poisonings, Mr. Kara-Murza regularly returned to Russia to advocate for democratic representation in Russia;

Whereas independent investigations conducted by Bellingcat, the Insider, and Der Spiegel found that the same unit of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation responsible for poisoning Mr. Kara-Murza was also responsible for poisoning Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny and activists Timur Kuashev, Ruslan Magomedragimov, and Nikita Isayev;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza has consistently advocated for democracy in Russia and insisted that democracy in Russia must be advanced by Russians for all those living in Russia;

Whereas, on May 26, 2022, the United States Senate unanimously agreed to Senate Resolution 632 (117th Congress) calling for the immediate release of Mr. Kara-Murza, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine;

Whereas, on July 27, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza for his engagements with Free Russia Foundation and Open Russia, both of which are nongovernmental organizations targeted by the law of the Russian Federation on undesirable organizations;

Whereas, in August 2022, new charges were brought against Mr. Kara-Murza for ''carrying out the activities'' of an ''undesirable foreign organization'' and his arrest was extended for his work as a leading member of Russian civil society;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was further charged unjustly with ''high treason'' due to his public condemnations of the Kremlin's military aggression on Ukraine and domestic repressions;

Whereas, on April 17, 2023, Mr. Kara-Murza was sentenced to 25 years in prison, one of the highest sentences given to any Russian opposition figure;

Whereas, since Mr. Kara-Murza's arrest, the state of his health has deteriorated and in addition to losing over 45 pounds, he was diagnosed with polyneuropathy, a condition that under Russian law, should preclude him from incarceration;

Whereas, as a result of his diagnosis, he has lost feeling in both his feet and has experienced symptoms similar to those he experienced following his 2015 poisoning due to peripheral nerve damage;

Whereas section 5599F of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) condemned Mr. Kara-Murza's unjust detention, expressed solidarity with Mr. Kara-Murza, his family, and all individuals imprisoned in Russia for their beliefs, and urged the United States and other ally governments to work to secure the release of Mr. Kara-Murza and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposition to Vladimir Putin's regime and his illegal war in Ukraine;

Whereas, in April 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was presented the McCain Institute's Courage and Leadership Award for his unwavering commitment to fundamental values and his acts of selfless courage which have inspired the world;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was awarded the Vaclav Havel Prize honoring outstanding civil society action in defense of human rights;

Whereas the late Senator John McCain said Mr. Kara-Murza ''is a brave, outspoken, and relentless advocate for freedom and democracy in Russia'' and introduced Mr. Kara-Murza as ''a personal hero whose courage, selflessness and idealism I find awe-inspiring'';

Whereas, in April 2023, 81 Members of Congress sent a letter to Secretary of State Anthony Blinken urging that Mr. Kara-Murza be designated under the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741 et seq.) as ''unlawfully and wrongfully detained''; and

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza remains a political prisoner and a victim of Vladimir Putin's authoritarian state: Now, therefore, be it

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 7

Whereas, on April 11, 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was unjustly detained by Russian authorities for spreading supposedly ''false information'' in a speech in March 2022 to the Arizona House of Representatives;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin launched another unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion into Ukraine in contravention of the obligations freely undertaken by the Russian Federation to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine under the Budapest Memorandum of 1994, the Minsk protocols of 2014 and 2015, and international law;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza has used his voice and platform to join more than 15,000 citizens of the Russian Federation in peacefully protesting the war against Ukraine and millions more who silently oppose the war;

Whereas, on March 5, 2022, Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing the distribution of truthful statements about the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and mandating up to 15 years in prison for such offenses;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza, in his March 15, 2022, speech presented a defiant condemnation of Vladimir Putin's policies and leadership outlining his corruption and malign intentions, and condemning the illegal war of aggression Putin has unleashed against Ukraine;

Whereas, prior to his arrest in April 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was poisoned twice by agents of the Russian government and the Russian Federation in 2015 and 2017 with a military-grade agent banned internationally, likely in retaliation for his defiant stance in support of rule of law and democracy in Russia;

Whereas, despite having survived two assassination attempts and the subsequent side effects of these poisonings, Mr. Kara-Murza regularly returned to Russia to advocate for democratic representation in Russia;

Whereas independent investigations conducted by Bellingcat, the Insider, and Der Spiegel found that the same unit of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation responsible for poisoning Mr. Kara-Murza was also responsible for poisoning Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny and activists Timur Kuashev, Ruslan Magomedragimov, and Nikita Isayev;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza has consistently advocated for democracy in Russia and insisted that democracy in Russia must be advanced by Russians for all those living in Russia;

Whereas, on May 26, 2022, the United States Senate unanimously agreed to Senate Resolution 632 (117th Congress) calling for the immediate release of Mr. Kara-Murza, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine;

Whereas, on July 27, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza for his engagements with Free Russia Foundation and Open Russia, both of which are nongovernmental organizations targeted by the law of the Russian Federation on undesirable organizations;

Whereas, in August 2022, new charges were brought against Mr. Kara-Murza for ''carrying out the activities'' of an ''undesirable foreign organization'' and his arrest was extended for his work as a leading member of Russian civil society;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was further charged unjustly with ''high treason'' due to his public condemnations of the Kremlin's military aggression on Ukraine and domestic repressions;

Whereas, on April 17, 2023, Mr. Kara-Murza was sentenced to 25 years in prison, one of the highest sentences given to any Russian opposition figure;

Whereas, since Mr. Kara-Murza's arrest, the state of his health has deteriorated and in addition to losing over 45 pounds, he was diagnosed with polyneuropathy, a condition that under Russian law, should preclude him from incarceration;

Whereas, as a result of his diagnosis, he has lost feeling in both his feet and has experienced symptoms similar to those he experienced following his 2015 poisoning due to peripheral nerve damage;

Whereas section 5599F of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) condemned Mr. Kara-Murza's unjust detention, expressed solidarity with Mr. Kara-Murza, his family, and all individuals imprisoned in Russia for their beliefs, and urged the United States and other ally governments to work to secure the release of Mr. Kara-Murza and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposition to Vladimir Putin's regime and his illegal war in Ukraine;

Whereas, in April 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was presented the McCain Institute's Courage and Leadership Award for his unwavering commitment to fundamental values and his acts of selfless courage which have inspired the world;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was awarded the Vaclav Havel Prize honoring outstanding civil society action in defense of human rights;

Whereas the late Senator John McCain said Mr. Kara-Murza ''is a brave, outspoken, and relentless advocate for freedom and democracy in Russia'' and introduced Mr. Kara-Murza as ''a personal hero whose courage, selflessness and idealism I find awe-inspiring'';

Whereas, in April 2023, 81 Members of Congress sent a letter to Secretary of State Anthony Blinken urging that Mr. Kara-Murza be designated under the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741 et seq.) as ''unlawfully and wrongfully detained''; and

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza remains a political prisoner and a victim of Vladimir Putin's authoritarian state: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian democratic opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza;

(2) calls on the Russian Federation to immediately release Mr. Kara-Murza and all other Russian opposition leaders, including Alexei Navalny, who are detained as a result of their opposition to the Putin regime;

(3) expresses solidarity with and calls for the release of all political prisoners in Russia and Belarus, as well as Ukrainian citizens illegally held as prisoners by Putin's regime in violation of the rule of law as a result of their support for liberal democratic values; and

(4) calls on the President of the United States and leaders from across the free world to work tirelessly for the release of political prisoners in Russia.

VETERAN IMPROVEMENT COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE ACT OF 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 656 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 656) to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the rules for approval by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of commercial driver education programs for purposes of veterans educational assistance, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 656) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 656

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 ''Veteran Improvement Commercial Driver License Act of 2023''.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF RULES FOR APPROVAL OF COMMERCIAL DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR PURPOSES OF VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3680A(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as subparagraphs (A) though (C), respectively;

(2) in the matter before subparagraph (A), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by inserting ''(1)'' before ''The Secretary'';

(3) in paragraph (1)(B), as redesignated by paragraph (1), by inserting ''except as provided in paragraph (2),'' before ''the course''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph (2):

''(2)(A) Subject to this paragraph, a commercial driver education program is exempt from paragraph (1)(B) for a branch of an educational institution if the commercial driver education program offered at the branch by the educational institution—

''(i) is appropriately licensed; and

''(ii) uses the same curriculum as a commercial driver education program offered by the educational institution at another location that is approved for purposes of this chapter by a State approving agency or the Secretary when acting in the role of a State approving agency.

''(B)(i) In order for a commercial driver education program of an educational institution offered at a branch described in paragraph (1)(B) to be exempt under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the educational institution shall submit to the Secretary each year that paragraph (1)(B) would otherwise apply a report that demonstrates that the curriculum at the new branch is the same as the curriculum at the primary location.

''(ii) Reporting under clause (i) shall be submitted in accordance with such requirements as the Secretary shall establish in consultation with the State approving agencies.

''(C)(i) The Secretary may withhold an exemption under subparagraph (A) for any educational institution or branch of an educational institution as the Secretary considers appropriate.

''(ii) In making any determination under clause (i), the Secretary may consult with the Secretary of Transportation on the performance of a provider of a commercial driver program, including the status of the provider within the Training Provider Registry of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration when appropriate.''.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish requirements under section 3680A(e)(2)(B)(ii) of such title, as added by subsection (a).

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to commercial driver education programs on and after the date that is 180 days after the date on which the Secretary establishes the requirements under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

WOUNDED WARRIOR ACCESS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1226 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1226) to amend title 38, United States Code, to allow for the electronic request of certain records, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1226) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ENSURING THE SECURITY OF OFFICE SPACE RENTED BY SENATORS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3222, introduced earlier today by Senator KLOBUCHAR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3222) to ensure the security of office space rented by Senators, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask that the bill be considered read three times and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3222) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 3222

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

SECTION 1. SECURITY OF OFFICE SPACE RENTED BY SENATORS.

Section 3 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1975 (2 U.S.C. 6317) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (12) as subparagraphs (A) through (L), respectively;

(B) by striking ''The aggregate'' and inserting ''(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the aggregate''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) The aggregate square feet of office space for purposes of paragraph (1) shall not include any portion of the office space used for security or safety enhancements that are—

''(A) of a kind authorized by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, which shall include an information technology security closet and a secure lobby or reception area; and

''(B) approved by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking ''The maximum'' and inserting ''(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the maximum''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) The portion of the cost of a rental described in subparagraph (A) that is attributable to building security and safety measures shall not be included in determining the annual rate paid for the rental for purposes of subparagraph (A) if—

''(i) the costs are for building security and safety measures—

''(I) of a kind authorized by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, which shall include guard services, access control, and facility monitoring; and

''(II) approved by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate; and

''(ii) such costs are itemized separately in a manner approved by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.''.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 340

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 340) to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for terrorist organizations, including Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard. The bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions, introduced earlier today: S. Res. 447, S. Res. 448, and S. Res. 449.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the resolutions en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the resolutions en bloc.

The resolutions were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the preambles be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preambles were agreed to en bloc.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

DEBBIE SMITH ACT OF 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 499 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 499) to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Cornyn amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1361) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

Strike section 2 and insert the following:

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 2(j) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701(j)) is amended by striking ''through 2024'' and inserting ''through 2029''.

SEC. 3. AUDITS TO PROTECT INTEGRITY OF GRANT AWARDS.

Section 2(c)(4) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701(c)(4)) is amended by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2029''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill, as amended?

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill, as amended, pass?

The bill (S. 499), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 499

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 ''Debbie Smith Act of 2023''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 2(j) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701(j)) is amended by striking ''through 2024'' and inserting ''through 2029''.

SEC. 3. AUDITS TO PROTECT INTEGRITY OF GRANT AWARDS.

Section 2(c)(4) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701(c)(4)) is amended by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2029''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I, finally, ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

TRIBUTE TO SHERRI A. BERGER

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. President, today I have the honor of celebrating the exceptional contributions of Ms. Sherri A. Berger as she departs the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Throughout her distinguished career, Ms. Berger has been a tireless champion of public health and a catalyst for positive change.

From her early days as an epidemiologist to her current role as senior counselor, Ms. Berger has been devoted to the mission of the CDC. This includes her leadership in establishing the Center for Forecasting and Outbreak Analytics, which harnessed the power of data, expert modeling, and high-quality communication to meet the needs of public health decision-makers.

I celebrate Ms. Berger's dedication to public service, and I congratulate her on an extraordinary tenure at the CDC.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BENSON ''BUZZ'' ROBERTS

• Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear constituent, Benson ''Buzz'' Roberts, in recognition of his imminent retirement as president and chief executive officer of the National Association of Affordable Housing Lenders—NAAHL—and his 45 years of dedicated service in the affordable housing and community development field.

Throughout his career, Buzz has been an influential voice on housing and community development policy and practices. He has been among the most important leaders in helping to advance key legislation to support the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, the New Markets Tax Credit, and more recently my Neighborhood Homes Tax Credit. As the lead Senate sponsor on legislation to expand New Markets Tax Credits and legislation to create Neighborhood Homes credits, I have personally been witness to Buzz's thoughtful leadership and relentless advocacy in support of these critical initiatives. Buzz has also been a key champion of many other key housing and community development initiatives over the years, including HOME Investment Partnerships grants, the Capital Magnet Fund, Treasury Department funding for Federal Housing Administration multifamily risk-sharing loans, and regulatory changes to the Community Reinvestment Act.

Buzz began his career as a community development organizer. He later served at a national association of nonprofit neighborhood development groups before serving for over 20 years as the senior vice president for policy and program development at the Local Initiatives Support Corporation—LISC—a leading nonprofit investor in affordable housing and community revitalization. Buzz then went on to serve as the first Director of the Office of Small Business, Community Development and Housing Policy at the U.S. Treasury Department.

In 2015, Buzz joined NAAHL as its president and CEO. NAAHL is a national association that brings together banks, Community Development Financial Institutions, and other capital providers. During his time at NAAHL, Buzz has helped further the mission of the organization, which is to expand economic opportunity through responsible private financing for affordable

housing and inclusive neighborhood revitalization. This includes ensuring that policies continue to be in place to support the critical work of NAAHL members and the millions of people in the Nation who need affordable and sustainable housing. Buzz also serves as a board member of several national and local nonprofit organizations and coalitions and has written extensively about affordable housing and neighborhood revitalization.

Buzz has spent his life advocating for affordable housing, community revitalization, and lifting families out of poverty. What a wonderful vocation for a truly special person. I know that NAAHL members, current and former colleagues, and industry friends will miss him. I ask that my fellow colleagues here in the U.S. Senate join me in thanking Buzz Roberts for his lifelong commitment to serving families and communities in need and congratulating him on his well-deserved retirement. I wish him all the best.●

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT WATSON

● Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, today I want to recognize a Kansan who will be celebrating his 100th birthday this month, a man who has served others throughout his entire lifetime: Robert Watson of Overland Park, KS.

Robert came of age during the Great Depression and went to work at a young age. His work ethic and dedication were evident early on, and at the age of 12, he earned the nickname ''Rapid Robert.'' During World War II, Robert was deployed to Germany and served as a second lieutenant in the Army. As an officer in the Army, he attended the Nuremburg Trials, but his experiences in Europe didn't end there. Robert was conveniently just the right height and weight for the Italian Olympic bobsled team, and while visiting Switzerland after the war, he trained with the team.

When he was finally back in the U.S., Robert was recruited from the Army by Southwestern Bell to help write the first manual for the home telephone in New York City. After working for Southwestern Bell, he moved back to Kansas to start a printing press company. Like so many World War II veterans, Robert's service didn't end after his time in the military. His service to others only deepened during his time in Kansas, serving as a pastor at Community Covenant Church in Lenexa for 35 years and as a church organist for 60 years. Even amidst his busy life, Robert found time to compete in the Senior Olympics in Kansas, earning a gold and silver medal in tennis and another gold in golf. In between his achievements and accomplishments, of which there are plenty, Robert also takes time to travel to nursing homes in Kansas, playing his piano to brighten the day for many seniors. His selfless service to others continues still and has blessed many people.

Members of the Greatest Generation likely didn't realize the full magnitude of their sacrifices or the history they were witnessing firsthand. They simply went about life with a work ethic second to none. This describes Robert; he went where he was needed, made an impact in the lives of others, and set a remarkable example for many.

Mr. Watson, our country is grateful for you and your service to others. You have made our Nation, the State of Kansas, and your community proud. You are a dedicated father, grandfather and great-grandfather; and your family loves you dearly. Your grandson Tom, who shares your work ethic when serving Kansans daily through my office, is proud of you too. May your special day be filled with joy as you are surrounded by family and friends. Congratulations on this incredible milestone. Happy birthday.●

RECOGNIZING THE SOUP LADIES

● Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Idaho's Ginger ''Mama'' Passarelli and the Soup Ladies, a nonprofit organization she founded to serve first responders fresh meals following Hurricane Katrina. Since 2004, the Soup Ladies have served countless meals to those responding to tragedies across the country.

From hurricanes on the East Coast, wildfires across the West, and tornadoes in the South, Ginger and the Soup Ladies provide fresh meals to first responders, police and fire departments, search and rescue teams, and military personnel. Most recently, the Soup Ladies' pink trucks and trailers traveled to the southern border, where they cooked fresh meals for Border Patrol agents working the frontlines of our illegal immigration crisis. When the Soup Ladies are not responding to national emergencies, they support emergency personnel and law enforcement agents in their local communities. They recognize the important sacrifices first responders make to selflessly serve their communities and support them as they support us.

The Soup Ladies now consist of more than 80 volunteers across the country and serve countless meals each year. All Soup Ladies are certified in crisis management because they meet first responders where they are, on the frontlines. When the Soup Ladies answer a call, they aim to feed at least 100 people on site within an hour. Their favorite recipes include soup, stroganoff, and chicken pot pie for their nutritional value and convenience. In addition to recognition by communities across the country, the Soup Ladies's honorable work has received national attention from Mike Rowe on ''Returning the Favor'' and the Today Show.

Thank you, Mama Passarelli, for your commitment to supporting the emergency personnel, search and rescue teams, military personnel, and law enforcement officials who selflessly serve and protect our citizens. You are truly ''warming the world, one bowl at a time.''●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 340. An act to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for terrorist organizations, including Hamas and the Palestine Islamic Jihad.

H.R. 3266. An act to require the Secretary of State to submit annual reports reviewing the curriculum used by the Palestinian Authority, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4364. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3266. An act to require the Secretary of State to submit annual reports reviewing the curriculum used by the Palestinian Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 4364. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 340. An act to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for terrorist organizations, including Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1564. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish, or otherwise ensure the provision of, a training program on artificial intelligence for Federal management officials and supervisors, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 118–109).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WYDEN for the Committee on Finance.

*Demetrios L. Kouzoukas, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for a term of four years.

*Demetrios L. Kouzoukas, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the

Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for a term of four years.

*Demetrios L. Kouzoukas, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for a term of four years.

*Patricia Hart Neuman, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for a term of four years.

*Patricia Hart Neuman, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for a term of four years.

*Patricia Hart Neuman, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for a term of four years.

*Marjorie A. Rollinson, of Virginia, to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 3198. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a fee on certain products imported into the United States based on the pollution intensity associated with the production of such products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DAINES:

S. 3199. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase penalties for unauthorized disclosure of taxpayer information; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 3200. A bill to reauthorize the loan repayment program for the substance use disorder treatment workforce; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3201. A bill to prohibit drilling in the Arctic Ocean; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 3202. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an alternative manner of furnishing certain health insurance coverage statements to individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 3203. A bill to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to impose certain requirements relating to the use of market indexes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 3204. A bill to amend Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to streamline and improve the employer reporting process relating to health insurance coverage and to protect dependent privacy; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 3205. A bill to require Federal agencies to use the Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology with respect to the use of artificial intelligence; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 3206. A bill to provide for a study on the accessibility of substance use disorder treatment and mental health care providers and services for farmers and ranchers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. COONS, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 3207. A bill to establish the Foundation for International Food Security to leverage private sector investments in order to improve agricultural productivity, build food systems to mitigate food shock, help alleviate poverty, reduce malnutrition, and drive economic growth in developing countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 3208. A bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. CRAMER):

S. 3209. A bill to authorize grants for crime victims to be distributed to angel families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. VANCE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 3210. 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.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CARPER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 3211. A bill to enhance our Nation's nurse and physician workforce by recapturing unused immigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 3212. 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. WYDEN:

S. 3213. A bill to establish a pilot program to address technology-related abuse in domestic violence cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3214. A bill to divert Federal funding away from supporting the presence of police in schools and toward evidence-based and trauma informed services that address the needs of marginalized students and improve academic outcomes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 3215. A bill to conduct or support further comprehensive research for the creation of a universal influenza vaccine or preventative; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 3216. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to include affordable housing incentives in certain capital investment grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 3217. A bill to amend section 431 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to clarify requirements relating to disclosure of vessel, aircraft, or vehicle manifest information; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 3218. A bill to require Federal agencies to notify States and localities whenever transporting migrants from locations within 100 miles of the United States border to their jurisdictions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 3219. A bill to protect against seasonal and pandemic influenza, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 3220. A bill to expand the tropical disease product priority review voucher program to encourage prevention and treatment of coccidioidomycosis; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TESTER, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 3221. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a special limitation on pay for wildland fire responders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR:

S. 3222. A bill to ensure the security of office space rented by Senators, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 3223. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent bulk sales of ammunition, promote recordkeeping and reporting about ammunition, end ammunition straw purchasing, and require a background check before the transfer of ammunition by certain Federal firearms licensees to non-licensees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 3224. A bill to codify Internal Revenue Service guidance relating to treatment of certain services and items for chronic conditions as meeting the preventive care deductible safe harbor for purposes of high deductible health plans in connection with health savings accounts; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 3225. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to any foreign person that the President determines engages in or has engaged in a significant transaction or transactions, or any dealings with, or has provided material support to or for a military or intelligence facility of the People's Republic of China in Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 3226. A bill to require the Secretary of Labor to establish an offshore wind career training grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S.J. Res. 48. A joint resolution to approve the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-FSM Compact, and related agreements, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, and the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-RMI Compact, and certain related agreements between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the 2023 U.S.-Palau Compact Review Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Palau, to appropriate funds to carry out the agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 445. A resolution recognizing the importance of the economic relationship between the United States and Israel and affirming that trade facilitated by the United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement is a tool to support the economy of Israel during the conflict with Hamas; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FETTERMAN:

S. Res. 446. A resolution prohibiting Senators charged with certain criminal offenses from receiving classified information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BUDD)):

S. Res. 447. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 23, 2023, as ''Beirut Veterans Remembrance Day'' to remember the tragic terrorist bombing of the Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1983; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. BUTLER (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 448. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. Res. 449. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Red Ribbon Week during the period of October 23 through October 31, 2023; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 138

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 138, a bill to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act.

S. 359

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 359, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 431

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 431, a bill to withhold United States contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and for other purposes.

S. 499

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 499, a bill to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, and for other purposes.

S. 663

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) were added as cosponsors of S. 663, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the waiting periods for disability insurance benefits and Medicare coverage for individuals with metastatic breast cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 801

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 801, a bill to address research on, and improve access to, supportive services for individuals with Long COVID.

S. 954

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 954, a bill to provide for appropriate cost-sharing for insulin products covered under private health plans, and to establish a program to support health care providers and pharmacies in providing discounted insulin products to uninsured individuals.

S. 1024

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1024, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to eligible entities to develop and implement a comprehensive program to promote student access to defibrillation in public elementary schools and secondary schools.

S. 1152

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1152, a bill to focus limited Federal resources on the most serious offenders.

S. 1251

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1251, a bill to reform sentencing laws and correctional institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 1252

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1252, a bill to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic groups residing primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct civilization and identity, and for other purposes.

S. 1269

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1269, a bill to reduce the price of insulin and provide for patient protections with respect to the cost of insulin.

S. 1300

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1300, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the late Prime Minister Golda Meir and the 75th anniversary of the United States-Israel relationship.

S. 1351

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1351, a bill to study and prevent child abuse in youth residential programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1355

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VANCE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1355, a bill to establish a program to develop antimicrobial innovations targeting the most challenging pathogens and most threatening infections, and for other purposes.

S. 1538

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1538, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants for outdoor learning spaces and to develop living schoolyards.

S. 1906

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 1906, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a time-limited provisional approval pathway, subject to specific obligations, for certain

drugs and biological products, and for other purposes.

S. 2085

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2085, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests.

S. 2501

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2501, a bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to promulgate an occupational safety and health standard to protect workers from heat-related injuries and illnesses.

S. 2757

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2757, a bill to limit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from modifying the rate of payment or reimbursement for transportation of veterans or other individuals via special modes of transportation under the laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes.

S. 2817

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2817, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employers from paying employees in the garment industry by piece rate, to require manufacturers and contractors in the garment industry to register with the Department of Labor, and for other purposes.

S. 2839

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2839, a bill to clarify the maximum hiring target for new air traffic controllers, and for other purposes.

S. 2861

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2861, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Billie Jean King, an American icon, in recognition of a remarkable life devoted to championing equal rights for all, in sports and in society.

S. 3086

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3086, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish grants for tuition-free community colleges, student success grants, and grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority-Serving Institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 3193

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3193, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to allow for the use of telehealth in substance use disorder treatment, and for other purposes.

S. 3196

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3196, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide a State option to extend Medicaid coverage for foster care children while receiving treatment from a qualified residential treatment program.

S. RES. 408

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 408, a resolution condemning Hamas for its premeditated, coordinated, and brutal terrorist attacks on Israel and demanding that Hamas immediately release all hostages and return them to safety, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 3202. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an alternative manner of furnishing certain health insurance coverage statements to individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3202

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 ''Paperwork Burden Reduction Act''.

SEC. 2. ALTERNATIVE MANNER OF FURNISHING CERTAIN HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATEMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS.

(a) REPORTING OF HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.—Section 6055(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) ALTERNATIVE MANNER OF FURNISHING STATEMENTS.—For purposes of this subsection, any person required to make a return under subsection (a) shall be treated as timely furnishing the written statement required under paragraph (1) if—

''(A) such person provides clear, conspicuous, and accessible notice (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) that any individual to whom a statement would otherwise be required to be furnished under paragraph (1) may request a copy of such statement, and

''(B) such person, on request of any such individual, furnishes a copy of such statement to such individual not later than the later of—

''(i) January 31 of the year following the calendar year for which the return under subsection (a) was required to be made, or

''(ii) 30 days after the date of such request.''.

(b) CERTAIN EMPLOYERS REQUIRED TO REPORT ON HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.—Section 6056(c) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) ALTERNATIVE MANNER OF FURNISHING STATEMENTS.—For purposes of this subsection, any person required to make a return under subsection (a) shall be treated as timely furnishing the written statement required under paragraph (1) if—

''(A) such person provides clear, conspicuous, and accessible notice (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) that any individual to whom a statement would otherwise be required to be furnished under paragraph (1) may request a copy of such statement, and

''(B) such person, on request of any such individual, furnishes a copy of such statement to such individual not later than the later of—

''(i) January 31 of the year following the calendar year for which the return under subsection (a) was required to be made, or

''(ii) 30 days after the date of such request.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to statements with respect to returns for calendar years after 2023.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CARPER, Ms. ERNST, Mr. COONS, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 3211. A bill to enhance our Nation's nurse and physician workforce by recapturing unused immigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was oredered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3211

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 ''Healthcare Workforce Resilience Act''.

SEC. 2. RECAPTURING UNUSED IMMIGRANT VISAS FOR PROFESSIONAL NURSES AND PHYSICIANS.

Section 106(d) of the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-first Century Act of 2000 (title I of Public Law 106–313; 8 U.S.C. 1153 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) RECAPTURE OF UNUSED EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANT VISAS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the number of employment-based visas made available under section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) shall be increased by the number calculated in paragraph (3).

''(2) LIMITATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Visas may only be made available under this subsection for up to 40,000 employment-based immigrants (and their family members accompanying or following to join under section 203(d) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(d))) whose immigrant worker petitions are filed not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of the Healthcare Workforce Resilience Act.

''(B) RESERVATIONS.—Of the visas authorized under subparagraph (A)—

''(i) 25,000 shall be reserved for professional nurses; and

''(ii) 15,000 shall be reserved for physicians.

''(C) EXEMPTION FROM COUNTRY CAPS.—Visas made available under this subsection—

''(i) shall not be subject to the per country numerical limitation set forth in section 202(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(2)); and

''(ii) shall be issued in order of the priority date assigned at the time the visa petition was filed.

''(D) ADDITIONAL LIMITATION.—Visas may only be made available under this subsection to a beneficiary and such beneficiary's dependents if visas are not otherwise immediately available to such individuals pursuant to the worldwide and per country allocations set forth in sections 202(a)(2) and 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(2) and 1153(b)).

''(3) NUMBER AVAILABLE.—

''(A) UNUSED VISAS.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the number calculated in this paragraph is the difference between—

''(i) the total number of employment-based visas that were made available in fiscal years 1992 through 2021; and

''(ii) the total number of such visas that were used in such fiscal years.

''(B) REDUCTION AND LIMITATION.—The number described in subparagraph (A) shall be reduced, for each fiscal year following the fiscal year during which the Healthcare Workforce Resilience Act is enacted, by the cumulative number of immigrant visas used pursuant to paragraph (1).

''(C) FAMILY MEMBERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Family members described in section 203(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(d)) who are accompanying or following to join a principal beneficiary seeking admission under this subsection shall be entitled to an unreserved visa in the same status and in the same order of consideration as such principal beneficiary.

''(ii) EXEMPT FROM SKILL-BASED NUMERICAL LIMITATION.—Visas described in clause (i)—

''(I) shall be made available from the pool of recaptured unused immigrant visas calculated under subparagraph (A); and

''(II) shall not be counted against the total number of immigrant visas reserved for professional nurses and physicians under paragraph (2).

''(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed as affecting the application of section 201(c)(3)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(c)(3)(C)).

''(4) PREMIUM PROCESSING; EXPEDITED PROCESSING.—

''(A) PREMIUM PROCESSING.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, shall provide premium processing procedures, as provided for under section 286(u) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(u)), for reviewing and acting upon petitions and applications for immigrants described in paragraph (2). Notwithstanding such section, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may not charge a premium fee for such services.

''(B) SHIPPING PETITIONS.—The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall expedite the shipping of each petition described in subparagraph (A) requiring consular processing to the Department of State immediately after—

''(i) the completed petition has been resolved; and

''(ii) the petitioner has replied to any request from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for additional evidence.

''(C) EXPEDITED PROCESSING.—The Secretary of State shall expedite the processing of applications for immigrants described in paragraph (2) after receiving a petition on behalf of such immigrants from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

''(5) LABOR ATTESTATION.—Before an immigrant visa reserved under paragraph (2)(B)(i) is issued to an alien, the petitioner shall attest, in the job offer letter presented by the alien to a consular officer during the consular interview or to the Department of Homeland Security as an application for an adjustment of status, that the hiring of the alien has not displaced and will not displace a United States worker.''.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TESTER, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 3221. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a special limitation on pay for wildland fire responders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, I rise to introduce the Wildland Firefighter Fair Pay Act to permanently increase the pay caps of some of the United States' most hard-working employees, who risk their lives to keep our communities safe and manage the land from severe wildfire.

In every State, we rely on Federal firefighters who spend weeks to months away from their families in dangerous conditions. As fire season turns into a year-round issue, firefighters must be compensated for their overtime work that grows each year.

The Wildland Firefighter Fair Pay Act would increase the overtime pay caps Federal wildland firefighters and adjust for the new proposed pay scale.

This overtime pay cap increase boost the Federal Agencies' ability to recruit Federal wildland firefighters and avoid firefighters walking off the line midincident or leaving for other opportunities.

As it stands, current United States Code limits wildland firefighters' premium pay and hurts Federal Agencies' ability to recruit and retain firefighters.

Building off the bipartisan infrastructure law, a bipartisan group of Senators and the White House are working to ensure that our wildland firefighters are compensated appropriately for their intense line of work. The "Wlldfand Firefighter Fair Pay Act" complements these efforts by ensuring that any pay bump would not be limited by a pay cap.

I would like to thank Senators STEVE DAINES, MARTIN HEINRICH, BEN RAY LUJÁN, CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, JACKY ROSEN, and JON TESTER for joining me in introducing this bill, as well as Representative ZOE LOFGREN for championing this bill in the House.

Lastly, we owe these efforts to California's Late Senator Dianne Feinstein, who had written the original bill. We must continue Senator Feinstein's legacy of supporting our firefighters and investing in wildfire mitigation efforts across the country by permanently increasing the premium pay cap.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this necessary legislation to improve pay for Federal firefighters.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 3224. A bill to codify Internal Revenue Service guidance relating to treatment of certain services and items for chronic conditions as meeting the preventive care deductible safe harbor for purposes of high deductible health plans in connection with health savings accounts; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3224

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 ''Chronic Disease Flexible Coverage Act''.

SEC. 2. SERVICES AND ITEMS FOR CHRONIC CONDITIONS TREATED AS PREVENTIVE CARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The additional preventive care services and items for chronic conditions that may be treated as preventive care for purposes of section 223(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as set forth in IRS Notice 2019–45 shall have the same force and effect as if included in the enactment of this Act.

(b) NO INFERENCE.—To the extent not inconsistent with this subsection, no inference shall be made from such subsection with respect to such other rules or guidance as the Secretary has provided, or may provide, with respect to preventive services for purposes of section 223(c)(2)(C) of such Code.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S.J. Res. 48. A joint resolution to approve the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-FSM Compact, and related agreements, between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, and the 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-RMI Compact, and certain related agreements between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the 2023 U.S.-Palau Compact Review Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Palau, to appropriate funds to carry out the agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, today, I have joined Senators MANCHIN, RISCH, CARDIN, BOOZMAN, and HIRONO in introducing the Compacts of Free Association Amendments Act of 2023. In the House of Representatives, Congressmen WESTERMAN, GRIJALVA, MCCAUL, and MEEKS are introducing identical legislation.

This legislation renews the compact agreements between the United States and the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, commonly referred to as the Freely Associated States.

This legislation will protect American interests in the Pacific and block

China's efforts to expand its influence. The Compacts of Free Association give the United States exclusive military authority over the Freely Associated States' lands and waters. This authority guarantees that our military can operate bases on the islands and deny access to any potential adversaries in the region. This is critical because Chinese aggression in the region is an ever-present danger.

China is expanding its power in the Indo-Pacific and is threatening the Freely Associated States. China is actively trying to upset the security and power dynamic in the region and threaten Taiwan. In March of this year, the outgoing President of the Federated States of Micronesia outlined Chinese attempts to undermine his country's ties to the United States through bribery and threatening public officials. China has also tried to use aggressive and coercive actions against the economies of the Republic of Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands by threatening their tourism and fishing industries.

Today's introduction is a positive step. The House Natural Resources Committee intends to mark, up this legislation in order for it be included in the National Defense Authorization Act, NDAA. The Senate has already included language in the NDAA supporting renewal of the compacts. One important issue that is not addressed in this bill is how the legislation will be paid for. The question of a spending offset needs to be addressed as the bill makes its way through the legislative process.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 445—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL AND AFFIRMING THAT TRADE FACILITATED BY THE UNITED STATES-ISRAEL FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IS A TOOL TO SUPPORT THE ECONOMY OF ISRAEL DURING THE CONFLICT WITH HAMAS

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 445

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas launched violent and deadly attacks on Israel by air, land, and sea;

Whereas the United States and Israel have a longstanding economic and security relationship;

Whereas the United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement was signed into law in June 1985 and was the first free trade agreement entered into by the United States;

Whereas, since the signing of the Agreement, total trade between the United States and Israel has grown more than sevenfold;

Whereas the United States is Israel's single largest trading partner;

Whereas the United States exported $14,200,000,000 in goods and $5,800,000,000 in services to Israel in 2022;

Whereas the United States imported $21,400,000,000 in goods and $9,200,000,000 in services from Israel in 2022;

Whereas the United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement also underpins the robust exchange of capital between the United States and Israel;

Whereas Israeli companies directly invested $10,600,000,000 in the United States during 2022, supporting more than 20,000 United States jobs; and

Whereas, following Hamas's atrocious attacks on Israel, maintaining and expanding trade and investment between the United States and Israel is paramount: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that the economic relationship between the United States and Israel is strong and has benefitted both countries and the peoples of both countries;

(2) expresses support for the people of Israel and the economy of Israel in the face of Hamas's attacks against Israel; and

(3) affirms that—

(A) the United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement set the stage for robust growth in trade and investment between the United States and Israel; and

(B) the Agreement can similarly serve as a tool for supporting the economy of Israel during the conflict with Hamas.

SENATE RESOLUTION 446—PROHIBITING SENATORS CHARGED WITH CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES FROM RECEIVING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. FETTERMAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 446

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON RECEIPT OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY SENATORS CHARGED WITH CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''covered criminal offense'' means a criminal offense under Federal law relating to—

(A) the unlawful disclosure or improper handling of classified information;

(B) acting as a foreign agent; or

(C) compromising the national security of the United States; and

(2) the term ''period a Senator is charged with a covered criminal offense'' means the period—

(A) beginning on the date on which an indictment or information is filed charging a Senator with 1 or more covered criminal offenses; and

(B) ending on the date on which, for each such covered criminal offense—

(i) the charge for the covered criminal offense is dismissed; or

(ii) the Senator is found not guilty of the covered criminal offense.

(b) PROHIBITIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), during a period a Senator is charged with a covered criminal offense—

(1) the Senator may not receive any classified information, including classified information received as a part of information provided to the personal office of the Senator, to a committee of the Senate or of Congress, or through a briefing of Senators;

(2) the Senator may not serve as a member of any committee of the Senate or of Congress;

(3) the Senator may not submit a congressionally directed spending request for any appropriation bill or other legislation;

(4) it shall not be in order to include an item of congressionally directed spending requested by the Senator in any appropriation bill or other legislation; and

(5) the Senator may not obligate official funds for any international travel.

(c) WAIVER.—Subsection (b) may be waived with respect to a Senator upon an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

SENATE RESOLUTION 447—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 23, 2023, AS ''BEIRUT VETERANS REMEMBRANCE DAY'' TO REMEMBER THE TRAGIC TERRORIST BOMBING OF THE MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, IN 1983

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BUDD)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 447

Whereas, in 1982, the United States deployed members of the Armed Forces to Lebanon as part of a multinational peacekeeping force;

Whereas, on October 23, 1983, a truck packed with explosives drove into the lobby of the Marine Corps headquarters building at Beirut International Airport in Beirut, Lebanon;

Whereas 241 members of the Armed Forces were killed in the Marine Corps headquarters bombing in Beirut, Lebanon, including 220 Marines, 18 Sailors, and 3 Soldiers;

Whereas many of the members of the Armed Forces who died in the Marine Corps headquarters bombing were from the 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment Battalion Landing Team, based out of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina;

Whereas, in the Marine Corps headquarters bombing, Marines suffered the highest loss of life in a single day for Marines since D-Day on Iwo Jima in 1945;

Whereas, on the same day as the Marine Corps headquarters bombing, a suicide bomber killed 58 French paratroopers housed in another building in Beirut, Lebanon; and

Whereas, on October 23, 2023, the United States remembers the members of the Armed Forces who were killed or injured by the terrorist attack on the Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, on October 23, 1983: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 23, 2023, as ''Beirut Veterans Remembrance Day'' for members of the Armed Forces who were killed or injured by the terrorist attack on the Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, on October 23, 1983; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to take time on October 23, 2023, to honor and recognize the memory of the brave members of the Armed Forces who served in Lebanon and should never be forgotten.

SENATE RESOLUTION 448—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. BUTLER (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms.

KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 448

Whereas, according to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey—

(1) up to 12,000,000 individuals in the United States report experiencing intimate partner violence annually, including physical violence, rape, or stalking; and

(2) approximately 1 in 5 women in the United States and up to 1 in 7 men in the United States have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetimes;

Whereas, on average, 3 women in the United States are killed each day by a current or former intimate partner, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics;

Whereas domestic violence can affect anyone, but women who are 18 to 34 years of age typically experience the highest rates of domestic violence;

Whereas survivors of domestic violence are strong, courageous, and resilient;

Whereas most female victims of intimate partner violence have been victimized by the same offender previously;

Whereas domestic violence is cited as a significant factor in homelessness among families;

Whereas millions of children are exposed to domestic violence each year;

Whereas a study has found that children who were exposed to domestic violence in their households were 15 times more likely to be physically or sexually assaulted in their lifetime than other children who were not exposed to domestic violence in their households;

Whereas victims of domestic violence experience immediate and long-term negative outcomes, including detrimental effects on mental and physical health;

Whereas research consistently shows that being abused by an intimate partner increases an individual's likelihood of substance use as well as associated harmful consequences;

Whereas victims of domestic violence may lose several days of paid work each year and may lose their jobs due to reasons stemming from domestic violence;

Whereas crisis hotlines serving domestic violence victims operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, and offer important crisis intervention services, support services, information, and referrals for victims;

Whereas staff and volunteers of domestic violence shelters and programs in the United States, in cooperation with 56 State and territorial coalitions against domestic violence, provide essential services to—

(1) thousands of adults and children each day; and

(2) 1,000,000 adults and children each year;

Whereas domestic violence programs and hotlines have seen a substantial increase in contacts since 2020, and continue to experience a surge in requests for services, with the National Domestic Violence Hotline averaging approximately 3,000 daily contacts in 2023, up from 800 to 1,200 average daily contacts before the COVID–19 pandemic;

Whereas nearly 85 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced some form of intimate partner violence in their lifetime;

Whereas respondents to a survey of domestic violence programs reported that survivors of domestic violence often face financial challenges, with 8,000,000 days of paid work lost each year due to intimate partner violence;

Whereas medical professionals have reported that survivors of domestic violence presented with more severe injuries during the pandemic;

Whereas domestic violence programs changed the way they provide services in response to the COVID–19 pandemic;

Whereas advocates for survivors of domestic violence and survivors face the same challenges with child care and facilitating online learning that others do;

Whereas, according to a 2022 survey conducted by the National Network to End Domestic Violence, 79,335 domestic violence victims were served by domestic violence shelters and programs around the United States in a single day;

Whereas some victims of domestic violence face additional challenges in accessing law enforcement and services due to conditions specific to the communities in which they live;

Whereas law enforcement officers in the United States put their lives at risk each day by responding to incidents of domestic violence, which can be among the most volatile and deadly calls;

Whereas Congress first demonstrated a significant commitment to supporting victims of domestic violence with the enactment of the landmark Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.);

Whereas Congress has remained committed to protecting survivors of all forms of domestic violence and sexual abuse by making Federal funding available to support the activities that are authorized under—

(1) the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.);

(2) the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291 et seq.); and

(3) the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021 (34 U.S.C. 10101 note; Public Law 117–27);

Whereas there is a need to continue to support programs and activities aimed at domestic violence intervention and domestic violence prevention in the United States;

Whereas domestic violence programs provide trauma-informed services to protect the safety, privacy, and confidentiality of survivors of domestic violence; and

Whereas individuals and organizations that are dedicated to preventing and ending domestic violence should be recognized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) supports the goals and ideals of ''National Domestic Violence Awareness Month'';

(B) commends domestic violence victim advocates, domestic violence victim service providers, crisis hotline staff, and first responders serving victims of domestic violence for their compassionate support of survivors of domestic violence; and

(C) recognizes the strength and courage of survivors of domestic violence; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should—

(A) continue to raise awareness of—

(i) domestic violence in the United States; and

(ii) the corresponding devastating effects of domestic violence on survivors, families, and communities; and

(B) pledge continued support for programs designed to—

(i) assist survivors of domestic violence;

(ii) hold perpetrators of domestic violence accountable; and

(iii) bring an end to domestic violence.

SENATE RESOLUTION 449—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF RED RIBBON WEEK DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 23 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 2023

Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S RES. 449

Whereas the National Family Partnership started the Red Ribbon Campaign in 1988—

(1) to educate the people of the United States and encourage participation in drug prevention activities;

(2) to preserve the memory of Enrique ''Kiki'' Camarena (referred to in this preamble as ''Special Agent Camarena''), a special agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration who—

(A) served the Drug Enforcement Administration for 11 years; and

(B) was murdered in the line of duty in 1985, while engaged in the battle against illicit drugs;

(3) to commemorate the service of Special Agent Camarena to the Drug Enforcement Administration and the people of the United States; and

(4) to further the cause for which Special Agent Camarena gave his life;

Whereas the Red Ribbon Campaign is the longest-standing drug use prevention program in the United States, bringing drug awareness to millions of people in the United States each year;

Whereas Red Ribbon Week is celebrated every year during the period of October 23 through October 31 by—

(1) State Governors and attorneys general;

(2) the National Family Partnership;

(3) parent-teacher associations;

(4) Boys and Girls Clubs of America;

(5) the Young Marines;

(6) the Drug Enforcement Administration; and

(7) hundreds of other organizations throughout the United States;2

Whereas the objective of Red Ribbon Week is to promote the creation of drug-free communities through drug use prevention efforts, education programs, parental involvement, and community-wide support through specific actions such as lighting up buildings and landmarks, and activities that engage the public;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, drug overdoses are the leading cause of death in people in the United States between the ages of 18 to 45, outnumbering deaths by firearms, motor vehicle crashes, suicide, or homicide;

Whereas nearly 110,000 people died from drug overdoses in the United States in 2022;

Whereas reducing the demand for illicit controlled substances would—

(1) curtail lethal addictions and overdoses; and

(2) reduce the violence associated with drug trafficking;

Whereas, although public awareness of illicit drug use is increasing, emerging drug threats and growing epidemics continue to demand attention;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration hosts a National Take Back Day twice a year, on the last Saturdays of October and April, for the public to safely dispose of unused or expired prescription drugs that can lead to accidental poisoning, overdose, or misuse;

Whereas the National Family Partnership hosts Lock Your Meds, a multi-media campaign and program to encourage individuals, businesses, and communities to dispose of

drugs appropriately and to reduce the demand for drugs;

Whereas Lock Your Meds is statewide in Idaho, North Carolina, and throughout the southeastern United States;

Whereas synthetic opioids such as fentanyl and the analogues of fentanyl devastated communities and families at an unprecedented rate, claiming more than 70,000 lives in 2022;

Whereas the presence of fentanyl and the analogues of fentanyl pose hazards to police officers and law enforcement agents;

Whereas 6 out of 10 fake prescription pills containing fentanyl tested at Drug Enforcement Administration laboratories contain a potentially deadly dose of fentanyl;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration has created a special exhibit entitled ''The Faces of Fentanyl'' to commemorate the lives lost from fentanyl poisoning, and has received over 5,000 photos as of the date of enactment of this resolution;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration seized more than 59,600,000 fentanyl-laced, fake prescription pills and more than 13,000 pounds of fentanyl powder in 2022;

Whereas, nearly 6,000 people in the United States died from a drug overdose involving heroin in 2022, a rate of nearly 2 deaths for every 100,000 people in the United States;

Whereas, from 2021 to 2022, drug overdose deaths involving cocaine increased by nearly 13 percent, with almost 28,000 people in the United States dying from such an overdose in 2022;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2,500,000 people in the United States aged 12 or older reported having used methamphetamine in 2020;

Whereas psychostimulants with abuse potential, such as methamphetamine, were involved in 1.2 times as many drug overdose deaths as cocaine; and

Whereas parents, young people, schools, businesses, law enforcement agencies, religious institutions and faith-based organizations, service organizations, senior citizens, medical and military personnel, sports teams, and individuals throughout the United States will demonstrate their commitment to healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles by wearing and displaying red ribbons during the week-long celebration of Red Ribbon Week; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Red Ribbon Week during the period of October 23 through October 31, 2023;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to wear and display red ribbons during Red Ribbon Week to symbolize their commitment to healthy, drug-free lifestyles;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to light up buildings and landmarks to send a drug-free message;

(4) encourages children, teens, and other individuals to choose to live drug-free lives; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to promote the creation of drug-free communities; and

(B) to participate in drug use prevention activities to show support for healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1359. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 7, condemning Russia's unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza who has stood up in defense of democracy, the rule of law, and free and fair elections in Russia.

SA 1360. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 7, supra.

SA 1361. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 499, to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1359. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 7, condemning Russia's unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza who has stood up in defense of democracy, the rule of law, and free and fair elections in Russia; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: That Congress—

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian democratic opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza;

(2) calls on the Russian Federation to immediately release Mr. Kara-Murza and all other Russian opposition leaders, including Alexei Navalny, who are detained as a result of their opposition to the Putin regime;

(3) expresses solidarity with and calls for the release of all political prisoners in Russia and Belarus, as well as Ukrainian citizens illegally held as prisoners by Putin's regime in violation of the rule of law as a result of their support for liberal democratic values; and

(4) calls on the President of the United States and leaders from across the free world to work tirelessly for the release of political prisoners in Russia.

SA 1360. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 7, condemning Russia's unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza who has stood up in defense of democracy, the rule of law, and free and fair elections in Russia; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, on April 11, 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was unjustly detained by Russian authorities for spreading supposedly ''false information'' in a speech in March 2022 to the Arizona House of Representatives;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin launched another unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion into Ukraine in contravention of the obligations freely undertaken by the Russian Federation to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine under the Budapest Memorandum of 1994, the Minsk protocols of 2014 and 2015, and international law;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza has used his voice and platform to join more than 15,000 citizens of the Russian Federation in peacefully protesting the war against Ukraine and millions more who silently oppose the war;

Whereas, on March 5, 2022, Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing the distribution of truthful statements about the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and mandating up to 15 years in prison for such offenses;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza, in his March 15, 2022, speech presented a defiant condemnation of Vladimir Putin's policies and leadership outlining his corruption and malign intentions, and condemning the illegal war of aggression Putin has unleashed against Ukraine;

Whereas, prior to his arrest in April 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was poisoned twice by agents of the Russian government and the Russian Federation in 2015 and 2017 with a military-grade agent banned internationally, likely in retaliation for his defiant stance in support of rule of law and democracy in Russia;

Whereas, despite having survived two assassination attempts and the subsequent side effects of these poisonings, Mr. Kara-Murza regularly returned to Russia to advocate for democratic representation in Russia;

Whereas independent investigations conducted by Bellingcat, the Insider, and Der Spiegel found that the same unit of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation responsible for poisoning Mr. Kara-Murza was also responsible for poisoning Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny and activists Timur Kuashev, Ruslan Magomedragimov, and Nikita Isayev;

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza has consistently advocated for democracy in Russia and insisted that democracy in Russia must be advanced by Russians for all those living in Russia;

Whereas, on May 26, 2022, the United States Senate unanimously agreed to Senate Resolution 632 (117th Congress) calling for the immediate release of Mr. Kara-Murza, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine;

Whereas, on July 27, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza for his engagements with Free Russia Foundation and Open Russia, both of which are nongovernmental organizations targeted by the law of the Russian Federation on undesirable organizations;

Whereas, in August 2022, new charges were brought against Mr. Kara-Murza for ''carrying out the activities'' of an ''undesirable foreign organization'' and his arrest was extended for his work as a leading member of Russian civil society;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was further charged unjustly with ''high treason'' due to his public condemnations of the Kremlin's military aggression on Ukraine and domestic repressions;

Whereas, on April 17, 2023, Mr. Kara-Murza was sentenced to 25 years in prison, one of the highest sentences given to any Russian opposition figure;

Whereas, since Mr. Kara-Murza's arrest, the state of his health has deteriorated and in addition to losing over 45 pounds, he was diagnosed with polyneuropathy, a condition that under Russian law, should preclude him from incarceration;

Whereas, as a result of his diagnosis, he has lost feeling in both his feet and has experienced symptoms similar to those he experienced following his 2015 poisoning due to peripheral nerve damage;

Whereas section 5599F of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) condemned Mr. Kara-Murza's unjust detention, expressed solidarity with Mr. Kara-Murza, his family, and all individuals imprisoned in Russia for their beliefs, and urged the United States and other ally governments to work to secure the release of Mr. Kara-Murza and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposition to Vladimir Putin's regime and his illegal war in Ukraine;

Whereas, in April 2022, Vladimir Kara-Murza was presented the McCain Institute's

Courage and Leadership Award for his unwavering commitment to fundamental values and his acts of selfless courage which have inspired the world;

Whereas, in October 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza was awarded the Vaclav Havel Prize honoring outstanding civil society action in defense of human rights;

Whereas the late Senator John McCain said Mr. Kara-Murza ''is a brave, outspoken, and relentless advocate for freedom and democracy in Russia'' and introduced Mr. Kara-Murza as ''a personal hero whose courage, selflessness and idealism I find awe-inspiring'';

Whereas, in April 2023, 81 Members of Congress sent a letter to Secretary of State Anthony Blinken urging that Mr. Kara-Murza be designated under the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741 et seq.) as ''unlawfully and wrongfully detained''; and

Whereas Mr. Kara-Murza remains a political prisoner and a victim of Vladimir Putin's authoritarian state: Now, therefore, be it

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SA 1361. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 499, to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 2 and insert the following:

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 2(j) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701(j)) is amended by striking ''through 2024'' and inserting ''through 2029''.

SEC. 3. AUDITS TO PROTECT INTEGRITY OF GRANT AWARDS.

Section 2(c)(4) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (34 U.S.C. 40701(c)(4)) is amended by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2029''.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have six requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING. AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 2, 2023, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, November 2, 2023, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, November 6; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Bertagnolli nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 3 P.M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:59 p.m., adjourned until Monday, November 6, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 2, 2023:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 9033:

To be general

GEN. DAVID W. ALLVIN

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8044:

To be general

LT. GEN. CHRISTOPHER J. MAHONEY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 8033:

To be admiral

ADM. LISA M. FRANCHETTI

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF WILLIAM D. MAGEE, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH REAGAN HOWARD BEATON AND ENDING WITH PILAR G. WENNRICH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 19, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSEPH BENJAMIN AHLERS AND ENDING WITH LAURA ASHLEY WAGNER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 19, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEREMIAH L. BLACKBURN AND ENDING WITH THOMAS A. WEBB, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 19, 2023.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATION OF ZARA M. SCRIBNER, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DONALD T. CRISWELL AND ENDING WITH PETER A. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 19, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSEPH M. BAUMANN AND ENDING WITH JACOB H. YOUMANS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 19, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID A. BRUNAIS AND ENDING WITH JEREMIAH J. OLIGARIO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 19, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ERICK LEON, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRIAN C. SATTERLEE II, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MICHAEL D. NORTON, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL A. BRYANT AND ENDING WITH STEVEN L. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON OCTOBER 19, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOSHUA W. BROWN, TO BE COLONEL.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER F. MELLING, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF T. M. ALFORD, TO BE CAPTAIN.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

SPACE FORCE NOMINATION OF DUSTIN L. WHITE, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN S. DONELSON AND ENDING WITH RYAN M. WILSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 27, 2023.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING TREVOR WADDINGTON

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, last month, I had the honor of attending Trevor Waddington's Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Trevor is a sophomore at Pennsville Memorial High School, who at the age of 15 has already made significant contributions to our South Jersey community. He is a dedicated member of Boy Scout Troop No. 7015, where he currently serves as the Senior Patrol Leader, showcasing his exemplary leadership abilities. He has earned an impressive 41 Merit Badges, which underscores his commitment to personal growth and skill development. For his Eagle Scout project, Trevor built a Gaga Ball Pit at Riverview Beach Park in Pennsville, South Jersey. This project encourages outdoor play and recreation for our local children. Trevor's dedication extends beyond scouting. He actively participates in community service, including organizing food collections for the Visiting Nurse Association and assisting with Toys for Tots during the holidays. Furthermore, Trevor excels in sports, playing football with both the Junior Varsity and Varsity Pennsville Eagles Football Team, participating in the Pennsville Varsity Wrestling Team, and representing the Pennsville Weightlifting Team as their spokesperson. Trevor's values, shaped by his experiences in Scouts and sports, make him a role model for his peers. I am so proud of his accomplishments, and I know he has a bright future ahead of him. God Bless Trevor and God Bless the United States of America.

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

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2023

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Utah, Mr. Owens. America's institutions of higher education should be welcoming learning environments for all students and faculty. I strongly denounce antisemitism: it has no place on our Nation's campuses.

That said, the resolution does not completely paint an accurate picture of what took place on some of the campuses it mentions. For example, while the resolution describes the actions taken by a Stanford instructor, it does not report that the instructor was suspended by the University. Furthermore, the resolution fails to acknowledge that the Brandeis University Student Union, as the University described in a statement designed to correct the record, "decided to strongly condemn Hamas, and it has communicated its stance to the Brandeis community, and the media more broadly." As a co-equal branch of the federal government, Congressional documents should be accurate and reflect the truth of the matters they assert. We must be especially careful when pointing out instances of antisemitism as my colleagues in the majority have reminded us before, accusations of racism (including antisemitism) are easily weaponized in our modern era.

Congress must also be vigilant to ensure that college campuses remain places where freedom of speech and thought are maintained. I know this is an important issue to my colleagues in the majority as they have convened multiple hearings on free speech on campuses.

As we denounce actions that create unsafe spaces for Jewish students on our Nation's campus, we must also recognize that while the First Amendment does not protect threats or fighting words, it does protect unpopular and abhorrent speech. It is in trying and tense political moments like this that it is easy for us to forget our truly American ideals with regard to free speech—debates on issues like this are simply outlawed in other Western democracies. I firmly believe the solution to bad speech is more speech. To that end, we should reject attempts to restrict student association or limit speech that may feel comforting but compromise the very freedoms that make America exceptional. I commend the American Civil Liberties Union for their open letter to College and University leaders asking them to reject efforts to restrict constitutionally protected speech on campuses.

The inaccuracies in the resolution, and concerns about free speech notwithstanding, we realize that instances of antisemitism on college campuses have risen precipitously in the past few weeks. And while this recent rise is attributable to events in Israel and Gaza, the fact is antisemitic acts on college campuses have been on the rise for the last six years.

As such, H. Res. 798 is a missed opportunity, to recognize that issues of racial hostility on college campuses are broader and older than the events it cites. Over six years ago, after an uptick in racial incidents on college campuses, I wrote a letter to Chairwoman Foxx requesting a hearing "to examine how institutions of higher education are meeting their responsibility under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in 'any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.'1A" In that letter, I contextualized attempts by the Trump Administration to investigate the use of race in admissions, use that had recently been affirmed in the Supreme Court case Fisher v. University of Texas-Austin (Fisher II).

While some of us may have forgotten, 2017 saw a marked increase in racially hostile events on campuses. In a 2017 report describing the uptick in racially hostile events on campus, the Anti-Defamation League

(ADL) said "White supremacists, emboldened by the 2016 elections and the current political climate, are currently engaged in an unprecedented outreach effort to attract and recruit students on American college campuses." Jonathan Greenblatt, CEO of the ADL, was quoted in that same report saying "[w]hile there have been recruitment efforts in the past, never have we seen antisemites and white supremacists so focused on outreach to students on campus." Some of the most infamous events in that year included:

the hanging of nooses with bananas in them on the campus of American University the day after the election of the school's first black student body president, Ms. Taylor Dumpson;

the racially charged murder of Richard Collins, III, a black ROTC student at Bowie State University, during a visit to the University of Maryland, College Park; and

the Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia in which white supremacists marched unmasked through the grounds of the University of Virginia, carrying torches and chanting racist and Anti-Semitic phrases such as "Jews will not replace us!" and "Blood and Soil!", direct allusions to Anti-Semitic conspiracy theories and Nazi sentiments from the 1930s. Later that weekend, counter-protestor Heather Heyer was murdered, and 35 others injured by an attacker in his car as they protested the Anti-Semitic and racist presence in Charlottesville.

My request for a hearing on this issue was ignored, and instead, I convened, in partnership with House Judiciary then-Ranking Member John Conyers, an issue forum on September 8, 2017 entitled, "Affirmative Action, Inclusion, and Racial Climate on America's Campuses." In my prepared remarks for that forum, I said:

> The presence of some students of color at some predominantly white institutions is questioned, even though those same schools afford advantages to legacy students, families of wealthy donors, and students who have benefited from high-quality education because of the inequities in the educational system. When confronted with racist behavior on campus, students are often told that the First Amendment protects such behavior.

Since that initial request in 2017, I welcome the recognition by the majority that colleges have a duty to provide healthy learning environments for all students. This is a point Democrats have made consistently in the wake of issues surrounding racial hostility and free speech on college campuses. We have done so while having to hear past and current colleagues mock students as "snowflakes" and assert the problem when it comes to free speech on campus is that students are not

being allowed to "freely express their beliefs without the fear of retribution from fellow students, faculty, and administrators." I am glad that the majority has finally woken up to the realization that free speech issues cannot be separated from demographic changes on campus, the legacy of structural racism and the recent explosion in hate speech on campus. I only wish that the majority would realize that the same protections that apply to Jewish students must be enforced for other students as well.

Under the majority's leadership in the House, we have had multiple hearings and markups where the mere existence of trans students has been questioned. Research shows that due to stigma, trans youth experience depression and suicidal ideation at disproportionate rates compared to their peers. Recent data from the CDC show that transgender youth are 10 times more likely to experience homelessness. Transgender students are also more likely to feel unsafe at school, to experience bullying and other forms of violence including being threatened with a weapon at school, and social isolation. Experiences of a hostile school climate, potentially compounded by an unstable living situation, lead to disproportionate drop out rates for these students. Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, was modeled after Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; in the same way schools have to provide safe learning environments to all students irrespective of race, they must also do so irrespective of sexual orientation or gender identity. Democrats have consistently raised this issue only for it to fall on deaf ears with our majority colleagues.

Our committee has held multiple hearings and markups where the idea of having professionals tasked with making sure our colleges and universities are diverse, equitable, and inclusive (DEI) has been ridiculed. We have attempted to explain that institutions of higher education that were not designed to serve diverse student populations are facing specific challenges related to the changing demographics of their student bodies, and having DEI personnel on hand to address these issues can help schools foster the healthy learning environment all students need. To suggest that efforts aimed at inclusion are somehow responsible for the proliferation of AntiSemitic acts on college campuses, as the sponsor of this resolution suggested in closing debate on the resolution, defies belief.

Under Title VI, institutions of higher education have a duty to provide safe learning environments for all students. What's true for Jewish students now was just as true for Black and Brown students six years ago. This resolution could recognize the universality of the charge in our civil rights laws and call for an end to hostility towards all students on campus based on race, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity, but it fails to do so, and as such is a missed opportunity.

And while some might claim that antisemitic behavior is what is on the rise now, the Federal Bureau of Investigations Director Christopher Wray in testimony to Congress just this week highlighted that events in the Middle East are resulting in increases in threats against both Jewish Americans and Muslim Americans—explicitly referencing the murder of a six-year old boy for no other reason than he was Muslim, an incident the FBI is currently investigating as a federal hate crime.

As I did in 2017, I continue to support efforts to ensure that all schools are safe and healthy learning environments for students. For that reason, I support H. Res. 798. Hate has no place on college campuses, and speech that has crossed the line into threats and hostility directed at Jewish students, or any other group of students, must be exposed and denounced. I firmly believe that colleges and universities can live up to their Title VI obligations to all students, provide forums for students to exercise their rights of free speech and free expression, and be the cauldrons of thought that produce the critical thinkers our country needs to solve the challenges of today and the future.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

SPEECH OF

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2023

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I will vote against this expulsion Resolution as a matter of House precedent and Constitutional due process. To be clear, I find Representative GEORGE SANTOS' behavior to be disgraceful, and the fact-patterns in the federal indictment against him are serious and worthy of him resigning his seat. Yet, to date, Rep. SANTOS has not been criminally convicted of the offenses cited in the Resolution. The modern House has voted to expel two Members only when they were convicted of a felony in a court of law. At this moment, the status of the case does not support expulsion under House precedent or due process.

Additionally, I served as Chair of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (now named the House Ethics Committee) from 2009 to 2011, and I respect the internal House process. This process has the authority to recommend expulsion of a Member after an appropriate bipartisan investigation. Rep. SANTOS has not yet been found guilty of offenses in the ethics probe. The Ethics Committee has stated it will release its investigatory conclusions and recommendations in two weeks.

Once either the court or official committee processes conclude, I am prepared, based on known facts, to vote to expel the Congressman.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, November 1, 2023, I accidentally voted No on H.R. 340—Hamas International Financing Prevention Act. In fact, I intended to vote Yes on the bill.

HONOR FLIGHT OF SOUTHERN OREGON

HON. CLIFF BENTZ

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Vietnam and Korean War Veterans from Oregon's Second Congressional District who, through the efforts of Honor Flight of Oregon, are visiting their memorials on the National Mall. When I meet these heroes, I am reminded of the enduring words of George S. Patton Jr., who said, "The highest obligation and privilege of citizenship is that of bearing arms for one's country." These words, Mr. Speaker, still ring true today. Those who value liberty are indebted to these heroes, for each one of them defended our freedom through acts of service, sacrifice, and bravery on behalf of our country. It is my privilege to include in the Record their names.

The Veterans on this Honor Flight from Oregon are: Joshua Alvarez, Army; Dennis Anderson, Navy; Thomas Beckley, Army; Jerry Chattier Sr, Marine Corps; Fred Conn, Marine Corps; David Cunningham, Navy; William Duncan, Army; Richard Gehrke, Navy/Marine Corps; Edward Goodman, Navy; Roger Haynes, Air Force/Army; Robert Howerton, Navy; Michael Hoffman, Navy; David Johnson, Army; Earl Kilpatrick, Air Force; Jesse Redding, Navy; Paul Lofland, Army; Robert Long, Marine Corps; Jesus Lopez, Air Force; Preton Manville II, Marine Corps; William Mathews, Army/Air Force; Lawrence Mixon Jr, Army; Charles Owen, Army; Robert Rammin, Army; Steven Rolston, Army; Loyd Thurman, Army; Jerry White, Army; and Otto J. Williman, Air Force. These heroes join over 260,000 Veterans, who since 2005, have been honored through the nationwide Honor Flight Network of volunteers. I would also like to recognize the volunteers and guardians traveling on this trip: Janet Wilkerson, and the guardians who have also served our country: Kathrine Berg, Army; Jody Williman III, Marine Corps.

Mr. Speaker, in his 1983 Memorial Day address, Ronald Reagan said, "We are forever indebted to those who have given their lives that we might be free." As a nation, we must never take for granted the liberties we enjoy today, recognizing that these freedoms have been hard-won by the honor, commitment, and sacrifice of our Veterans. Each Member in this chamber and citizen in these United States should be humbled by the courage of the brave Veterans who voluntarily underwent the dangers necessary to preserve our country. Colleagues, please join me in thanking these Veterans and the volunteers of Honor Flight of Oregon for their remarkable service and devotion to our great country.

RECOGNIZING JAMAR MACK

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to celebrate an act of exceptional sportsmanship witnessed at the Cape Atlantic Cross-Country Championships, highlighting the true

spirit of unity and compassion within our community. During the race, Cam Koryga, a starrunner from Egg Harbor Township High School encountered difficulties, stumbling and falling as he neared the finish line. In an inspiring act, Jamar Mack, a freshman on the Middle Township High School cross country team, came to his aid and guided him down the course, even though they were rival runners. Jamar's support for Cam continued throughout the race, and in a touching moment, Jamar allowed Cam to cross the finish line ahead of him. This act of sportsmanship is a shining example of the values we hold dear in our community—compassion, selflessness, and unity. It reminds us of the positive impact of sports beyond competition. It is my privilege to recognize and celebrate Jamar Mack's outstanding sportsmanship and I wish this exemplary young man all the best in his future. God Bless Jamar and God Bless the United States of America.

CELEBRATING SECOND BETHLEHEM BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Second Bethlehem Baptist Church's Centennial Celebration that commemorates the lives and accomplishments of Second Bethlehem Baptist church.

Founded in 1923, right in the heart of Savannah, this church has been committed to serving its community for a century. The influence that the Second Bethlehem Baptist church has in its community is outstanding, positively influencing over 40,000 individuals in the region, and over 100,000 worldwide.

The church has numerous outreach achievements, one being the establishment of Life Skills for Empowerment Center Inc., a non-profit organization that is working to fight against violence in Savannah.

Second Bethlehem Baptist Church also offers feeding programs, clothing closets, and various types of assistance to those in need.

I thank the Second Bethlehem Baptist Church for being a beacon of hope in our community, and congratulate them on 100 amazing years.

CONGRATULATING FRANCIS HOWELL SOFTBALL TEAM ON THEIR CLASS 5 STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Francis Howell High School on their victory in Missouri's Class 5 Softball State Championship.

The team claimed the Class 5 title for the first time and exacted a measure of revenge by beating the same team they lost to in last year's championship game. Senior Lorin Boutte led the way to an 8–0 victory by tossing a four-hit shutout and adding a grand slam for run support. The team should be commended for all their hard work throughout the past year and for bringing home the state championship to their school and community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing the Francis Howell softball team for a job well done.

HONORING THE LIFE OF WILLIAM ''BILL'' CZMYR, JR.

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and accomplishments of William ''Bill'' Czmyr, Jr., who passed peacefully at the age of ninety-one. Bill has been a longtime friend of my office and is affectionately remembered by all who knew him. Through his life, Bill has been a true patriot and model citizen, serving in the United States Navy during the Korean War and dedicating himself to veteran's advocacy back home. His presence will be sorely missed in the Eastern Connecticut community.

Born in 1932 to William and Viola Czmyr, Bill learned early on the value of volunteering and sacrifice for causes greater than oneself. Transitioning away from his work as a maintenance foreman, Bill enlisted in 1955 to serve in the Navy aboard the YAGR–1 *Guardian*. On this ship, Bill helped ensure that the airspace of the United States remained safe from enemy aircraft through its radar monitoring technology.

Shortly after his honorable discharge from the Navy in 1957, Bill continued his service to his country—this time by building the boats which keep our shores safe. He joined General Dynamics, Electric Boat in Groton and worked for an impressive 37 years as an outside machinist, retiring in 1994.

Bill did not squander his newfound time in retirement, dedicating his life to stewarding former servicemembers of all creeds. 'No' was not a word in Bill's vocabulary, and he garnered a well-earned reputation for his tenacious advocacy for veterans who needed it the most. His championing the needs of his fellow veterans starts with American Legion Post 15 in Jewett City, Connecticut. In 1993, a year before Bill's retirement, the post was forced to close. Immediately recognizing the need for a new, rejuvenated Post, Bill got to work raising money to erase the old Post's debt and repaint the headquarters from top to bottom. By 1995, Post 15 was back in working order.

Remaining active in Post 15, Bill embarked on his next big project to support former servicemembers: the rehousing of 18 homeless veterans. Bill was able to help facilitate the construction of two-room, furnished apartments in a building attached to the Post's headquarters, providing much needed access to medical care, shopping facilities, and a public library. Some of the residents of this new community were homeless for over a decade, and thanks to Bill's tireless efforts, they had a safe place under a roof to call their own.

Bill worked with my office to make this dream a reality where he helped foster a multi-level partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs and Connecticut Housing Finance Authority to secure funding for the project. For his monumental efforts, Bill was rightly named the Veteran of the Year in 2012.

Mr. Speaker, I count myself incredibly fortunate to represent constituents like Bill Czmyr. Bill's patriotism and dedication to those who sacrificed the most in defense of liberty is an example all citizens should aspire to. The hole left by his passing will not soon be filled, though the Eastern Connecticut community can take solace in the fact that his legacy lives on through the lives of the countless people he has touched. We mourn with Bill's family, including his three sons Mark, Luke, and John, his six grandchildren, and all of their respective spouses.

RECOGNIZING JORDAN WERNER

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to recognize the outstanding achievements of a remarkable young man, Jordan M. Werner. Jordan's scouting journey began in Troop 416 in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. After relocating to Pittsgrove, South Jersey in 2019, he continued his Scouting efforts as a member of Scout Crew 58. It is within this crew that he diligently fulfilled the requirements necessary to achieve the prestigious rank of Eagle Scout. His Eagle Scout project involved the transformation of a storage shed at Emanuel Lutheran Church in Elmer, South Jersey, into a Disaster Warehouse for The North American Lutheran Church. This warehouse serves as a vital resource, storing essential items required by individuals and families who find themselves facing the aftermath of a disaster. These items include health kits, school kits, blankets, flood buckets, and Bibles, providing critical support to those in dire need. Jordan's dedication to service and his selfless commitment to helping others in times of crisis exemplify the highest ideals of the Scouting movement. I congratulate him on this important milestone and wish him all the best in his future. God Bless Jordan and God Bless the United States of America.

RECOGNIZING DR. DAVID WAIN COON

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dr. David Wain Coon upon his retirement as the President and Superintendent of the College of Marin after 13 years of exceptional professional service.

Dr. Coon earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Central Washington University, Master of Education degree from Western Washington University, and Doctorate in Educational Leadership from Seattle University. He served in prominent administrative roles in colleges throughout Washington State before moving to the California Community College system. After five years as the President of Evergreen Valley College in San Jose, Dr. Coon joined the College of Marin in 2010.

Dr. Coon led the College of Marin into a new era. He fostered positive relationships with students, staff, and trustees. He oversaw two community-funded facility modernization projects with a budget of more than $515 million. Under his leadership, the college developed innovative programs including COMPASS and Summer Bridge that are models for other community colleges throughout California. He developed partnerships with Marin County's primary and secondary schools and nonprofits to strengthen pathways to higher education. Dr. Coon responded to many challenges presented by the COVID–19 pandemic with innovative solutions and calm and collaborative guidance.

Dr. Coon has a deep commitment to equity and inclusion which extends beyond his work with the College of Marin both as the co-chair of the Marin Promise Partnership and member of the Board of Directors for the San Rafael Chamber of Commerce. His accomplishments earned both the College of Marin and Evergreen Valley College prestigious accolades, including the Dr. John W. Rice Diversity & Equity Award.

Known for his thoughtfulness, integrity, collaboration and good sense of humor, Dr. Coon exemplifies what it means to be a public servant. And it is no surprise that his years of service more than double the average tenure for community college superintendents. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that you join me in expressing gratitude to Dr. Coon for his enduring commitment and invaluable contributions to the College of Marin and greater community.

RECOGNIZING EDWARD VINER, MD

HON. DONALD NORCROSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend Edward Viner, MD on his Retirement.

Dr. Edward Viner, a graduate of Harvard College, earned cum laude status before continuing his education at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. During his time at the University, he was elected to the Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Society. For two years following the completion of his residency, Dr. Viner completed a fellowship in Hematology/Oncology with his alma mater at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Edward Viner is a trailblazer and leader. Through his own personal experience as a critically ill-patient a few years prior, Dr. Edward Viner roughly 50 years ago decided to begin the first hospice program in the entire Philadelphia region. A major step toward his mission of improving end of life care throughout the nation. Through his expertise and hard work, Dr. Viner was invited to testify before the House of Representatives Select Committee on Aging only 10 years after starting the program.

Dr. Edward Viner stepped into the role of Chief of Medicine at Cooper University Hospital in 1987 and remained in the position for another twenty years. During his tenure, he led the development of an academic Department of Medicine and created Cooper's Suburban Practice Network. Under his guidance, Cooper University Hospital adopted a hospitalist system to care for patients and is recognized as the first in the Philadelphia region to do so.

Today, he is recognized for his unrelenting effort toward the creation of the Cooper Medical School of Rowan University, the 135th allopathic medical school in the United States. For his efforts, he was honorarily named the first Dean of the school in 2009. He is a board member of the New Jersey Council for the Humanities and is the recipient of several awards dating back to 1984 when he received the Philadelphia Caring Award for his work to provide hospice care to the region.

Dr. Edward Viner has been listed in Who's Who in America and has been acknowledged several times as one of the nation's best doctors. Dr. Viner received Laureateship from the American College of Physicians in 2003 before achieving Mastership within the college as well. He has been recognized with the Lifetime Achievement Award for Humanism in Medicine from the school he fought so hard to create as well as, the prestigious Strittmatter Award from the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring and commending Dr. Edward Viner of Cooper University Hospital, a practitioner dedicated to his community and who has thoroughly served his patients to the best of his ability.

CELEBRATING RITA JOSEPHINE LYNCH ON THE OCCASION OF HER NINETY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY

HON. LISA C. McCLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the birthday of Rita Josephine Lynch, who on October 27th reached the incredible milestone of her 95th birthday.

Rita Josephine was born one of seven children to Behia and James Thomas, who emigrated from Lebanon in the early 1920s to pursue the American Dream. Rita graduated from Olean High School, attended Canisius College, and is a proud graduate of Mercy School of Nursing in Buffalo, New York. Before meeting the love of her life, Thomas "Tom" Meecham Lynch, she worked at hospitals in Olean and Buffalo, New York.

Rita and Tom married in 1955 and later moved to Dunkirk, New York, where Rita worked as a nurse and Tom as a pharmacist. Rita and Tom grew their family to six children, even as Rita continued to pursue her career in nursing for local families and friends.

Throughout her life, Rita has always been a committed volunteer for many selfless causes. Rita has volunteered with the Red Cross, providing blood pressures appointments at local drugstores, she has served on the Altar Rosary Society at her local Catholic church, and the Brooks Hospital Auxiliary Board.

Rita has always helped others; from caring for her mother and mother-in-law to her youngest brother, Rev. Donald N. Thomas, after his retirement and her late husband until his passing.

Today, friends, family, and her faith continue to be focal points in her life as she stays in contact with old friends from nursing school along with her six children and their families, which includes 18 grandchildren and 22 great-grandchildren.

While at home, if she isn't watching EWTN, she is watching Fox News, TMC, or her favorite sports—football, hockey, or golf. In her free time, she loves to go for drives around the Point and Dunkirk Pier—sometimes, she looks for bargains at T.J. Maxx.

She loves to see her great grandchildren and watch them compete in baseball, football, volleyball, and dance performances every opportunity she has. Every week, when she is able, you can find her in a pew at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Fredonia, New York.

Mr. Speaker, please join me and my colleagues in celebrating the wonderful occasion of Rita Josephine Lynch's 95th birthday. I cannot wait to wish her a happy 100th.

HONORING JOSEPH ARENA, JR.

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to honor the life and remarkable contributions of a South Jersey native, who has dedicated himself to his community and the local industry, Mr. Joseph Arena, Jr. The roots of his family's business run deep in the community. In 1920, his grandfather had the vision to establish the enterprise of Arena Automotive, and it quickly became a local institution. As time passed, the torch of responsibility was passed down to the next generation. When his grandfather and uncle chose to retire, it was in 1978 that he and his father assumed the mantle of sole ownership of the business, solidifying their commitment to its enduring legacy. In 1992, he embarked on another significant journey when he married his wife, Rose. Together, they have been blessed with two sons, Andrew and Nicholas, who have undoubtedly inherited his values and sense of community. Throughout his entire adult career, he has remained steadfastly dedicated to Arena Automotive. This unwavering commitment has not only enriched the local industry in South Jersey but has also fostered deep connections within the community. Mr. Arena's contributions to the community of Hammonton were so outstanding that he was honored by the New Jersey Sons of Italy at this year's Christopher Columbus celebration. His remarkable dedication and commitment have made him a pillar of the local industry, earning him the respect and admiration of his peers. It is essential to acknowledge and honor individuals like him who have made a lasting impact on their community, and I thank Mr. Arena for his dedication. God Bless Joseph and God Bless the United States of America.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF ALVA GREENE

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize longtime Detroit and 12th District

resident, Alva Greene as we mourn her passing.

Born and raised in Tyler Town, Mississippi, Ms. Greene was the eldest of eight in her close-knit family. She was a proud graduate of Mississippi Valley State University, where she met the love of her life Joe Green, who she married in 1960.

Ms. Greene was drawn to a career in education. She worked as a home economics teacher in the Water Valley Mississippi Public School System and in Detroit Public Schools when she and her family moved to Detroit in 1966. Her dedication to caring for the youth of our community, combined with her love of the church made her an absolute beam of light to be around. Her work throughout her life speaks volumes to her courageous and generous character. She was a beloved educator at Detroit's Northwestern High School for more than thirty years, retiring in 2000 to spend more time traveling and enjoying time with her family, especially her granddaughters Breanna and True.

In addition to her teaching career, Ms. Greene was always involved in her church community. As an active member of Hartford Memorial Baptist Church, she dedicated her time volunteering to visit sick and hospitalized church members in need of empathy and cheer and working with the Hartford Vacation Bible School.

Alva Greene's ambitious, kindhearted, and encouraging attitude will be greatly missed. Please join me in honoring her memory.

CONGRATULATING PEST END ON BEING NOMINATED TO AMERICA'S TOP SMALL BUSINESS SUMMIT

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Pest End, a New Hampshire small business that was recently nominated to the 2023 America's Top Small Business Summit. For over 40 years Pest End has embodied our state's values of hard work and service, driven to provide quality customer service and innovative solutions. This recent recognition from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is a testament to its strong skills, impact on the local economy, and involvement in the community. The next generation of New Hampshire business leaders will look to Pest End for inspiration.

Pest End is an industry leader and a trusted community partner. Attention to detail, years of experience, and a customer-focused approach define the team at Pest End's hard work in keeping our community pest-free. Additionally, their business is intimately involved with service opportunities addressing local needs through active outreach. The Granite State is thankful for small businesses like Pest End that not only protect our homes from termites and rats, but foster relationships between neighbors and strengthen the local economy.

I look forward to seeing all that the Pest End team accomplishes in the years to come, and I am confident that they will continue to serve as a guide for other business leaders in the state. On behalf of the constituents of New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I applaud Pest End for its commitment to the values of business innovation and community compassion. I wish Pest End continued success in its future endeavors.

CELEBRATING THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE AND LEGACY OF WILLIAM GRIFFIN

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life and legacy of a trailblazing engineer for the City of Chicago, my best friend's father, Mr. William Griffin, who passed away on his 100th birthday, on October 24, 2023.

Mr. Griffin was born on October 24, 1923, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Willie Griffin and Alma Daigre. He was raised in Chicago, Illinois, growing up in the Washington Park community. Mr. Griffin attended DuSable High School, where he excelled in classical literature and mathematics while making a name for himself as a tight end on the Black Panthers football team. Upon graduating in 1943, he continued his education at Wilson Junior College to pursue engineering.

Mr. Griffin was drafted into the United States Army as an Army Private in 1943, working his way up the ranks as a Basic Instructor, Airplane Handler, and Rifleman, until he found his niche as a Heavy Machine Gunner. Serving in the 365th Infantry, 92nd Division, Mr. Griffin operated heavy weaponry and supported infantry units to break through enemy defenses. He was honorably discharged as a well-decorated officer on February 15, 1946. His military awards and recognitions include the Good Conduct Medal, the European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with 2 Bronze Battle Stars, and a World War II Victory Medal.

Mr. Griffin met his life partner, Esther Murphy, a beautiful southern belle, who moved to Chicago from Sheffield, Alabama, when she rented a room in his mother's boarding house. The couple wed on March 31, 1959, and from their union had three children.

Following his Army discharge, Mr. Griffin resumed his education at the Illinois Institute of Technology, earning his Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1951. He became a licensed Civil Engineer by 1957 and would go on to obtain his Structural Engineer license in 1964. Mr. Griffin began his trailblazing career in engineering for the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois. Mr. Griffin held numerous lead civil engineering and supervisory roles in the Bureau of Engineering, Bureau of Construction Services, and Operations Division, ultimately becoming the Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Public Works for the City of Chicago in the Harold Washington Mayoral Administration.

The engineering legacy of Mr. Griffin lives on in the infrastructure of Chicago. The inner workings of the engineering systems throughout the city have felt the impact of Mr. Griffin's creativity and dedication to his craft, which traces back to him riding the L train as a child.

From his childhood he developed a deep appreciation and curiosity for urban systems and architecture. His love for the City of Chicago is felt in every gear, beam, and buttress of the bridges and left an undeniable mark on the engineering system of one of the most visited cities in the United States.

Mr. Griffin was a community leader in the Jeffery-Yates Neighbors Community Organization. Mr. Griffin stayed active into his later years, nurturing his longtime loves such as debate, sports, classic literature, and music as a talented trumpet player.

Above all, Mr. Griffin was a committed family man. He was preceded in death by his parents and beloved wife, Esther Murphy. He is survived by their three children, Ava, Tara, and Eric; his cousin, whom he considered a brother, Elliott Daigre; his furry, four-legged family members: Ebony, Chewbacca, and Milo, as well as Kavik, Prince, Hunter, Langston, Sade, Starlight, Puffy and Friskie; and a host of cousins, dear friends, and family who we know will miss him dearly.

On a personal note, I was honored to get to know Mr. Griffin as the beloved father of my law school best friend, Tara. Mr. Griffin was one of a kind. His quick wit, robust knowledge of all things, and warm and engaging demeanor were a part of his perpetual charm that made him a true Renaissance man. Mr. Griffin excelled in everything he did—as a trailblazing engineer for the City of Chicago, a devoted husband, a self-taught handyman, and a connoisseur of classical literature, jazz, sports, and life learning. I will cherish all the wonderful memories of being in his presence. I am so grateful to Tara, Ava, and Eric for sharing their father with me. I know the legacy of Mr. Griffin will live on through the many people he impacted. We are all blessed that he lived to be 100 years old.

On behalf of a grateful Nation, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the extraordinary life and legacy of William Griffin for his contributions to the engineering profession and decades of service in transforming the City of Chicago.

ATLANTICARE'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that we celebrate AtlantiCare, an institution deeply ingrained in the fabric of the State of New Jersey, as it marks its 125th Anniversary on November 30, 2023. Sharing the same name as the city it was founded in, AtlantiCare's journey began in 1898 as Atlantic City Hospital, known for its compassionate care of its first patient, eleven-year-old Gussie John. From those humble beginnings, AtlantiCare has blossomed into a cornerstone of healthcare excellence, serving South Jersey with an unwavering commitment to exemplary service. Today, AtlantiCare stands as a testament to the resilience and adaptability required of healthcare institutions over time. With more than 6,500 dedicated employees spread across more than one hundred locations in South Jersey, AtlantiCare continues to evolve to meet the dynamic needs of its community and patients. The numerous accolades bestowed upon AtlantiCare, including designations from The Baldridge Foundation, The

Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services, the Joint Commission, and Magnet underscore the institution's commitment to maintaining the highest standards of medical care. We extend our heartfelt congratulations, paying tribute to its respected history, and acknowledging the profound impact it has had on the people of New Jersey, especially in Atlantic, Cape May, and Ocean County. God Bless AtlantiCare and God Bless the United States of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DEBBIE LESKO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 560, H. Res. 559, and YEA on Roll Call No. 561, H.R. 340.

HAMAS AND OTHER PALESTINIAN TERRORIST GROUPS INTERNATIONAL FINANCING PREVENTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2023

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, while I agree with the sense of the Resolution that the terrorist organization Hamas must be denied finances, I align myself with an earlier version of this legislation that included language providing a humanitarian exemption for the provision of agricultural products, food, medicine, medical devices, and other similar products to the civilians living in Gaza under Hamas' rule. I will vote No because the Resolution, as offered on the House Floor, is inadequate to support the grave humanitarian needs of the civilian population in Gaza.

AUTOS DRIVE AMERICA 2023 DRIVE-IN

HON. A. DREW FERGUSON IV

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the career opportunities and economic contributions international automakers operating in my home state of Georgia have made to the state and local community. Auto workers from KIA and Hyundai that build vehicles in Georgia have come to Washington, D.C., advocating for policies that enable their employers to continue investing in their communities and American operations. These hard-working men and women are sharing their stories with us—how their jobs are more important than ever as our Nation rises to meet the challenges of a 21st century economy—and how American workers employed by international automakers are driving growth and innovation.

But that leadership takes investment in American workers. Last year's economic impact report from Autos Drive America found that, nationwide, international automakers employ more than 156,000 Americans, with two-thirds of those jobs in manufacturing. In Georgia, these companies employ more than 6,000 Georgians across 30 facilities, in jobs like production, engineering, technical training, and many other career areas. In fact, 45 percent of all cars and trucks made in the United States today are built by international automakers, who have increased their U.S. production by more than 85 percent in the last 25 years alone.

Mr. Speaker, as we recognized Manufacturing Month in October, let's ensure we are doing all we can in this Chamber to enable international automakers to continue to invest in the United States and create 8,888 careers in automotive manufacturing that has changed the lives and communities of those in my state.

HONORING THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF TLC FOR KIDS SPORTS

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commend TLC for Kids Sports, upon celebrating its 15th anniversary serving the Bay Area community. This outstanding achievement is a testament to the critical work that TLC for Kids Sports has accomplished to give every child the opportunity to safely participate in youth sports.

Originally founded in 2009, TLC for Kids Sports is improving local communities and youth sports by transforming youth sports facilities in underserved neighborhoods. Its work across the Bay Area—including in Antioch, Martinez, and Richmond—helps ensure that every child, no matter where they live, can enjoy the countless benefits of team sports.

TLC for Kids Sports is active in community outreach and frequently collaborates with local businesses and neighborhood volunteers, uniting participants in working toward the common goal of building a better future for our youth. Since its founding, over 5,000 volunteers have worked with TLC for Kids Sports to support communities in need and create safe environments where children can thrive.

The fields built and restored by TLC for Kids Sports are places where our youth can learn sportsmanship, hard work, and confidence, empowering them with the knowledge and skills to build their future. TLC for Kids Sports plays a vital role in improving our communities, supporting our children, and giving youth the resources and space to grow.

On behalf of the constituents of California's Eighth Congressional District, I would like to congratulate TLC for Kids Sports upon its 15th anniversary and extend my sincere gratitude for its years of service to the Bay Area community.

COMMENDING THOMAS POULTON

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Thomas Poulton for his achievement of the rank of Eagle Scout. Thomas is a senior at Kingsway Regional High School, and he has future plans to pursue a degree in business management. Thomas's academic journey has been marked by excellence, with a particular passion for history, earning college credits through AP History classes. Outside the classroom, Thomas has been an active participant in sports, contributing to his school's cross country, winter track, and tennis teams for three years. Thomas's impressive 12–year scouting journey culminated in achieving the rank of Eagle Scout. His scouting journey is marked with countless hours of community service, numerous leadership positions, and endless outdoor adventures. For his Eagle Scout Project, he built a gaga pit for a local park, a project which he planned and executed himself from beginning to end. His scouting experience has shaped him into a fine young man, emphasizing leadership, a strong moral compass, and a dedication to positive societal influence. Thomas's achievements are a source of pride for his family and his community, and I congratulate him on everything he has accomplished. God Bless Thomas and God Bless the United States of America.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DENNIS, GARTLAND, & NIERGARTH

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate Dennis, Gartland & Niergarth of Traverse City on their 50th Anniversary. A full-service accounting firm, Dennis, Gartland, & Niergarth (DGN) are committed to serving the people of Northern Michigan and improving its communities.

On October 1, 1973, the late Thomas Gartland founded the firm with an emphasis on teamwork and a focus on client success. Sticking to these founding principles, the company quickly became Northern Michigan's largest, full-service, public accounting firm.

For the past 50 years, DGN has been committed to elevating their clients, providing extraordinary attention to detail, and hands-on service to businesses and individuals in their community. DGN has expanded to boast more than 55 professionals, 2 offices, and 12 partners who serve Northern Michigan. When DGN grew, so did the list of services they provide and today DGN is ready to help from Agribusiness to estate and retirement planning. As exemplified by the staff, DGN's community-centric values are what distinguishes them in their endeavor to serve and improve the lives of those in Northern Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Dennis, Gartland, & Niergarth on their 50th anniversary. I'd like to thank them for their

continued dedication to the people of Northern Michigan and wish them and their staff all the best in their future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOSH GOTTHEIMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I missed the following Roll Call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted: YEA on Roll Call No. 560; YEA on Roll Call No. 561; YEA on Roll Call No. 562; and NO on Roll Call No. 563.

HONORING ALFRED PONCIA

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Alfred Poncia, who passed away at the age of 83 on August 28, 2023. Al was a farmer, conservationist, and respected community leader.

Born on February 2, 1940, Al grew up on his family ranch in Marin County. He graduated from Tomales High School in 1958 and joined the Army National Guard. He later moved back home to work at his family's dairy and study at Santa Rosa Junior College. While attending college, he met Cathie Brandeburg; they married in 1964 and settled down on the Poncia family farm in West Marin.

While working on his farm, Al also took on leadership roles in both the county and state farm bureaus. He served 18 years on the Marin County Farm Bureau's board of directors, including three years as board president. For decades, Al has been both a formal and informal leader in the local agriculturist community, notably leading efforts to protect open space and family farms in Marin County during successive attempts to develop rural West Marin.

A passionate advocate and an adept communicator, Al worked with a variety of agricultural groups and committees dedicated to conservation, sustainable farming and ranching. He helped lead the Marin County Committee on Small Family Farms, a collection of both conservationists and agriculturists interested in developing solutions to water problems and fair milk prices. In 1971, Al participated in the California Agricultural Leadership Program, an advanced leadership development program for California agriculturists, where he had the opportunity to travel around the United States and the world, meeting with global leaders in farming to learn more about national and international agricultural policy.

In 1981, Al became a founding board member of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust (MALT), the first farmland trust in the nation, representing a broad coalition of ranchers, environmentalists, and community leaders who were dedicated to protecting farming in Marin County. His expertise, insight, and passion were critical to MALT's success at preserving local Marin County farms.

Al is survived by his wife of 59 years, Cathie; three of their children, Jennifer, Melissa, and Loren; and eight grandchildren. Al was predeceased by his daughter, Jessica, and son-in-law, Bill. While he will be greatly missed, Al's legacy will live on through the positive impact he had on his community and beyond.

Today, thanks to Al's lifelong dedication and hard work, Marin County stands as a national example for sustainable agriculture and open space preservation. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that you join me in extending condolences to Al's family and friends, and in expressing my appreciation for his decades of work for the public good.

BAPS TEMPLE

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, today, I share an inspiring tale of dedication and unity surrounding the construction of a magnificent Hindu temple in central New Jersey, embodying the values of seva and bhakti. This temple, now celebrated as the largest Hindu temple outside India in the modern era, stands as a tribute to these enduring values. Crafted from marble and limestone, it required about 4.7 million hours of meticulous hand-carving by artisans and volunteers. These stones, originating from Italy and Bulgaria, traveled 8,000 miles to find their place in New Jersey. The Robbinsville temple is one of many built by the BAPS, a worldwide religious and civic organization within the Swaminarayan sect. This project exemplifies volunteerism, personal growth, and universal values that transcend religious boundaries. It symbolizes unity, service, and devotion, reflecting the core principles shared by people worldwide. May it serve as a reminder of the common values that bind humanity together, inspiring us to embrace unity, service, and devotion in our own lives.

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

SPEECH OF

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2023

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, while I strongly oppose a nuclear Iran, I will vote against this Resolution because it states that U.S. policy is "to use all means necessary to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon." That language allows for an open-ended war authorization, using all means necessary, which I deem inappropriate. I believe that America's military commitments must be tied to clearly defined strategies, and vague war authorizations have, unfortunately, been used as justifications for unwarranted military actions in recent history. I will vote against this Resolution, the majority of which I agree with, because I do not want to see foreign policy mistakes mirrored.

CONGRATULATING FATIMA SOFTBALL TEAM ON THEIR CLASS 3 STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Fatima High School on their victory in Missouri's Class 3 Softball State Championship.

The team claimed the Class 3 title for the second consecutive year by beating St. Francis Borgia 12–2. Senior Taylor Baumhoer led the way in the circle to finish her season with a sub-1.00 ERA as Fatima cruised in five innings. The Lady Comets have now won 68 of their 75 games in the past two seasons. The team should be commended for all their hard work throughout the past year and for bringing home another state championship to their school and community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing the Fatima softball team for a job well done.

DOGS OF HONOR GRADUATION

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, this month, I had the honor of attending the New Jersey Dogs of Honor Graduation ceremony. The New Jersey Dogs of Honor is a nonprofit program founded in 2018 with a noble mission: to provide rescue service dogs, who faced the prospect of euthanasia, to military veterans diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress. This initiative is a collaborative effort involving Maurice River Township Firefighters, Ted's Pet Country Club, Veterans Affairs, local businesses, and individuals who hold a deep appreciation for the courageous men and women who have served our nation. During the recent graduation ceremony on October 14th, we had the honor of witnessing the bond between these veterans and their loyal canine companions. On this day, we celebrated Roger Asher with his dog Gunny, Diana Pitman with Finn, Thomas Huck with Sasha, David Clemenko with Milo, William Hannum with Bailey, and Mario Bellasci with Tucker. These veterans and their dogs represent the spirit of resilience, hope, and companionship. As we commemorate this occasion, let us recognize the significance of such initiatives in supporting our veterans as they navigate the challenges of Post-Traumatic Stress. God Bless the Dogs of Honor and God Bless the United States of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 552; NAY on Roll Call No. 553; NAY on

Roll Call No. 554; NAY on Roll Call No. 555; NAY on Roll Call No. 556; YEA on Roll Call No. 557; and NAY on Roll Call No. 558.

HONORING THE WORK OF THE JUSTICE LEAGUE OF GREATER LANSING

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a Lansing, Michigan-based organization that is creating innovative partnerships to improve the future for Black residents by assisting them with the cost of higher education, starting a small business, or purchasing a home.

Officially launched in 2022, the Justice League of Greater Lansing has worked tirelessly to engage the faith community in the area in dialogue over the historic harms done to African Americans through the institution of slavery in this country, and to foster greater understanding of its structural and systematic aftermath.

Since the program's launch, ten churches in Greater Lansing have either committed a percentage of their endowment funds, a lump sum donation, or regular contributions from the congregation as a whole and/or individual members to the effort. To date, the League has received more than $350,000, making it one of the most successful programs of its kind in the nation. That money will be used to provide scholarships for college-bound students, home loans for first-time buyers, and financial assistance for local entrepreneurs.

Among the churches the League has successfully engaged, many of whom have been involved since the organization's infancy, are First Presbyterian Church of Lansing; Edgewood United Church of Christ, East Lansing; All Saints Episcopal Church, East Lansing; First Presbyterian Church, Holt; and Red Cedar Friends Meeting, Lansing.

I have had the pleasure of attending meetings of the Justice League of Greater Lansing, and its board members regularly participate in roundtables I host for faith leaders on gun violence prevention and on many other topics related to the betterment of the community. I applaud this organization's commitment to justice, equality, and positive change through meaningful dialogue and mutual understanding. At a time where so many look to further tear the fabric of our society, I am very grateful for their thoughtful efforts to repair and strengthen it. I look forward to seeing how this project will continue to take root in the community.

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

SPEECH OF

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 1, 2023

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise supportive of the general sense of this resolution, affirming the position of the United States that a nuclear Islamic Republic of Iran poses an unacceptable threat to international peace. The evidence provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency and our own national assessments have consistently indicated that Iran's nuclear aspirations are of grave concern.

However, while supporting some of the goals of this resolution, I believe that it is imperative to make clear that my commitment to ''using all means necessary'' and allowing the ''freedom of action'' referenced in this resolution does not alter the constitutional responsibility and power of Congress alone to declare war. Further, as it relates to me, the resolution does not translate to a carte blanche for actions that violate long-standing principles of international law. Lastly, my vote for the resolution is not a vote to authorize the executive branch to take any military action.

No nation or entity should conclude that my vote for the resolution evidences my support of any actions in which they may engage.

In advancing this resolution, let us not only signal our unwavering commitment to preventing a nuclear Iran, but also our steadfast dedication to upholding the rules of constitutional and international law. These principles, which regulate behavior between nations during peace and war, are the bedrock of global diplomacy and security. It is in this adherence to law that our strength and a peaceful future truly lies.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 2023

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of November 2, 2023, I was unavoidably detained attending to matters in my district. Had I been present, I would have voted No on roll call vote 579, No on roll call vote 580, No on roll call vote 581, No on roll call vote 582, No on roll call vote 583, No on roll call vote 584, No on roll call vote 585, No on roll call vote 586, No on roll call vote 587, No on roll call vote 588, No on roll call vote 589, No on roll call vote 590, No on roll call vote 591, and No on roll call vote 592.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5321–S5345

Measures Introduced: Twenty-nine bills and six resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3198–3226, S.J. Res. 48, and S. Res. 445–449. **Pages S5338–39**

Measures Reported:

S. 1564, to require the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to establish, or otherwise ensure the provision of, a training program on artificial intelligence for Federal management officials and supervisors, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 118–109) **Page S5337**

Measures Passed:

All-American Flag Act: Senate passed S. 1973, to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government, after agreeing to the committee amendment. **Page S5332**

Condemning Russia's Detention of Vladimir Kara-Murza: Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 7, condemning Russia's unjust and arbitrary detention of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza who has stood up in defense of democracy, the rule of law, and free and fair elections in Russia, after withdrawing the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute and the committee amendment to the preamble, and agreeing to the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S5332–35**

Schumer (for Cardin) Amendment No. 1359, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S5333**

Schumer (for Cardin) Amendment No. 1360, to amend the preamble. **Pages S5333–34**

Veteran Improvement Commercial Driver License Act: Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 656, to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the rules for approval by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of commercial driver education programs for purposes of veterans educational assistance, and the bill was then passed. **Page S5335**

Wounded Warrior Access Act: Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1226, to amend title 38, United States Code, to allow for the electronic request of certain records, and the bill was then passed. **Page S5335**

Security of Office Space: Senate passed S. 3222, to ensure the security of office space rented by Senators. **Pages S5335–36**

Beirut Veterans Remembrance Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 447, expressing support for the designation of October 23, 2023, as "Beirut Veterans Remembrance Day" to remember the tragic terrorist bombing of the Marine Corps headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1983. **Page S5336**

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 448, supporting the goals and ideals of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. **Page S5336**

Red Ribbon Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 449, supporting the goals and ideals of Red Ribbon Week during the period of October 23 through October 31, 2023. **Page S5336**

Debbie Smith Act: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. 499, to amend the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 to reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S5336**

Schumer (for Cornyn) Amendment No. 1361, of a perfecting nature. **Page S5336**

Appointments:

Health Information Technology Advisory Committee: The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 114–255, appointed the following individuals (effective January 1, 2024) to serve as members of the Health Information Technology Advisory Committee: Zeynep Sumer King of New York, and Derek De Young of Wisconsin. **Page S5332**

Bertagnolli Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Monica M.

Bertagnolli, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health. **Page S5330**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, November 2, 2023, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, November 6, 2023. **Page S5330**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S5330**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S5330**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, November 6, 2023; and that the motions to invoke cloture filed during the session of Thursday, November 2, 2023 ripen at 5:30 p.m. **Page S5330**

Kato Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Kenly Kiya Kato, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California. **Pages S5330–31**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Monica M. Bertagnolli, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health. **Page S5331**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S5330**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Pages S5330–31**

Kobick Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Julia E. Kobick, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts. **Page S5331**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Kenly Kiya Kato, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California. **Page S5331**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S5331**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S5331**

Reyes, Jr. Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Ramon Ernesto Reyes, Jr., of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York. **Page S5331**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Julia E. Kobick, of Massachusetts, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts. **Page S5331**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S5331**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S5331**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 95 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. EX. 287), Adm. Lisa M. Franchetti U.S. Navy. **Pages S5321–26**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 95 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. EX. 286), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5326**

By 95 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. EX. 289), Gen. David W. Allvin U.S. Air Force. **Page S5327**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 95 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. EX. 288), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5326**

By a unanimous vote of 86 yeas (Vote No. EX. 291), Lt. Gen. Christopher J. Mahoney Marine Corps. **Pages S5326–27**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By a unanimous vote of 91 yeas (Vote No. EX. 290), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5327**

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force. **Pages S5331–32**

Messages from the House: **Page S5337**

Measures Referred: **Page S5337**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S5337**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S5337**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S5337–38**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5339–40**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5340–44**

Additional Statements: **Pages S5336–37**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S5344–45**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S5345**

Record Votes: Six record votes were taken today. (Total—291) **Pages S5326–28**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:59 p.m., until 3:00 p.m. on Monday, November 6, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5345.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Appropriations: Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments for the 118th Congress:

Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies: Senators Heinrich (Chair), Tester, Merkley, Baldwin, Manchin, Peters, Sinema, Hoeven, McConnell, Collins, Moran, Hyde-Smith, and Fischer.

Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies: Senators Shaheen (Chair), Reed, Coons, Schatz, Manchin, Van Hollen, Merkley, Peters, Heinrich, Moran, Murkowski, Collins, Capito, Kennedy, Hagerty, Britt, and Fischer.

Subcommittee on Department of Defense: Senators Tester (Chair), Durbin, Murray, Reed, Schatz, Baldwin, Shaheen, Murphy, Coons, Collins, McConnell, Murkowski, Graham, Moran, Hoeven, Boozman, and Capito.

Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development: Senators Murray (Interim Chair), Tester, Durbin, Shaheen, Merkley, Coons, Baldwin, Heinrich, Sinema, Kennedy, McConnell, Murkowski, Graham, Hoeven, Hyde-Smith, Hagerty, and Britt.

Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government: Senators Van Hollen (Chair), Durbin, Coons, Manchin, Heinrich, Hagerty, Boozman, Kennedy, and Rubio.

Subcommittee on Department of Homeland Security: Senators Murphy (Chair), Murray, Tester, Shaheen, Baldwin, Peters, Britt, Murkowski, Capito, Kennedy, and Hyde-Smith.

Subcommittee on Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: Senators Merkley (Chair), Reed, Tester, Van Hollen, Heinrich, Peters, Sinema, Murkowski, McConnell, Capito, Hoeven, Fischer, and Britt.

Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies: Senators Baldwin (Chair), Murray, Durbin, Reed, Shaheen, Merkley, Schatz, Murphy, Manchin, Capito, Graham, Moran, Kennedy, Hyde-Smith, Boozman, Britt, and Rubio.

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch: Senators Reed (Chair), Murphy, Van Hollen, Fischer, and Rubio.

Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies: Senators Murray (Chair), Reed, Tester, Schatz, Baldwin, Heinrich, Manchin, Peters, Sinema, Boozman, McConnell, Murkowski, Hoeven, Collins, Rubio, Hagerty, and Fischer.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: Senators Coons (Chair), Durbin, Shaheen, Merkley, Murphy, Van Hollen, Schatz, Graham, McConnell, Boozman, Moran, Rubio, and Hagerty.

Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies: Senators Schatz (Chair), Murray, Durbin, Reed, Coons, Murphy, Manchin, Van Hollen, Sinema, Hyde-Smith, Collins, Boozman, Capito, Graham, Hoeven, Kennedy, and Moran.

Senators Murray and Collins are ex officio members of each subcommittee.

ENSURING FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine ensuring financial protection for servicemembers, veterans, and their families, including S. 185, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the program for direct housing loans made to Native American veterans, after receiving testimony from Cory Titus, Military Officers Association of America, and Kelly B. Hruska, National Military Family Association, both of Alexandria, Virginia; and Andia Dinesen, Association of Military Banks of America, Arlington, Virginia.

CARBON CAPTURE AND AIR CAPTURE TECHNOLOGIES

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the opportunities and challenges in deploying carbon capture utilization and sequestration and direct air capture technologies on federal and non-Federal lands, after receiving testimony from Brad Crabtree, Assistant Secretary of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management; Bruno Pigott, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water, Environmental Protection Agency; Lily R. Barkau, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Division Groundwater Section Manager, Cheyenne; and Erin Burns, Carbon180, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Marjorie A. Rollinson, of Virginia, to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury, and Patricia Hart Neuman, of the District of Columbia, and Demetrios L. Kouzoukas, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, both to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, and both to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

NOMINATION

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Martin O'Malley, of Maryland, to be Commissioner of Social Security, after the nominee, who was introduced by former Senator Barbara Mikulski, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Harry Coker, Jr., of Kansas, to be National Cyber Director, Jeff Rezmovic, of Maryland, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, who was introduced by Senator Carper, and Suzanne Elizabeth Summerlin, of Florida, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 41 public bills, H.R. 6171–6211; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 96; and H. Res. 839–842, were introduced.

Pages H5361–63

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5365–66**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Res. 838, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4821) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4820) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6126) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 118–261); and

H.R. 5734, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to extend the Administrative Fine Program for certain reporting violations (H. Rept. 118–262). **Page H5361**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Fulcher to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5233**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote. **Page H5233**

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024: The House began consideration of H.R. 4821, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, November 3rd.

Pages H5235–41, H5241–43, H5243–97, H5306–14, H5315–59

Agreed to:

Simpson en bloc amendment consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261: Buchanan (No. 3) that provides $1.15 million to the Prescott Grant Program to provide for more funding into the rescue and rehabilitation of manatees and reduces funding for the DOI Office of the Secretary; Molinaro amendment (No. 4) that provides a $2 million increase to the FWS Delaware River Basin Restoration Program and is offset by a $2 million reduction from the DOI Office of the Secretary; Adams (No. 5) that increases and decreases funding to the United States African-American Burial Grounds Preservation Program by $3 million and expresses support for funding at amount authorized to be appropriated; Castro (TX) (No. 6) that increases and decreases funding to the Operation of the National Parks budget to bring attention to the

need for additional funding to the San Antonio Missions for security and maintenance purposes; Lawler (No. 7) that increases and decreases funding for the National Park Service to enhance maintenance and conservation of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail; Neguse (No. 8) that increases and decreases funding for the National Park Service by $266,124,000 to highlight the funding level requested in the President's Budget Request for the NPS and their funding needs; Norton (No. 9) that increases/decreases by $1 million the National Park Service's operations account to direct NPS to submit a report to Congress identifying statutes and regulations that inhibit active use of urban parks in the National Park System; Garbarino (No. 10) that reduces by $15 million and increases by $15 million the National Recreation and Preservation account with the intent to provide $15 million for 9/11 Memorial Act grants; Lawler amendment (No. 11) that provides a $2 million increase to the National Recreation and Preservation Account to support NPS Heritage sites nationwide, including the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area in the Hudson River Valley and is offset by a $2 million reduction to the DOI Office of the Secretary; Molinaro (No. 12) that provides a $2 million increase to the National Recreation and Preservation Account to support NPS Heritage sites across the country, including the Erie Canal National Heritage Area in Upstate New York and is offset by a $2 million reduction to the DOI Office of the Secretary; Espaillat (No. 13) that increases and decreases funding to highlight the importance of the Historic Preservation Fund, which rehabilitates important historical sites; Jackson Lee (No. 14) that increases and decreases funds for the Historic Preservation Fund by $3,000,000 with the intent of enhancing activities for the preservation, restoration, and maintenance of nationally significant sites, artifacts, and structures through competitive grants at the local, state, and federal levels focusing on projects involving HBCUs, the Civil Rights movement, communities that are historically underrepresented, and the histories of Indigenous peoples; Barr (No. 17) that increases funding for USGS by $5 million to implement the Biden Administration's 2021 100 Day Supply Chain Review recommendation for the Department of Interior to identify potential sites where critical minerals could be sustainably and responsibly produced and processed in the United States; Buchanan (No. 18) that provides $2.5 million to the National Water Quality Program to bolster research into harmful algal blooms and reduces funding for the DOI Office of the Secretary; Boebert (No. 20) that takes funding from EPA bureaucracy to fund Bureau of Indian Affairs for dirt school bus routes by $1.5 million; Gottheimer (No. 22) that increases funding for the Holocaust Memorial Museum by $5 million to study Holocaust education efforts in public schools nationwide; Kamlager-Dove (No. 23) that increases and decreases by $3 million to highlight the need to conduct a Workplace Environmental Survey to measure progress and direct interventions regarding sexual harassment/assault and other toxic workplace issues at the Department of the Interior; Molinaro (No. 24) that provides a $4 million increase for rural water technical assistance authorized under the Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water System Act and is offset by a $4 million decrease from DOI Office of the Secretary; Neguse (No. 25) that increases funding for the DOI and USFS Wildland Fire Management Accounts by $2 million each; Norcross (No. 26) that increases and decreases funding to direct the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to conduct a study on the impacts of commercial fishing on endangered marine mammals; Plaskett (No. 27) that provides level funding for DOI assistance to territories of the United States by redirecting $12.5 million from the Office of the Secretary general fund to territorial assistance; Neguse (No. 29) that increases and decreases by $575 million for Department-Wide Wildland Fire Management Programs with the intent that the $575 million will be used to maintain the 2021 pay increase for Federal Wildland Firefighters; Castro (TX) (No. 30) that increases and decreases funding for the Energy Community Revitalization Program for the purpose of bringing attention to plugging, reclaiming, and remediating orphaned wells that have created bodies of water that contain and emit dangerous amounts of hydrogen sulfide; Connolly (No. 31) that increases and decreases funding for EPA's Science and Technology account by $1 million to highlight the need for EPA's Office of Air and Radiation to develop and document a business case for a new IT system for air quality data; Massie (No. 32) that increases and decreases funding to encourage EPA to reduce the significant backlog of pesticide registrations in the Antimicrobial Division of the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs and to be more transparent with stakeholders seeking conditional registrations; Blunt Rochester (No. 34) that increases the ensure safe water program funding of the Environmental Programs and Management account by $3,000,000 for needs assessment completion authorized in section 50108 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and decreases the account by $3,000,000; Boebert (No. 36) that transfers funding from EPA bureaucracy to the Holocaust Memorial Museum account; Feenstra (No. 37) that increases and decreases funding for EPA salaries to emphasize that the EPA

should not promulgate any new rules that would affect over 50% of American farmland without explicit congressional approval; Neguse (No. 40) that increases and decreases the EPA Environmental Programs and Management account by $12 million to support funding for the EPA's Office of Noise Abatement and Control; Lawler (No. 42) that increases and decreases funding for the Hazardous Substance Superfund with the intent of further comprehensive tests of water contaminants in the Lower Hudson River; Scott (GA) (No. 43) that increases and decreases funding for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants Account by $1 million to highlight the need for increased air quality monitoring in urban communities; Sykes (No. 44) that increases and decreases funding to highlight the funding deficiencies proposed for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds; Neguse (No. 45) that increases and decreases funding for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to highlight the additional funding needed to support these critical programs; Molinaro (No. 46) that increases/decreases amendment to highlight the importance of the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs for assisting rural community's water systems; Moylan (No. 47) that increases share of certain grants available to insular areas; Peters (No. 48) that increases and decreases the Border Water Infrastructure Program to emphasize the need for more funding to repair and expand the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant; Dingell (No. 49) that increases and decreases the EPA's Brownfields Program funding by $20 million to emphasize the need to continue investing in the clean up of contaminated sites; Lee (PA) (No. 50) that increases and decreases funding for lead testing at schools and child care facilities to protect children from lead in drinking water; Trahan (No. 51) that increases and decreases Sec. 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to emphasize the need to provide funding for combined sewer overflows; Perez (No. 52) that increases and decreases funding for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account to emphasize the critical importance of supporting our nation's drinking water and wastewater infrastructure; Neguse (No. 53) that increases funding to the USFS National Forest System administrative account by $2 million to direct additional funding to the Arapaho Roosevelt National Forest in Colorado for the purposes of hiring additional staff for the Sulphur Ranger District; Barr (No. 54) that increases and decreases funding to highlight the importance of the Forest Service's efforts to regenerate white oak in our national forests and to increase private forest landowner outreach and education to establish white oak forests for future generations; Neguse (No. 55) that increases and decreases funding for National Forest System by $409,843,000 to highlight the additional funding requested in the President's Budget Request and address staff capacity issues; Panetta (No. 56) that increases and decreases funding for the U.S. Forest Service to manage and maintain firebreaks in the wildland urban interface; Yakym (No. 57) that increases and decreases the funding for the White House Council on Environmental Quality to resume reporting on National Environmental Policy Act litigation, Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) page counts, and average EIS timelines; Moore (UT) (No. 69) that provides $5 million to continue scientific monitoring and assessments to establish effective management and conservation efforts to save saline lakes such as the Great Salt Lake; and Moore (UT) (No. 105) that increases and decreases Departmental Operations funding by $11 million to enhance outdoor recreation access and digitize easement, road, trail, and vehicle data as authorized by the MAPLand Act; **Pages H5270–71**

Perry amendment (No. 19 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that reduces funding for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management by $28 million for the purpose of eliminating funding for the Office of Renewable Energy Programs; **Pages H5276–77**

Clyde amendment (No. 21 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that transfers the $15,000 reception/representation allowance for the Secretary of the Interior to the spending reduction account; **Page H5277**

Boebert amendment (No. 28 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that transfers $5,000,000 from the Environmental Protection Agency to hazardous fuels reduction activities within the Bureau of Land Management; **Pages H5277–79**

Boebert amendment (No. 35 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that transfers $5 million from the Environmental Protection Agency to fund active forest management at U.S. Forest Service; **Pages H5278–79**

McCormick amendment (No. 39 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that reduces funding for the Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Programs and Management account by $17 million and increase funding by $10 million for the agency's inspector general; **Page H5279**

Westerman amendment (No. 58 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that reduces funding for the operation of the Council on Environmental Quality by $2,750,000 to its currently authorized level of $1,000,000; **Pages H5279–80**

Rouzer amendment (No. 62 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that revises language regarding borrow sites for coastal storm risk management

projects within the Coastal Barrier Resources Act system; **Pages H5283–83**

Nehls amendment (No. 63 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds made available by this Act for the National Park Service to place any limitation on the number of air tours at national parks; **Page H5284**

Graves (LA) amendment (No. 64 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the use of funds under this act to issue new major rules if OMB determines that the rule will have a significant negative effect on the economy, increase inflation, or adversely impact American international competitiveness; **Pages H5284–85**

Hageman amendment (No. 65 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the finalization, enforcement, administration, and implementation of the Rock Springs draft Resource Management Plan Revision from the Bureau of Land Management, which severely restricts grazing, mining, recreation, and other activities on 3.6 million acres in Wyoming; **Pages H5285–87**

LaMalfa (No. 67 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits any funds made available by this Act from being used establish or modify any national monuments under the Antiquities Act within Colusa County, California; **Pages H5287–88**

Malliotakis (No. 68 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding to provide housing to migrants in Gateway National Park; **Pages H5288–90**

Arrington (No. 71 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds from being used to list the Salina Mucket or the Mexican Fawnsfoot species of mussels found in the Rio Grande River as endangered or their habitat as critical; **Pages H5290–91**

Bentz (No. 72 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the use of any federal funds to create National monuments in Malheur County, Oregon under the Antiquities Act; **Pages H5291–92**

Boebert (No. 75 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the Director of the Bureau of Land Management from taking any action to finalize, implement, or enforce a draft resource management plan and draft supplemental environmental impact statement to end new oil leases on 1.6M acres in Colorado; **Pages H5294–95**

Boebert (No. 76 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the Director of the Bureau of Land Management from taking any action to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule on Fluid Mineral Leases and Leasing Process; **Page H5295**

Boebert (No. 77 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding for the Bicycle Subsidy Benefit Program of the Department of the Interior; **Pages H5295–96**

Boebert (No. 74 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, from taking any action to finalize, implement, or enforce the Biden Administration Proposed ESA rules by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 212 noes, Roll No. 575); **Pages H5293–94, H5312**

Burlison amendment (No. 79 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits fund to enforce the final rule of the Environmental Protection Agency titled ''Endangerment and Cause of Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act''; **Pages H5315–16**

Burlison amendment (No. 80 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding for Executive Order 14057: Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability; **Pages H5316–17**

Cammack amendment (No. 81 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds from being used to finalize any rule or regulation that has resulted in or is likely to result in an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more; **Pages H5317–18**

Clyde amendment (No. 82 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds for the cancellation or suspension of oil and gas leases in the ANWR or the NPR–A; **Page H5318**

Clyde amendment (No. 83 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds to the Bureau of Land Management's proposed rule regarding the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska; **Pages H5318–19**

Collins amendment (No. 84 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds from being used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's vessel speed limiter rule; **Pages H5319–20**

Fallon amendment (No. 87 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act from being used to reduce the number of oil and gas leases issued by the Secretary of the Interior; **Pages H5321–22**

Fallon amendment (No. 88 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the use of federal funds for community-scale ambient air monitoring; **Pages H5322–23**

Gaetz amendment (No. 90 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds from being used to finalize or implement a Commercial Services Strategy for the Crab Island Area of the Gulf Islands National Seashore; **Pages H5323–24**

Gosar amendment (No. 92 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds to implement, administer, or enforce Presidential Proclamation 10606 of August 8, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 55331, relating to the establishment of Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni-Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument); **Page H5325**

Graves (LA) (No. 93 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding for BOEM & BSEE to implement NMFS stay agreement with Sierra Club expanding Rice's whale critical habitat; **Pages H5325–26**

Grothman amendment (No. 96 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds to develop, finalize, issue, or use assessments under EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) **Pages H5327–28**

Hageman amendment (No. 97 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prevents any funding from being made available to finalize or implement the CEQ guidance entitled "National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change"; **Pages H5328–29**

Hageman amendment (No. 98 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the implementation and enforcement of the EPA's final rule entitled "Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Improvement Rule"; **Pages H5329–30**

Jackson (TX) amendment (No. 99 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding to implement the proposed "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Species Status for Texas Kangaroo Rat and Designation of Critical Habitat" rule by the Fish and Wildlife Service; **Pages H5330–31**

LaMalfa amendment (No. 100 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits any funds made available by this Act from being used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the draft Northwest California Integrated Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for public lands managed by the Redding and Arcata field offices; **Pages H5331–32**

Miller (IL) amendment (No. 104 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prevents funds from being used for the Environmental Protection Agency "Solar for All" grant competition; **Pages H5334–35**

Nehls amendment (No. 106 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds from being used for the shooting of cattle in the Gila National Forest or other National Forests; **Page H5335**

Norman amendment (No. 108 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding for the American Climate Corps; **Pages H5336–37**

Norman amendment (No. 109 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding for rule titled "Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards" **Page H5337**

Norman amendment (No. 111 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding for the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases; **Page H5338**

Norman amendment (No. 114 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding for EPA's Justice, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Workgroup; **Page H5340**

Ogles amendment (No. 117 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds from being used by the Environmental Protection Agency for the U.S. Global Change Research Program; **Pages H5342–43**

Ogles amendment (No. 118 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act from enforcing any COVID–19 mask mandates; **Page H5343**

Fulcher amendment (No. 89 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that restricts funds to implement Section 216 of Executive Order 14008 ((86 Fed. Reg. 7627), relating to tackling the climate crisis at home and abroad) (by a recorded vote of 212 ayes to 202 noes, Roll No. 581); **Pages H5323, H5345–46**

Gosar amendment (No. 91 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funding to be used to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule by the EPA titled "Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter" (by a recorded vote of 212 ayes to 206 noes, Roll No. 582); **Pages H5324, H5346**

McCormick amendment (No. 102 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds from implementing certain Executive Orders relating to environmental justice (by a recorded vote of 217 ayes to 202 noes, Roll No. 585); **Pages H5333–34, H5348**

Ogles amendment (No. 119 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds for the Environmental Financial Advisory Board of the Environmental Protection Agency; **Pages H5353–54**

Owens amendment (No. 121 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce any recommendation of the Interagency Working Group on Mining Regulations, Laws, and Permitting of the Department of the Interior; **Pages H5354–55**

Palmer amendment (No. 122 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the EPA from using funds to arm agents as part of the agency's criminal enforcement division; **Pages H5355–56**

Perry amendment (No. 123 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits the use of funds to give formal notification under, or prepare, propose, implement, administer, or enforce any rule or

recommendation pursuant to, section 115 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7415); **Page H5356**

Posey amendment (No. 124 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that reduces the EPA-Environmental Programs and Management account for the Office of Air and Radiation by 50 percent; and

Pages H5356–57

Rose amendment (No. 125 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that prohibits funds from being used to implement, administer, apply, enforce, or carry out any plastic straw prohibitions.

Pages H5357–59

Rejected:

Griffith amendment (No. 1 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to decrease the Bureau of Land Management's Wild Horse and Burro program funds by $74.232 million to Fiscal Year 2019 levels; **Pages H5271–72**

DeSaulnier amendment (No. 16 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to strike section 447, which prohibits funds from being used to consider the social cost of carbon; **Pages H5275–76**

Hageman amendment (No. 2 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to reduce BLM funding by 50% (by a recorded vote of 144 ayes to 280 noes, Roll No. 567); **Pages H5272–74, H5306–07**

Collins amendment (No. 15 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to transfer the Council on Environmental Quality's funding to the National Parks Service for construction activities (by a recorded vote of 184 ayes to 239 noes, Roll No. 568); **Pages H5274–75, H5307–08**

Perry amendment (No. 59 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to strike funding for the Council on Environmental Quality (by a recorded vote of 166 ayes to 253 noes, Roll No. 569);

Pages H5280–81, H5308

Perry amendment (No. 60 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to strike funding for the National Endowment for the Arts (by a recorded vote of 129 ayes to 292 noes, Roll No. 570);

Pages H5281–82, H5308–09

Perry amendment (No. 61 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to strike funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities (by a recorded vote of 132 ayes to 292 noes, Roll No. 571);

Pages H5282–83, H5309–10

Harshbarger amendment (No. 66 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to prohibit funds to the United States Board on Geographic Names (by a recorded vote of 177 ayes to 246 noes, Roll No. 572); **Pages H5287, H5310**

Perry amendment (No. 70 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to prohibit the use of funds for EPA to take backstop actions related to the Chesapeake Bay TMDL (by a recorded vote of 180 ayes to 243 noes, Roll No. 573);

Pages H5290, H5310–11

Boebert amendment (No. 73 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to reduce the salary of Elizabeth Klein, Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to $1 (by a recorded vote of 163 ayes to 261 noes, Roll No. 574);

Pages H5292–93, H5311–12

Burgess amendment (No. 78 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to prohibit funds made available by this Act from being used by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to hire or pay the salary of any officer or employee of the Environmental Protection Agency under subsection (f) or (g) of section 207 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 209) who is not already receiving pay under either such subsection on the date of enactment of this Act (by a recorded vote of 188 ayes to 237 noes, Roll No. 576);

Pages H5296–97, H5312–13

Crane amendment (No. 85 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to reduce the salary of CEQ Chair Brenda Mallory to $1 (by a recorded vote of 161 ayes to 251 noes, Roll No. 579);

Pages H5320, H5343–44

Crane amendment (No. 86 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to prohibit funding for Public Land Order No. 7923, relating to public lands withdrawal surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park boundary (by a recorded vote of 191 ayes to 219 noes, Roll No. 580);

Pages H5320–21, H5344–45

Greene (GA) amendment (No. 94 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to prohibit funds from being used to remove any monument on land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior (by a recorded vote of 191 ayes to 227 noes, Roll No. 583); **Pages H5326–27, H5346–47**

McCormick amendment (No. 101 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to reduce the salary of Matthew Tejada, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Environmental Justice, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 166 ayes to 251 noes, Roll No. 584);

Pages H5332–33, H5347

Miller (IL) amendment (No. 103 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to reduce the salary of Ya-Wei (Jake) Li, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Pesticide Programs to $1 (by a recorded vote of 151 ayes to 263 noes, Roll No. 586);

Pages H5334, H5348–49

Nehls amendment (No. 107 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to prohibits funds for the EPA's Clean School Bus Program (by a recorded vote of 196 ayes to 222 noes, Roll No. 587);

Pages H5335–36, H5349

Norman amendment (No. 110 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to prohibit funding for Department of the Interior's Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights (by a recorded vote of 207 ayes to 213 noes, Roll No. 588);

Pages H5337–38, H5349–50

Norman amendment (No. 112 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to reduce the salary of Tracy Stone-Manning, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 159 ayes to 259 noes, Roll No. 589);

Pages H5338–39, H5350–51

Norman amendment (No. 113 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to reduce the salary of Michael Regan, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 150 ayes to 265 noes, Roll No. 590);

Pages H5339–40, H5351

Norman amendment (No. 115 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to reduce the salary of Deb Haaland, Secretary of the Interior, to $1 (by a recorded vote of 156 ayes to 263 noes, Roll No. 591); and **Pages H5340–41, H5351–52**

Ogles amendment (No. 116 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that sought to prohibit funds to be used for the Antiquities Act of 1906 (by a recorded vote of 175 ayes to 244 noes, Roll No. 592).

Pages H5341–42, H5352–53

Proceedings Postponed:

Ogles amendment (No. 120 printed in part A of H. Rept. 118–261) that seeks to prohibit funds to carry out the provisions of section 50262 of Public Law 117–169 (Inflation Reduction Act).

Pages H5353–54

H. Res. 838, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4821), (H.R. 4820), and (H.R. 6126) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 203 noes, Roll No. 566, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 213 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 565. **Pages H5241–43**

Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act: The House passed H.R. 6126, making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the attacks in Israel for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, by a yea-and-nay vote of 226 yeas to 196 nays, Roll No. 577.

Pages H5297–H5306, H5313–14

H. Res. 838, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4821), (H.R. 4820), and (H.R. 6126) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 213 ayes to 203 noes, Roll No. 566, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 213 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 565. **Pages H5241–43**

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Wednesday, November 1st:

Condemning the support of Hamas, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations at institutions of higher education: H. Res. 798, amended, a resolution 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 396 yeas to 23 nays, Roll No. 578. **Pages H5314–15**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: ''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, condemning anti-semitism on college campuses, and supporting the right of Jewish students to exercise their First Amendment rights.''.

Pages H5314–15

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes and 25 recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5241–42, H5242–43, H5306–07, H5307–08, H5308, H5308–09, H5309–10, H5310, H5310–11, H5311–12, H5312, H5312–13, H5313–14, H5314–15, H5344, H5344–45, H5345–46, H5346, H5346–47, H5347, H5348, H5348–49, H5349, H5350, H5350–51, H5351, H5352, and H5352–53.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:03 a.m. on Friday, November 3, 2023.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce held a markup on legislation to establish a supply chain resiliency and crisis response program in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; legislation on the Speculative Ticketing Ban; legislation on the No Hidden Fees on Extra Expenses for Stays Act; H.R. 5390, the ''Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act''; H.R. 5398, the ''Advancing Tech Startups Act''; H.R. 5146, the ''Advancing Gig Economy Act''; H.R. 3950, the ''Transparency In Charges for Key Events Ticketing Act''; H.R. 6125, the ''Online Dating Safety Act of 2023''; H.R. 2964, the ''Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety Act''; H.R. 5556, the ''Reinforcing American-Made Products Act''; H.R. 6132, the ''Awning Safety Act of 2023''; H.R. 4310, the ''Youth Poisoning Protection Act''; H.R. 4814, the ''Consumer Safety Technology Act''; H.R. 906,

the "Right to Equitable and Professional Auto Industry Repair Act"; H.R. 5202, the "Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Reauthorization Act"; and H.R. 1797, the "Setting Consumer Standards for Lithium-Ion Batteries Act". Legislation to establish a supply chain resiliency and crisis response program in the Department of Commerce, legislation on the Speculative Ticketing Ban, legislation on the No Hidden Fees on Extra Expenses for Stays Act, H.R. 5390, H.R. 5398, H.R. 5146, H.R. 3950, H.R. 6125, H.R. 2964, H.R. 5556, H.R. 6132, H.R. 4310, H.R. 4814, and H.R. 906 were forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment. H.R. 5202, and H.R. 1797 were forwarded to the full Committee, as amended.

EXAMINING THE SEC'S AGENDA: UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES FOR U.S. CAPITAL MARKETS AND INVESTORS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Capital Markets held a hearing entitled "Examining the SEC's Agenda: Unintended Consequences for U.S. Capital Markets and Investors". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE HIGH COST OF INSURANCE FOR CONSUMERS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance held a hearing entitled "The Factors Influencing the High Cost of Insurance for Consumers". Testimony was heard from Baird Webel, Specialist in Financial Economics, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 2601, the "National Human Trafficking Hotline Enhancement Act"; H.R. 5430, the "Prohibiting Punishment of Acquitted Conduct Act of 2023"; H.R. 5404, the "Countering Chinese Espionage Reporting Act"; and H.R. 3315, the "National Guard and Reservists Debt Relief Extension Act of 2023". H.R. 2601, and H.R. 5404 were ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 5430 and H.R. 3315 were ordered reported, without amendment.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Member Day". Testimony was heard from Representatives Hill, Kilmer, Baird, LaLota, Ezell, Nunn of Iowa, Kim of California, Johnson of South Dakota, D'Esposito, Carter of Georgia, and Rosendale.

TRUST IN TRANSPARENCY: HOLDING VA ACCOUNTABLE AND PROTECTING WHISTLEBLOWERS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled "Trust in Transparency: Holding VA Accountable and Protecting Whistleblowers". Testimony was heard from Bruce P. Gipe, Acting Assistant Secretary, Office of Accountabiltity and Whistleblower Protection, Department of Veterans Affairs; Eric Calhoun, Director, Investigations Division, Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection, Department of Veterans Affairs; Ted Radway, Executive Director, Investigations, and Acting Executive Director, Compliance and Oversight Directorate, Office of Accountability and Whistleblower Protection, Department of Veterans Affairs; Emilee Collier, Chief, Investigation and Prosecution Division, U.S. Office of Special Counsel; Thomas Costa, Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing on H.R. 522, the "Deliver for Veterans Act"; H.R. 2830, the "Veteran Improvement Commercial Driver License Act of 2023"; H.R. 3601, the "Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act"; H.R. 3722, the "Daniel J. Harvey, Jr. and Adam Lambert Improving Servicemember Transition to Reduce Veteran Suicide Act"; H.R. 3738, to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs the Veterans Economic Opportunity and Transition Administration, and for other purposes; H.R. 3816, the "Veterans' Entry to Apprenticeship Act"; H.R. 5190, the "Military Family Protection from Debt Act"; H.R. 5702, the "Expanding Access for Online Veteran Students Act"; H.R. 5785, to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship; H.R. 5913, the "Consolidating Veteran Employment Services for Improved Performance Act of 2023"; H.R. 5914, to amend title, United States Code, to improve the processes to approve programs of education for purposes of the educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; H.R. 5956, the "G.I. Bill Improvement Act of 2023"; and legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to waive the fee for a housing loan guaranteed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for a veteran with a service-connected disability who applied for such loan before receiving a disability rating from the Secretary. Testimony was heard from Joesph Garcia, Executive Director, Education Services, Department of Veterans Affairs; Margarita

Devlin, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations and Management, Department of Labor; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 5863, the ''Federal Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2023''; H.R. 5862, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 relating to authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to consolidate, modify, or reorganize Customs revenue functions; H.R. 1568, the ''Moving Americans Privacy Protection Act''; H.R. 5861, the ''BRIDGE for Workers Act''; and H.R. 6068, the ''Clergy Act''. H.R. 5863, H.R. 5862, H.R. 1568, H.R. 5861, and H.R. 6068 were ordered reported, as amended.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Member Day'', 11 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Member Day'', 9 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, November 6

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Monica M. Bertagnolli, of Massachusetts, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, November 3

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Complete consideration of H.R. 4821—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024.

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