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Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Honorable JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER, a Senator from the State of Colorado.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our Father in Heaven, restore us to Your favor. You are our rock and salvation, our shelter in life's storms. Thank You that Your anger is only for a moment, but Your favor continues throughout the days of our lives. Though weeping may endure for a night, because of Your favor, joy comes in the morning.

Lord, surround our lawmakers with the shield of Your divine favor. May no weapon formed against them prosper. Bless them when they are on the road, when they are going to bed, and when they are getting up.

Hasten the day when, because of Your favor, justice will roll down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

We pray in Your marvelous 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 the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2024.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER, a Senator from the State of Colorado, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER 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.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

REMOVING EXTRANEous LOOP-HOLES INSURING EVERY VETERAN EMERGENCY ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 815, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 30, H.R. 815, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

H.R. 815

Mr. SCHUMER. First, happy birthday, Mr. President. Have a good one. I hope we all have a good one today.

All right. Today, Mr. President, Senators face a decision several months in the making: Will Senate Republicans vote to start debate—just a debate—on bipartisan legislation to strengthen America's security, stand with Ukraine, and fix our border or will they cower to Donald Trump's orders to kill this bill? Will the Senate stand up to brutish thugs like Vladimir Putin and reassure our friends abroad that America will never abandon them in their hour of need? Will Republicans take a "yes" for an answer and seize the best opportunity—the best opportunity—that Congress has seen in decades to secure our border? This is the choice Republicans face today. They can either choose what is good for the country's national interest or they can choose what is good, at least in their minds, for Donald Trump.

I have always believed the Senate works best when we take the bipartisan path. Not everything is perfect in this bill, but I see it as my job to let bipartisanship take hold whenever possible, and this bill reflects that. But all week long, Senate Republicans have looked more and more like their House counterparts and transformed themselves into the chaos caucus. Republicans have said they can't pass Ukraine without border. Now they say they can't pass Ukraine with border. So, today, I am giving them a choice. They can show America where they stand and what they stand for. Which way will it be?

Today, I have laid out both options for Republicans to do the right thing. Democrats certainly want to fix the border. It is extremely important, and we have shown our willingness time and time again to take big steps to secure the border, but we will move forward today with either option.

- This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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S427

First, I have scheduled a vote on the supplemental that includes strong bipartisan border reforms that Republicans have demanded for months. Negotiators on both sides worked themselves to the bone putting this border package together. I was heavily involved. I saw the work—the blood, the sweat, the tears—that went into it. Why did we do it? Because that is what Republicans wanted. They said: Can't do Ukraine, can't do Israel, can't do humanitarian aid without border.

I made sure negotiators had enough time to do their work. I gave them the space to keep going, even when it seemed like a deal was out of reach, because, again, Democrats want to secure the border because it is extremely important. It is urgent. It can't wait. We must act. We are ready to move forward on this bill now.

Today, when we vote, it will be clear as day who is serious about fixing the border and who is not. I urge Republicans to take “yes” for an answer.

If Republicans block this national security package with border legislation that they demanded, later today, I will give them the opportunity to move forward with a package without border reforms. This package will otherwise be largely the same. It will have strong funding for Ukraine, funding for Israel, help for innocent civilians in Gaza, and funding to the Indo-Pacific.

The legislation on the floor today is one of the most important security packages the Senate has considered in a very long time. So the onus is on Senate Republicans to finally take “yes” for an answer.

It would be an embarrassment for our country—an absolute nightmare for the Republican Party—if they reject national security funding twice in one day. Today is the day for Republicans to do the right thing when it comes to our national security.

Now, it must be—

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, would my friend from New York yield—

Mr. SCHUMER. No, I will not.

Mr. WICKER.—just for a question about—

Mr. SCHUMER. Not now. I am in the middle of my speech.

Now, Mr. President, it must be said that the 180-turn Republicans have done on border is one of the most stunning things I have seen Congress in a long, long time do. The damage Republicans have done this week to their credibility cannot be understated.

After all, how many times have we heard our Republicans colleagues give speeches here on the floor about the emergency at the border? How many times have we heard Republicans say, year after year, that Congress must act, that legislation is the only long-term solution? They have said that: Legislation is the way we have to go.

How many times have we seen Republicans take field trips down to the border, like Eagle Pass or Laredo, and take pictures with the fence towering behind them, while bemoaning that the

problem at the border is only getting worse?

Apparently, that was all for show. Apparently, Republicans aren't actually serious about fixing the border, because you cannot—you cannot—claim to be serious about fixing the border while voting against the kind of border package we have before us today. You cannot claim to truly care about fixing asylum if you are going to vote against the biggest updates to asylum law in decades.

You cannot claim to care about our Border Patrol agents while depriving them of the very tools and funding they are asking for. Remember, the union of Border Patrol agents—a very conservative, almost always pro-Republican group—wants us to pass this bill.

Why are we doing all of this? Why are they going to kill, in one fell swoop, this agreement that has taken months to piece together?

The answer—why are the Republicans doing all of this? Why have they backed off on border when they know it is the right thing to do? Two words: Donald Trump.

Donald Trump doesn't like that the Senate finally reached a real bipartisan border deal. So he has demanded Republicans kill it. Let me say that again because it is as plain as could be. Donald Trump doesn't like that the Senate finally reached a bipartisan border deal. So he has demanded Republicans kill it. He thinks it is far better to keep the border in chaos so he can exploit it for personal political great gains.

Senate Republicans—vertebrae nowhere to be found—are ready to blunder away our best chance of fixing the border in order to elevate what they see as the interests of Donald Trump above the interests of the country.

I expected this kind of cynical nonsense from the far-right House MAGA Republicans, but it is shameful and embarrassing to see MAGA radicalism take hold here in the Senate.

No matter how today shapes out, I hope Republicans end up doing the right thing when it comes to national security, before the day is done, and agree to move forward on those things they do support, because if there is one other person besides Donald Trump who is rooting for chaos in the Senate, it is Vladimir Putin.

If we fail in this moment, if we abandon our friends in Ukraine to Vladimir Putin, history will cast a shameful and permanent shadow on Senators who block funding. It is a matter of the highest national urgency that we get this right.

Remember what Putin said 2 months ago about American aid to Ukraine:

[T]he free stuff is going to run out some day, and it seems it already has.

That is Vladimir Putin taunting the Senate, taunting America. We have a chance today to make him regret those words.

Republicans of decades past would have never hesitated to support fund-

ing for nations like Ukraine. In previous generations, both parties would have bent Heaven and Earth to stand up to Russian dictators. I can hear Ronald Reagan giving a speech passionately asking the Senate to vote for aid to Ukraine. We spent half a century safeguarding the free world against the malicious spread of communism, against tyranny, against those who have tried to undermine our values.

Those very same issues—of Western democracy, of the sovereignty of free nations, of the safety of our troops and our citizens—are on the line yet again in the 21st century. They are the very things that stitch this supplemental together. It is why we are here with this bill before us in the first place.

There is only one right answer for the Senate today to address the great challenges we face. There is only one path forward to fulfill our obligations to the American people. There is only one way Senators—Democrats and Republicans, both sides of the aisle—should vote today, and that is for us to move forward on the package of national security.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I wonder if the majority leader would yield for a question on schedule?

Mr. SCHUMER. No questions.

Mr. WICKER. Well, may I say something on just this quick point, Mr. President? My question to the Democratic leader was about the way he intends to proceed.

Obviously, he has counted the votes, as we have on this side, and the package with the border provision will not pass. Then he intends to move to a package that does not contain the border provision.

My question to the distinguished leader would have been: Does he intend to negotiate an amendment process where Members from both sides of the aisle would be able to propose changes in the legislation? And how will that affect when we go forward and when we are able to deal with these important issues that he has advocated for so vigorously? Those would have been my questions, and I think the American people and the Senate deserve an answer on how we are going to proceed, and will there be an open process of amendments?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, after listening to the majority leader's comments, I think it is worth taking 5 minutes to recall how we got here.

You know, it is ironic to me that people give speeches here on the floor of the Senate about their support for Israel. And there is no doubt Israel is involved in an existential fight with Iran and Iranian proxies like Hamas and Hezbollah, the Houthi rebels, and the Shia militias in Syria and Iraq.

But the House passed an Israel aid package on November 2. Israel was attacked October 7. The House acted on

November 2, and the majority leader, who is the only one who can schedule a vote on anything here on the Senate floor, has done nothing to help our best ally and friend in the Middle East, the State of Israel—nothing.

He has insisted that we package together aid to Ukraine, aid to the Indo-Pacific. And there have been endless discussions about a border bill, which I will come to in a moment. But this problem that we are running into is one of his own creation.

He could decide to take up these bills individually, knowing that the House has already passed an Israel aid bill, and then have the Senate take it up and pass that bill. Then we can turn to the other issues that are vitally important to our national security and deserve fulsome debate and an open amendment process.

That is the question my friend from Mississippi was trying to ask the majority leader, but he decided to leave the floor without responding to that, giving me some doubt as to the sincerity of his commitment to have an open amendment process and actually restore the Senate to its previously held reputation as the world's greatest deliberative body. Nobody can call us that now with a straight face.

I understand that the majority leader is trying the best he can to help the Republican Party. He gives advice freely as to what Republicans should do. But the fact of the matter is, we have no confidence—zero confidence—that the Biden administration will enforce the law when it comes to the border. That has been the case for the last 3 years, resulting in historically high numbers—300,000 people a month—showing up at the border, only to be ushered into the interior by Biden open-border policies that either people claim asylum and are released into the interior, perhaps never to be heard from again, or they are released on parole.

Catch-and-release is the policy of the Biden administration and congressional Democrats. That has proven to be a powerful magnet for illegal immigration—people literally coming from all around the world because they know they can make it into the country because President Biden and Senate Democrats have laid out the welcome mat.

So you will have to forgive me when I note the fake outrage, the phony messaging that we hear from Democrats about this border negotiation. Yes, it is true that we hoped to come up with something credible. On our side of the aisle, Senator LANKFORD from Oklahoma has done a heroic and a thankless job of trying to come up with a negotiated package. But the fact of the matter is, the package includes catch-and-release still, providing additional or continued incentives for people to come to the country illegally, knowing they will be released into the interior; and it does nothing to stop the Biden administration from abusing some-

thing called parole, which means that, in order to avoid bad press, in order to avoid embarrassing TV pictures of an overwhelmed border, they simply just release people into the interior of the country for 2 years and give them a work permit.

Are you kidding me? They now claim to be the defenders of the border and for border security? What a joke. What a joke. And it is a bad joke.

We know, as a result, the Biden border policy, supported day in and day out by our Democratic colleagues for the entire time that President Biden has been in office, has resulted in roughly 7 million migrants being released into the interior of the United States, and 1.7 million “got-aways”—what the Border Patrol calls them, people evading law enforcement, for good reason, I suspect. Either they are transporting illegal drugs into the interior of the United States or, maybe, just maybe, out of that 1.7 million, there are a few people who are on the Terrorist Watchlist.

We know the Border Patrol has detained roughly 170—I think, at last count—people on the Terrorist Watchlist. That is the people they know about. But they can't tell us how many more people on the Terrorist Watchlist are among those “got-aways,” endangering the safety and security of the United States.

It took 19 people to kill 3,000 Americans on 9/11. What about 1.7 million “got-aways”? We don't know whether these are serial criminals. We don't know whether they are transporting drugs. We don't know whether they are terrorists. We don't know anything about them, and, frankly, President Biden doesn't care—and neither do our Senate colleagues who have done zero—nothing, nada—to deal with this problem. So you will have to forgive me if I find their fake outrage unconvincing.

And then there are the 108,000 Americans who died of drug overdoses last year. That is also part of the Biden open border policies. I have been wearing since April of last year a rubber bracelet given to me by a father of a young woman who lost her life because she took a pill that she thought was relatively innocuous but was laced with fentanyl. Her name was Sienna. Her father asked me to wear this rubber bracelet that says: “One pill can kill.”

Well, 71,000 Americans died last year as a result of fentanyl poisoning, including young women like Sienna, who took something they thought was relatively innocuous, which was a counterfeit pill laced with fentanyl—and not waking up the next morning.

And then perhaps the greatest untold story—we tried to tell the story, and the New York Times has written about this—is the hundreds of thousands of unaccompanied children who have been placed with sponsors in the interior of the United States who have come across the border. They have been attracted like a magnet to our border

and under Biden policy have been released to sponsors, many of whom aren't even immediate relatives.

And the Biden administration has simply lost track of them. They can't tell you whether the 300,000 children are going to school, whether they are getting the healthcare they need, whether they are being trafficked for sex, whether they are being forced into involuntary labor. The New York Times has written at least two times that I recall about forced labor conditions for these migrant children—forced into illegal, dangerous labor.

And the New York Times tried to call some of these sponsors to see if they knew about what these children were doing, these children who were turned over to the care of these sponsors by the Biden administration under their current policies. In 85,000 cases—85,000 cases—there was no answer.

So the truth is, under the Biden border policies, under the policies supported by all of our Democratic colleagues—now who are demonstrating fake outrage about the failure of the current border bill—they simply don't care. They don't care about these children. They don't care about the families grieving lost loved ones as a result of the illegal drugs that stream across the border, carried by the very criminal organizations that smuggle people from around the world who show up at our border and are released into the interior of the United States.

What greater incentive can you think of for attracting illegal immigration than the open border policies which, tragically, result in the death of innocent Americans, including innocent children, losing 300,000 children placed with sponsors? The Biden administration doesn't care.

So let me just say that when the majority leader takes off his hat as the majority leader of this great institution and puts on his hat as a Democratic partisan making political attacks against the very people he is hoping will support the legislation that he is advocating for—aid to Ukraine—this is not a good day for this institution. And it strikes me as a bizarre tactic when you know who the hundred people are who are going to be voting on the legislation that he is going to put on the floor.

And the fact that the majority leader walks away from a legitimate question by our colleague the Senator from Mississippi who asked whether there will be an opportunity for debate and votes on amendments—he won't even answer the question. This is the same majority leader who put this bill on the floor that we will be voting on at 1 o'clock and said, “OK, we released the text,” on Sunday night and that in 72 hours Senators are going to have to vote on it.

These are detailed, complex negotiations that have been taking place for months now, and the majority leader won't even give the Senate and Senators time to digest it and understand

it. I think that tells you all you need to know about his motives. This is all about partisan political attacks and posturing leading up to the November 2024 election.

President Biden is guilty of some of the same posturing. He said—this is rich—after Secretary Mayorkas, the Secretary of Homeland Security, has said time and time again under oath, “The border is secure”—well, we knew that was a lie because our eyes did not deceive us. We could see what was happening at the border. We could listen to Mayor Adams in New York City, the mayor of Chicago, Governors around the country, saying: We are being inundated by migrants coming across the border. And in the case of Mayor Adams, he said it is going to destroy New York City, even though they are a self-designated sanctuary city.

Well, all of that has fallen on deaf ears for the last 3 years, and the Senate majority leader and the President of the United States think that the American people are so dumb that they haven’t seen what has been going on the last 3 years. They have resisted every single effort on our part to secure the border, to halt this tsunami of illegal immigration and illegal drugs. They have resisted all of it.

And now the majority leader would have you believe that he has had a conversion. This is Saul on the road to Damascus. But I don’t believe it, and I don’t believe the American people will believe it because their common sense, their very eyes and ears tell them something different, and that is that the Biden administration, Democrats in the Senate, and the Senate majority leader who came out here crying crocodile tears over the failure of the border negotiation—they know it is not true. The American people will not be deceived by this transparent political pitch suggesting that now they are the champions of border security.

The President of the United States has every tool he needs—every tool he needs—to secure the border. The laws that are in effect now are the same laws that were in effect when President Trump was in office, and the numbers were dramatically different. In fact, President Biden’s numbers of people coming across the border have exceeded the number that came during the entire 8 years of the Obama administration and the entire 4 years of the Trump administration.

So, Mr. President, I know there are others here, including my friend the Republican leader, who are prepared to speak, so I will sit down. But I just couldn’t help myself, sitting here listening to what the majority leader was trying to sell, which is so patently ahistorical, false, and is clearly just partisan political rhetoric trying to improve what is a very, very damaged reputation when it comes to dealing with our national security and the border.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, 4 months ago, Senate Republicans asked our colleague from Oklahoma Senator LANKFORD to take on a pretty tall order: negotiate serious border security policy with an administration that had shown no interest in actually securing the border. He put in an enormous amount of work, and I am very grateful for the persistence he has shown over many nights, weekends, and a few holidays.

The product he was able to secure earned the endorsement of the National Border Patrol Council, a sign that you are pointing in the right direction. But as our colleagues recognize, the agreement does not have a path to become law. The border crisis that President Biden invited through his rhetoric and his willful neglect will continue to challenge the brave men and women of the CPB and ICE and impact communities across the country, and its effects will follow his legacy forever.

I wish I could say that a record-setting border crisis was the only challenge that the President’s failures have laid before us, but our colleagues know as well as I do that that isn’t the case. There have always been aggressive forces seeking to harm America and to challenge our interests. The very existence of a Western order in which sovereign nations choose their own leaders has always been an affront to repressive and aggressive regimes around the world.

But even in the face of serious threats, for large portions of modern history, the United States has dictated the terms of engagement. For decades, the world’s foremost superpower has been the one doing the deterring. Not anymore. It is no longer a settled question that America will meet aggression with overwhelming force or even that we will back our allies 100 percent.

Take this headline about President Biden’s response to the attack that killed three U.S. soldiers last month:

U.S. Strikes Steer Clear of Iran’s Red Lines.

Here is the subhead of another one:

U.S. officials acknowledge that the militias targeted still retain the majority of their capability to carry out future attacks.

Oh, here is one more:

Pentagon says it’s not planning for a long-term campaign [against Iran’s proxies] in Iraq and Syria.

So, Mr. President, what can the American people—and the entire world—gather about the Biden administration’s approach to the threats that we face?

First, we know that Iran is deterring America, not the other way around.

Second, we know that the Commander in Chief has not yet directed the strongest military in the world

even to exercise sufficient force against expendable proxy terrorists, let alone their Iranian sponsors.

Finally, we know that the Biden administration lacks the resolve to defeat those who spill American blood.

The Pentagon conceded this week they were not aware that even a single IRGC officer had been eliminated by their response. Yet administration officials say this is what sending a message of deterrence looks like.

Let’s be honest here. Do our allies see in this behavior an America that is willing to impose decisive costs on our adversaries? Do our adversaries, in turn, see any reason to start changing their calculus?

In the Middle East, we already know the answer. Since the President’s telegraphed “response” to the deadly Tower 22 attack, Iran-backed terrorists have already launched more attacks—from Iraq and Syria to the Red Sea. Iran and its proxies are undeterred.

But beyond the region, is there any reason to expect that the President’s conduct of foreign policy is causing Putin or Xi to think again? Not a chance. No doubt, the Commander in Chief’s halting response to Tehran’s aggression emboldens Moscow. Russian forces, like Iran and its proxies, were direct beneficiaries of President Biden’s hesitation and self-deterrence as they escalated their invasion of Ukraine.

Beijing—after it watched us abandon allies in Afghanistan and second-guess Israel’s response to terrorism—has a reason to doubt that the United States is well-positioned to rally allies and partners to resist aggression in the Indo-Pacific. If America fails to stand with our partners on the frontlines of Europe and the Middle East, we will shred our credibility with friends in the Indo-Pacific.

So today’s strategic competition is more perilous. Support for our allies is more tenuous. And the security of U.S. personnel and interests is more questionable than it was 3 years ago.

These are the circumstances in which the Senate must consider some weighty responsibilities of our own: to invest in the hard power that the President instinctively shies away from exercising, to commit to allies that fear being abandoned, and to address the requirements of long-term competition that becomes more difficult the longer America neglects its leading role.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, after I complete my remarks, the following is going to be the schedule of speakers on the floor before the rollcall vote. It is a bipartisan agreement. I ask unanimous consent that following my remarks, the following Senators be permitted to speak prior to the scheduled vote: Senator LANKFORD of Oklahoma for up to 30 minutes; Senator MURRAY

of Washington, up to 10 minutes; Senator SINEMA of Arizona, up to 15 minutes; and Senator SCHUMER for up to 5 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I listened to the statements that were made this afternoon on the floor of the Senate, and there were some omissions of fact which need to be reminded to the people who are following.

It was 4 months ago when we faced a deadline to come up with assistance for Ukraine. You know what has been going on there for 2 years: a war fought by the most courageous people I know—the Ukrainians—against the invasion of Vladimir Putin.

The United States, NATO allies, and many others have been standing behind Ukrainians, and we knew that they needed additional resources to continue the battle this year.

Four months ago, the President put together a supplemental appropriations bill for that purpose. It also addressed the situation in the Middle East, the Far East, and the looming humanitarian crises around the world, including Gaza, that needed to be addressed.

We wanted to move on this on a timely basis, but there was an objection. The objection came from the other side of the aisle, Republican Senators who said: You need to include border security. What is happening on our southern border cannot be ignored.

We discussed it for a period of time and then agreed with them. We were going to work together on a bipartisan basis, Republicans and Democrats, to change what was happening on America's southern border to make us safe and to bring order to the situation.

Several of our colleagues were chosen to engage in the negotiations for this issue.

This is a tough issue. Any issue involving immigration is extremely difficult. That is why it has been over 30 years since Congress has passed immigration reform, when we know that the body of laws that governs our immigration and our border needed attention long ago.

Three Senators, very diverse Senators, were chosen to negotiate an agreement if they could. They were led by Senator LANKFORD, JAMES LANKFORD, Republican of Oklahoma, who was chosen by the Republican Senate caucus to be their negotiator. Several of my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle assured me that he had worked hard at it, understood the issue, and was prepared to accept this challenge and responsibility. So Senator LANKFORD led in that regard. Two other Senators—Senator SINEMA of Arizona, who is characterized as an Independent Senator at this point in her career, and Senator CHRIS MURPHY of Connecticut were the second and third Senators who sat down and started negotiating together.

They put together a package. It took them 4 months. We had to postpone the negotiations for Christmas and for other breaks that were normal in the Senate calendar. But they were given wide berth to come up with an agreement, a bipartisan agreement, and it was announced last Sunday.

Senator SCHUMER, the Democratic leader, released it on Sunday and said: I will heed the advice of Senators from both sides of the aisle that Members should have 72 hours to review this document before they have to vote on it.

The vote we are talking about this afternoon is that vote, more than 72 hours after this proposed bill was released.

What did this bill do that would gain the support of the Democratic and Republican Senators who were negotiating? What it did was to address many issues—primarily border issues—that related to security.

The current situation on our border is unsustainable. We are being overwhelmed by the number of people who are showing up in record numbers. That reflects several things—a refugee crisis around the world.

Those of you who watched “60 Minutes” this week noticed that there were people from China who are now coming to our southern border to come into the United States. No one anticipated that when we talked about the asylum laws several years ago, but that is a fact of life. People are coming from all around the world to come to our southern border, and they are overwhelming the resources of that border.

This bill—this agreed-to bill, this bipartisan bill—that is being considered here this afternoon was an effort by both sides to limit the number of people coming across the border at any given time. It gave new authority to the President of the United States to cap and limit the number of people crossing the border at a given time.

When those on the other side say we don't need this bill, that is legislative authority the President currently doesn't have, and it was included. There were billions of dollars of investment in technology to stop the flow of not only those who are undocumented and illegal but also the flow of fentanyl into the United States, just to name two major features of this bill. It had many provisions hammered out over months of negotiations.

Those of us who came back this week said we were finally going to do something on the border, and the good news is, it is bipartisan. Senator LANKFORD has signed off on it, and the other two Senators, representing the Democratic side of the aisle, signed off on it as well. We were prepared to see this pass and hope for the best in the House of Representatives.

Then the bottom dropped out. One thing happened that we didn't anticipate. One person in America came out against the proposal. One person said to the Republican Senators: Sorry, no

matter what you agreed to, it is unacceptable. Blame it on me, he said, but we are not going to have a bipartisan agreement on the border. This is unacceptable.

That one person is Donald Trump. He made that announcement at that point. Many of the Republicans who had indicated interest in this measure walked away from it, and today, I am afraid we are going to see that in the vote. It is really sad when you consider what is at stake, the lives that are at stake all across the United States. People who are trying to come to this country with good intentions and good purposes and would make us a better nation are being caught up in this political battle.

So when Senator SCHUMER comes to the floor and expresses his disappointment, he speaks for the entire Senate Democratic caucus. We are disappointed that we came up with a bipartisan bill with Senator LANKFORD, who has been a stalwart in this whole experience. He has shown principle and values and negotiated in good faith. He produced a bipartisan bill, and we are prepared to vote for it this afternoon.

The sad reality is that the assistance to Ukraine, which was one of the original reasons for this conversation, is still in doubt. I hope at the end of the day that the Democrats can lead the way, with the Republicans, and provide the survival assistance absolutely necessary for the people in Ukraine. They are watching carefully.

At the end of next week, a group of us will be going to the Munich Security Conference in Germany. It is held each year. It is a bipartisan delegation. We go to speak for the United States. What we have to say to our European allies will depend on the votes that will follow today, the first and the second vote. Will we stand by Ukraine or will we walk away from it and let Vladimir Putin have his dream of an expansion of the former Soviet system? I hope not.

The people in Ukraine deserve better. We need to stand together with them. There is much to be said as to what this means to the rest of the world, but we have been reminded by our NATO allies, who have been loyal to a fault so far—and I hope they continue to be—that we can't walk away from that situation without inviting disastrous consequences around the world.

I am afraid that if we walk away from Ukraine, they will struggle to survive. And I hope they do, but it will be a real struggle. In the meantime, it heartens Vladimir Putin and our adversaries around the world to see us waver when it comes to staying with the Ukrainian people.

I hope that vote this afternoon—that both votes are in a positive way, that we can take that message to the rest of the world that we are still there.

I also want to say that it is hard to imagine that the party of Ronald Reagan and John McCain—the party that claimed to take a strong stand

against communism—just played right into the hands of former KGB apparatchik Vladimir Putin's hand. That is right—the same Putin who called the collapse of Soviet tyranny “the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the 20th century.”

Putin and his Iranian and North Korean enablers are trying to roll back Western democracy and restore Soviet glory, and the front of the line is Ukraine, where the United States and European allies have helped these heroic Ukrainians to repel the Russian invasion.

What is Putin's strategy after suffering staggering losses in equipment and personnel? To bet that the United States will allow partisanship to interfere with its support of Ukraine and hope that former President Trump returns to the White House. That is Putin's dream.

Just as we learned when it came to the agreement—the bipartisan agreement—on border security, Donald Trump has made it clear that he opposes this continuing assistance to Ukraine.

You may recall that in 2018, Trump stood next to Putin in Helsinki and said he believed Putin's denials about interfering in our election, while Putin smirked at the podium.

By failing to pass national security funding, we would be playing into Putin's hands.

Many congressional Republicans have spoken loudly about defending Ukraine and the NATO alliance. They have traveled to NATO summits and even Munich security conferences to support this mission. They have also visited Ukraine, followed by press conferences with belligerent claims that President Biden just wasn't doing enough. But today, the fate of Ukraine hangs in the balance on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

It seems too many of my colleagues have collectively cowered to Donald Trump, who wants to tank the supplemental funding agreement for his own cynical reasons. Is that who congressional Republicans are going to entrust with stopping Russian aggression? Make no mistake, it is not only Putin watching and savoring this failure to act; it is Iran, China, North Korea, and others.

I think of the late John McCain and how he would look at the situation on the Republican side of the aisle today. He was a fierce critic throughout his life of Russian tyranny, especially Putin's tyranny. He was the target of Putin's early sanctions, as many of us were as well. John McCain took that as a badge of pride, and I do too.

It is time we show the same courage here in Congress and make sure that we pass emergency national security funding. Last I checked, protecting democracy and safeguarding American security were bipartisan causes, and they should be still.

I would like to make one last point. It is hard for me to see us visit this

issue of immigration and not mention an issue that has been near and dear to me for more than two decades.

Today, I want to tell you the story of a Dreamer, Dr. Jacqueline Solis. Hers is the 139th Dreamer story I have told on the floor of the Senate. Jacqueline was born in Peru and immigrated to this country when she was 10. She wanted to become a doctor. She didn't think it was possible because she was undocumented.

Twelve years ago, in response to a bipartisan request from myself and the late Senator Richard Lugar, President Obama established DACA Program. It has protected more than 800,000 young people like Jacqueline. Thanks to DACA, she was able to attend medical school. I am proud to say that last year, she graduated from Loyola University Chicago's Stritch School of Medicine, the first medical school to accept DACA applicants. She is now completing her pediatrics residency at Emory University Hospital. DACA allowed her to come out of the shadows and give back to the country she grew up in, the country she loves: the United States of America. She hopes to be an agent of change in her community where she mentors medical students and first-generation, low-income students. One of her goals is to open a mobile clinic where she could drive to different communities and help patients.

Ask yourself: Would America be better off if Dr. Jacqueline Solis and Dreamers like her were unable to work in the United States? Still, 20 years later, we are trying our best to make sure these young people have a fighting chance to be part of America's future.

Last September, a Federal judge in Texas declared the DACA program illegal, though the decision left in place protections for current DACA recipients while the appeal is pending. These young people live in fear that the next court decision will upend their lives. That would be a disaster.

When we get on the subject of immigration, the border is critical. It is important. I want to be part of that conversation. Please, don't forget the Dreamers, and don't forget so many people who have proven over and over again that they are our future and our strength, if given that chance.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to use a prop during this speech.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LANKFORD. In about an hour, this body will gather. There will be 100 Senators here to make a decision about what we are going to do to take a step on border security. It is an issue that has bedeviled, quite frankly, this body for decades. It has been three decades since we passed anything into law to be able to change border security.

In the meantime, administration after administration has pieced to-

gether broken pieces of law in the disjointing pieces and tried to make regulatory actions to see what they can do to be able to change the direction of the country.

We have seen just over the last 10 or 15 years what really happened to that. This is just an encounter number from CBP; and we can look back to 2009, and we can see the numbers stayed about half a million or so for multiple years.

This is through the Obama administration. They struggled because the numbers were lower than this even before. They struggled with half a million numbers. We see during the Trump administration how the numbers bump up and jump up here almost to a million in a single year, twice as many as it was during the Obama time period. Then we see COVID time period, it dives back down. Then right there is the transition in President Biden's time, and the numbers have skyrocketed. They doubled from the Biden administration to this year in the Trump administration, but then they tripled even from the highest year of the Trump administration during the Biden administration.

It wasn't a single bump year like it was under the Trump administration. It has been year after year after year. By the way, this little one is this fiscal year. That is just since October—which by the way, you will notice in the last 4 months is higher than any year under the Obama administration and almost as high as the peak year under the Trump administration, and that is 4 months so far this year.

Americans feel it. We feel it in our cities. We feel it in our schools and our communities. We see the television, and we see all of the chaos on our southern border. Cities around the country have said: Do something. Make this stop.

Americans, whether they are Republican, Democrat, or Independent, are all unanimous on this issue: This is a problem that needs to be solved; do what you can.

Today, we get to decide if we are going to do that or not; if we are going to do nothing or do something. The bill that has been put together has been a bipartisan effort. Welcome to the U.S. Senate. That is what we have to do. While I have people from around the country and back home that say: Do a Republican-only bill; just get all of our priorities and none of theirs. I smile at them and say: Welcome to governance. You can do a partisan bill in the House, but in the Senate, we have to look at each other across the aisle and then figure out a way to be able to solve this. Sometimes it is in committees; sometimes it is a gathering; sometimes it was like this time: Get Members together—Republican, Independent, Democratic—to be able to sit down and hash out the issues; to say this is a problem, we all agree. We are not going to agree on the solutions, necessarily, but we all agree this is a problem. But we have to figure out what the solutions might be.

That has been the process for the last 4 months—4 months—to sit down and hash through the very difficult, very technical issues of border security in our Nation with one goal: Let's make progress.

We understood from the beginning we are not going to solve everything. We are not. We knew from the beginning it is not going to be perfect. But we also knew the status quo is untenable. We have to do something to be able to make the status quo better. So that is what we worked towards—to be able to change where we are now.

The product we put out this past weekend allowed everybody to see it. Quite frankly, I had some of my colleagues that said: I will need weeks to evaluate it because it is so technical. And it is. But some, literally within minutes, said: No, I don't agree.

Fine. But after time to be able to review it, the National Border Patrol Council—the group that is actually on the ground trying to manage the chaos—they read through the bill and evaluated it. And the National Border Patrol Council gave this statement:

[The Border Patrol Act of 2024] will give U.S. Border Patrol agents authorities codified, in law, that we have not had in the past.

While not perfect—

And I will agree with them on that.

—the Border Patrol Act of 2024 is a step in the right direction and is far better than the current status quo. This is why the National Border Patrol Council endorses this bill and hopes for its quick passage.

I understand this: In this building and in the 202 area code that is Washington, DC, border security is a political issue. But if we leave the 202 area code, everywhere else in the country, this is not a political issue; it is a national security issue. And when you actually go to the Border Patrol Council, those that see the chaos day-to-day, they are saying: Send us some help; send us anything.

Quite frankly, Americans are frustrated and angry because our borders are open. They have seen the record numbers in the last 4 months. They know full well what is happening. The “60 Minutes” story from this last weekend was about Chinese nationals using TikTok to be able to find the holes in the fence and to be able to navigate it; how to be able to connect with Mexican cartel members to be able to navigate in through Mexico to be able to get through. Why is that such a big story? Because we used to rarely have Chinese nationals come across our border. But yet, last year, we had 37,000 Chinese nationals come across our border—37,000.

Americans watched the story of a group of migrants in New York City ruthlessly beating up a police officer this past week. And then see they were released again. They are angry. They are frustrated. The stories that have come out in the news recently of three child sex traffickers who had attempted reentry back into the United States make Americans go: Hold on.

Just a few days ago, there was a story coming out of an al-Shabaab terrorists on our Terror Watchlist—that had come across our border and had been released just early last year. They then picked them up while they were in Minnesota just a few weeks ago.

We have had 50 people that have been identified on the Terror Watchlist that we did apprehend in just the last 4 months. We have had tens of thousands of people in the last year that were identified by this administration as individuals who were what they call special interest aliens. By definition, they are a national security risk. There are tens of thousands that we didn't know their name, in particular, but we know that where they live is in an area of high national security risk because the high terrorism rate is coming from that area. We have no criminal history on them to be able to identify them on our Terror Watchlist, but we know there is a high chance they are a national security risk.

Those individuals were released into the country. Americans feel it. They want something different. The Americans that I talk to, the Oklahomans that I talk to don't mind legal immigration. In fact, they celebrate legal immigration. They just don't want illegal immigration.

They want an orderly process. They want to know that the rule of law still matters in America. That is what they want to know. They want to know their American way of life is protected, and that should not be too much to demand.

This very divided Nation brings to us a very divided Congress. Currently, we have a Republican two-vote majority in the House of Representatives and a Democrat one-vote majority in the U.S. Senate. It doesn't get much closer than that to being equally divided in two bodies.

But that means, if we are going to solve something, we have to sit down together and solve it. That is how it works when you make law. You can do press conferences without the other side, but you can't make law without the other side in the U.S. Senate. So we have to sit down and work things out.

In October, when Israel was ruthlessly attacked with a terrorist attack by Hamas, the President of the United States came to Congress and said: We need additional funding to help Israel, to help Ukraine, to help with the threats in Taiwan, and additional money for our southern border.

Republicans responded by saying: We are not going to help give money to the southern border—by the way, especially for some of the funding that they asked for on the southern border, like safe migration offices to be able to help facilitate greater traffic to the United States.

We said: We are not going to do that. We are not going to give additional money to the southern border unless we get a change in law and policy.

That is not a radical concept, quite frankly. The House of Representatives, last year, passed a very comprehensive bill on border security that they call H.R. 2. It was one of their priorities. Do you know why? Because the House of Representatives, at that time, said: We need a change in law. So they brought a bill to change the law for that.

We said the same thing: We need a change in law because it is significant what has occurred, and we need to address it.

The frightening thing is, since we started meeting in a bipartisan way in October, October was the highest number of illegal crossings of any October in our history. November was the highest number of illegal crossings of any November in our history. December was the highest number of illegal crossings of any December in our history and the highest single month in history of illegal crossings, including having the highest single day ever in the history of our country in illegal crossings: Over 12,000 in a single day.

That is what has happened just since we have been negotiating this bill trying to be able to get to a solution. The problem has not gotten better. It has gotten worse during that time period. We need to solve this. The worst-case scenario is the status quo. We need to solve it.

So we came up with a bill. It doesn't have everything in it I wanted. It doesn't have everything in it my Democratic colleagues wanted. But it definitely makes a difference.

What is in this bill?

Well, here is what the bill includes. Let me just walk through some of the high points of it. It includes more border wall construction, under the 18-foot, 30-foot bollard-style definition, in locations, actually, that were set by President Trump in those locations to actually build a wall.

It has 50,000 detention beds. So it ends our catch-and-release issue. So especially single adults, as they are coming across, the vast majority end up being held while they are being screened there, rather than just released into the country as they are now.

We doubled the deportation flights. We added money for DNA testing. We added money for additional State, local, and private law enforcement that we are partnering with along the border to be able to help with the enforcement process there.

We have a tremendous increase in the number of ICE agents, the number of Border Patrol agents, more asylum officers, more immigration judges.

We added detection equipment at our ports of entry to interdict fentanyl, one of the biggest threats to our Nation right now.

And we increased the sanction authority for the U.S. Government to be able to sanction those ruthless cartels and members of cartels and those that facilitate them to be able to go after the fentanyl issue in the United States.

It has a pretty radical change in asylum law in it. It strengthens significantly the standard of evidence for declaring asylum. Today, people who are crossing the border can literally cross and say: “I have fear in my country.” When they say those magic words, they are released into the country—the vast majority of them—for up to 10 years, while they await their screening or hearing. That would end under this bill.

We increase significantly the standard for evidence. We add three new eligibility bars at the beginning of it so we get to a faster screening process and, for those who are not eligible, a faster deportation.

It is somewhat of a “Where’s Waldo?” game on a day-to-day basis on our southern border, as we have thousands of people coming through. Some of those individuals do qualify for asylum, but most of them do not. So our goal was to be able to filter through quickly, identify those who qualify, and deport all of them who do not.

We have a faster structure to process aliens when they cross the border, in detention or nondetained, either one, so they don’t end up in the 10-year backlog awaiting their decision—both for those who qualify for asylum, so they don’t wait 10 years, and those that everyone knows, from the beginning, they don’t qualify for asylum, they are turned around and deported immediately.

This ends the abuse of parole that is happening on our southern border today. Today, the administration will identify 1,500 people, will give them parole authority at one of our ports of entry and a work permit the first day they come.

They don’t have to qualify for asylum. They don’t even have to apply for asylum. It is literally an open invitation for anyone anywhere in the world to get a work permit if you will just tell us in advance you are coming. It is not lawful. It is just happening. This bill would end that.

This bill also has a short-term, 3-year authority to quickly stop the flow of people coming into our country right now.

I had a lot of my colleagues on the Republican side that said: Whatever we pass will never be implemented by the Biden administration. We have got to do something, though, right now, to be able to get things to change, because everyone knows this is occurring not because of some migration trends around the world but because right there, President Biden announced, “I am not going to build any more wall,” and he dropped all the authorities that had been used not just by President Trump but by Presidents Trump and Obama. He dropped them, and we saw this skyrocket.

So everyone said: Whatever we pass, President Biden will never use. So whatever you can put in there to be able to actually make sure this occurs, please do.

So we did. We included a border emergency authority that said if we ever exceed 5,000 people—which, by the way, is every day but 7 in the last 4 months—if we ever exceed 5,000 people and we are at chaos level, the border shuts down completely. It is not optional; it is mandatory.

And when I say “shut down,” it is pretty simple. What happens for the first 5,000? Let me make it clear. For the first 5,000 people who are coming across, they are detained, they are screened, and then deported. If you get above 5,000, we are in such a chaotic moment that we don’t have time. So we just detain and deport them. There is no screening at all because we have run out of time. We don’t have the manpower to do it. That is the shift that occurs.

It is not that the first 5,000 are released. That is ridiculous. The first 5,000 we detain, we screen, and then we deport. The second, if we get above 5,000, we just detain and deport. And when the border is closed down, it is closed down for weeks, where we are not even screening for weeks until we get caught up. It was something that we could implement right now and to be able to make a difference.

We also changed the funding process on this. There are items that the President really wanted on some of the funding. So we said: We are fine on that funding, as long as you don’t get that funding until you actually get more detention beds, get more deportation flights, hire more ICE officers, hire more Border Patrol, and actually implement the new policy. When you do that, then you get all of the money that you are actually looking for in the other areas.

We wanted to make sure that, actually, this was going to be implemented. So we included that in the bill today. That is what we have on the floor today, and I am afraid of what I have heard some people say: It is not enough.

So we will make a decision soon. Let me just say this. I have listened to a lot of my colleagues in the last several days, as well I should. I have listened for months. Some people legitimately want more time to read the bill. I will tell you it is 370 pages. It is incredibly technical. And I have had several colleagues say: I started to read it, and it makes my head hurt to read it because immigration law is very complicated.

So they are going through it, and they said: Hey, I am interested in supporting this. I just need more time.

Some of those folks are going to vote no today because they legitimately need more time. I completely understand that.

There are some folks who are voting no today because they have policy differences on the bill. We have asylum officers that are empowered to make decisions; they want immigration judges to make it. OK, that is a policy difference on it.

Some folks don’t like that we have visas that are in this. That increases

legal immigration—not illegal, legal immigration—in the country. There are some folks that don’t want any immigration of any type. Well, fine, we can have that policy difference. I don’t mind legal immigration. I just don’t want illegal immigration.

Some of them may have policy differences. Some of them have been very clear with me that they have political differences with the bill. They say it is the wrong time to solve the problem, or let the Presidential election solve this problem.

In fact, I had a popular commentator, 4 weeks ago, that I talked to, that told me flat out, before they knew any of the contents of the bill—any of the contents, nothing was out at that point—that told me flat out: If you try to move a bill that solves the border crisis during this Presidential year, I will do whatever I can to destroy you, because I do not want you to solve this during the Presidential election.

By the way, they have been faithful to their promise and have done everything they can to destroy me in the past several weeks.

There are other folks that read the Facebook posts and the Twitter posts and saw different facts that they thought might be true, but I have personally told them over and over again they are false. And it has been hard to overcome.

For some reason, we still believe everything we read on the internet, and it has been hard to be able to break through. A few weeks ago, I posted one of my favorite quotes from Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who was a preacher from England in the 1850s, where he once said:

A lie gets halfway around the world before the truth gets its boots on.

And it couldn’t have proved to be more true than this. I have seen posts like, “There is amnesty in this bill,” so that people are adamantly opposed that there is amnesty in the bill.

I would say that some of my Democratic colleagues wanted to have some amnesty in this bill, but there wasn’t, and there is not anything on amnesty in this bill.

I have heard folks say it weakens our asylum laws, when it actually does the opposite. It far strengthens our asylum laws, so we can get to actual asylees faster, and those who are gaming the system are turned around.

I have had folks say it takes away the “Remain in Mexico” policy so they can never come back. It does nothing of that at all—nothing of that.

I have had folks say it gives away work permits the very first day, which will incentivize more people to come, when it actually does exactly the opposite. It actually removes the 1,500 work permits that are passed out every day and says we are not going to do that.

And my favorite one has been: It lets 5,000 aliens in every single day from here on out forever.

And I have just said that is completely absurd. Why would anyone—

anyone—sign a bill, approve a bill, or present a bill that locks us into this chaos. That is what we have now. The 5,000 piece was very simple. If we get to 5,000 a day, we can't process that many people anymore. It is a critical emergency. We break glass and say we are not even going to try to do hearings anymore. Everybody has got to turn around. Everything is shut down so we can make sure that we can actually legally process people. We are detaining, screening, and deporting until we get to a break-glass moment, and then we are not even screening anymore. We are just detaining and deporting because we can't manage the numbers.

But that is not what has been told. What has been told has been false day after day.

And then, as I have mentioned, I have had a few folks that have said: If I can't get everything, I want nothing.

I don't find most Americans are that way just in their day-to-day life. We have high goals and aspirations as Americans, and, quite frankly, I don't blame Americans for being really angry and frustrated about where we are at the border—really angry and frustrated.

But what I hear from most Oklahomans is: Do something. Don't just sit there. Do something. Make progress. But don't allow this to keep going. Stop it where you can. So that is what we worked do.

Now, to be clear, President Biden has authorities he could have used that he has chosen not to. Authorities that President Trump used, authorities that President Obama used, President Biden has chosen not to use. There are a lot of them. And for whatever reason, he has turned his head away from the chaos that America is focused on, and he needs to do what he can to solve this problem.

But we also need to make changes in law. Our asylum law is weak. Everyone knows this. In fact, when President Trump was President, he even made the statements about how weak our laws are on asylum. When President Trump was President, he said, "We do a very good job considering the laws are so bad. They are not archaic; they are incompetent. It is not that they are old; they are just bad."

Well, guess what this bill does. Fixes that because the laws have a gap, and we should actually fix those things.

What the President cannot do is change the asylum laws. He cannot change the faster deportations for people crossing. He cannot add an emergency authority like this. He cannot conduct faster hearings with limited appeals so we can get to deporting people who are not legal here and addressing those who are. We can't do that without a change in law, so we need to change the law.

I am going to vote yes to be able to move on to this bill. So we need a change in the law. I understand we have differences, but we have got to sit down together, figure out how we are

going to solve problems because the American people sent us here to do that.

This is the pen that I was handed at that desk when I was sworn into the U.S. Senate, and I signed a book that was at that desk with this pen because I was becoming a U.S. Senator because the people at home sent me here to get stuff done and to solve problems. There is no reason for me to have this pen if we are just going to do press conferences. I can do press conferences from anywhere, but we can only make law from this room. And to do that, you need one of these pens, and there are 100 of them in this room, and 60 of us have to agree to solve a problem.

And I am determined to sit down with anyone who wants to solve the problem, regardless of what side of the aisle that they are on, to figure out how we solve these things because Americans are ticked off that this is not resolved, and they expect us to get things done. So why don't we do that?

I have two staff members named Sarah Seitz and Jacob Stubbs, who have worked their tails off for 4 months. They gave up Thanksgiving; they gave up Christmas; they gave up New Year's to work on this. They are remarkable leaders. But it is not just about the time they gave up and the wisdom that they have as leaders, their focus on that was to solve a problem that at the end of this day, may still be a problem unsolved. And tomorrow, we will probably have 6,500 people illegally cross our border just like what is happening right now, today—6,500 people.

Americans want that stopped. So let's actually sit down and figure out how we are going to stop it together.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I come to speak before the vote today, but I do hope that all of my colleagues heard the Senator from Oklahoma, heard his powerful words, especially the last several minutes, and pause and think about it. They were critically important for each one of us to think about, and I thank the Senator for all of his work on this and for his powerful statement just now.

But if you want to understand why people can't stand politics, watch how many Republicans vote against this bill. Some of my colleagues do not seem to understand this is not a game. There is a war happening right now in Ukraine where our allies are being gunned down and Putin is rolling his tanks into their homeland. There is a war happening right now between Israel and Hamas. There are civilians at this very moment caught in the crossfire. There are partners in the Indo-Pacific wondering if they can count on us. And let's not forget, there is the border, the site of countless Republican photo ops, where we have a genuine need of reforms and resources.

That is the moment we are in. That is the moment that this package is

meant to address. And by voting it down, Republicans will be telling our allies, our word cannot be trusted; telling dictators like Putin that our threats are not serious; telling the world, American leadership has been hollowed out by Republican obstructionism. And let's be clear, they will be telling the American people they don't want to solve the crisis at the border; they want to campaign on it because if you genuinely believe something is a crisis, you take any step you can to address it. You don't let a fire burn because Donald Trump wants to campaign on ashes.

We have heard a lot of talk from Republicans about the border, about countering the Chinese Government, about supporting Israel and standing up to Putin. But governing is about action. Governing is about compromise. Governing is about standing behind your word in order to solve problems.

And I am sorry to say that despite the talks from many Republicans about continuing to support Ukraine, they have yet to join us in actually voting for serious aid for Ukraine since last Congress.

As the minority leader admitted yesterday, this was all because his side, Republicans, insisted—insisted—Ukraine aid be tied to border policies—a standard, by the way, that they have not applied to any of our other allies and one that tells every country who would partner with us that you better hope you don't become leverage for an unrelated, partisan demand.

It was an absurd request. I have said so from the start. But a lot hangs in the balance, so Democrats listened to them and took them at their word and have been glued to the negotiating table in order to address this problem, and I want to thank, from the bottom of my heart, my colleagues—to Senator SINEMA, to Senator LANKFORD, to Senator MURPHY—they worked so long and hard to hammer out a deal on border policies, one that is, quite frankly, more conservative than many of us would have liked, including myself.

But I worked tirelessly with my vice chair, the senior Senator from Maine, to ensure that the border resources were there to help address this problem. And through listening and compromising and working together in good faith, we reached a bipartisan agreement to fund the border policies that others negotiated.

And now after saying they had to have both of these in the package in order to support it, Republicans are now poised to kill it. Republicans went from "We demand border policy changes" to "No policy is needed." They went from "We need time to look at this bill" to "Dead on arrival" in less than 24 hours. They went from "The border is a crisis right now" to "It can wait until November," in the blink of an eye—and will not support the bipartisan policy nor the bipartisan funding.

What changed? What changed? Well, Donald Trump ordered Republicans to

kill the bipartisan border deal. Trump has not been subtle. He has literally said: “Please blame it on me,” if this deal goes down in flames, and there is no action on the border.

And we are going to see today just how many Republicans fall in line, and it may well be most of them. But I would remind my colleagues, the American people are the ones who sent us here, not Donald Trump. They are the ones we should answer to, not Donald Trump. And I think we all know the folks back home sent us here to solve problems—to solve problems—not to block bipartisan solutions. They want us to work together. They want us to make progress, even when it isn’t perfect.

And, frankly, if that doesn’t convince you to support this bill, if you are still thinking about what is good politics, not good policy, I still don’t know why you would listen to Donald Trump because solving problems, that is good politics. Maintaining America’s national security, that is good politics.

So I hope all of my Republican colleagues will think about this vote carefully. How long will you give Donald Trump a permanent veto over whatever policy he decides he doesn’t like or isn’t helpful to him personally? I have to ask: What is the point of being a Senator if you let Donald Trump make all of the decisions for you?

It wasn’t so long ago that Donald Trump incited an actual insurrection. We all had to flee or we barricaded ourselves into our offices. Did any of my colleagues on the other side think you would let that same man dictate what policy you could or couldn’t even debate? It was just 3 short years ago that some of you, on the other side, voted—and many of us voted—to remove Trump from office.

So I ask my colleagues: Please listen when I say today is a critical vote. Today is a day to decide. Today is a vote about whether we, as U.S. Senators, will keep our word when we negotiate with each other. Today is a day we, as U.S. Senators, will vote to show we will work together to stand up for American interests and national security at home and abroad. And today is a day we, as Senators, show the world we are a country that stands behind our word and stands with our allies and works past politics to do what is right for this country and the people we were sent here to represent.

I hope my colleagues will think about that long and hard, and then I sincerely hope they will do the right thing and abandon the MAGA politics.

There is so much work we have left to do together moving forward, and you should all know me well enough to know I am always ready to work together, not against one another. So even if this vote fails, I am determined to not let partisanship win the day. We are going to try again to pass a package that gets our allies the aid they so desperately need, and I hope before we get to that, that every Senator in this

body listens to what the Senator from Oklahoma said and pauses and thinks about what their word means to the people who sent them here to do the right thing for our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Ms. SINEMA. I stand here today as the border crisis is devastating my State. Just last week, Nogales officers seized 2.1 million fentanyl pills at a port of entry. Just last week, Border Patrol agents recovered in the Tucson desert enough fentanyl to kill 340,000 Americans. Just last week, nearly 14,000 migrants crossed into Arizona—many of them are military-aged men coming from all across the globe.

Our broken border system is a national security crisis. Last September, when my Republican colleagues demanded, with a clear and unified voice, that border security must be included in Congress’s national security package, I wholeheartedly agreed. Finally, it seemed, we had the opportunity to solve the nightmare my State has lived for over 40 years.

So I got to work. My Republican colleagues chose Senator JAMES LANKFORD, my partner on the Homeland Security Border Management Subcommittee. We have worked together for over 5 years on strong border policy. Senator LANKFORD has joined me at the Arizona border to see the crisis firsthand. Senator LANKFORD is an incredibly smart, earnest, conservative lawmaker. I know he was chosen by his conference because of his expertise and knowledge of border security policy and his reputation as a serious conservative lawmaker who cares deeply about getting policy right.

As we started the negotiation, Senator LANKFORD laid out four policy pillars the Republican conference needed to secure the border.

No. 1, asylum. Raise the asylum standard and close the loopholes so cartels and economic migrants can no longer exploit the system.

No. 2, safe third country. Ensure that people who have lived safely in another country don’t backlog our system because they do not qualify for asylum.

No. 3, close the border. Create a title 42-like authority to shut down the border when our system is backlogged and overwhelmed.

No. 4, parole. Stop the administration from giving migrants at the border a free pass into our country.

Over the course of nearly 5 months, we worked every single day navigating the intricate and difficult policy decisions to meet these four pillars. And when we hit bumps, I reminded everyone at the table about what was happening on the ground at my border—what real life looks like in Arizona—because I knew that those four key pillars were necessary to secure the border and solve the crisis.

That is why, just yesterday when endorsing our bill, Yuma Mayor Doug Nicholls said:

Thank you . . . for incorporating many of the specific issues that border leaders have asked to be addressed.

So together with Senators LANKFORD and MURPHY and our incredibly talented staffs, including my staff director on the Border Management Subcommittee, Anthony Papian, who is here today, we worked through weekends and through holidays to get these policies right. Senator MURPHY, Senator LANKFORD, and I—we all negotiated in good faith.

We delivered. We produced a bill many thought impossible. Our bill overhauls the broken system. It stops the misuse of parole, and it closes the border during surges, ensuring the quick detention and deportation of migrants who don’t have a legal right to be here. We end catch-and-release. We add more detention beds. We increase deportation flights. We quickly decide asylum claims. We put Border Patrol back in the desert catching the bad guys and the drugs.

That is why the National Border Patrol Council endorses our bill, not H.R. 2. We produced a bill that finally, after decades of all talk and no action, secures the border and solves the border crisis.

Our bill was ready for prime time. We were ready to bring the bill to the floor, open it up for debate and amendments—you know, how the Senate is supposed to work—and then pass the bill.

But less than 24 hours after we released the bill, my Republican colleagues changed their minds. Turns out they want all talk and no action. It turns out border security is not actually a risk to our national security; it is just a talking point for the election.

After all of their cable news appearances, after all those campaign photo ops in the desert, after all those trips to the border, this crisis isn’t actually much of a crisis after all.

Sunday morning, there was a real crisis at the border. Monday morning, that crisis magically disappeared.

Well, guess what, guys. The crisis is real.

It is real in Arizona. On Sunday, the day we released our bill, over 6,000 migrants crossed the border. On Monday, the day this body decided the border crisis was no longer a crisis, over 6,500 migrants crossed the border. And yesterday, the day the Republican conference Members said that we are not going to pass a border bill, the day my colleagues said no, nearly 7,000 migrants crossed the border.

The border emergency authority in our border bill would have shut the border down, literally, every single day this year.

Now, I have been sharing the facts of our bill to anyone who would listen. I have refuted the lie that says our bill allows 5,000 migrants to enter the country every day. In fact, our bill stops those migrants from coming into the country every day.

Meanwhile, by killing our bill, we have no title 42-like authority to shut

down the border. So, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 10,000, or even 14,000 migrants can cross into our country every single day.

Make no mistake—a vote against this bill is a vote for the status quo. It is a vote for continued chaos at our border.

Our current system lets migrants into the country with nothing but a piece of paper—a notice to appear for a court day years into the future and no accountability structure to ensure they actually show up.

In Arizona, this broken system is commonly called catch-and-release. It has been happening for years.

Our bill ends catch-and-release. But when this bill fails, catch-and-release will continue every single day.

Some people say the President has all the authority he needs to secure the border. Then, tell me why Arizona has lived the nightmare of our border crisis for over 40 years and through the past five administrations—Republican and Democratic? Before COVID, the last administration tried to shut down the border. The courts stopped it. After COVID, the courts struck down title 42.

It is clear: We need a law.

I have heard from some that the only solution is the House Republican bill, H.R. 2. To them, I'd point out that our bill, unlike H.R. 2, actually includes penalties for those who try to cross the border when it is shut down, creating a 1-year bar for anyone who tries to cross twice. H.R. 2? No consequences.

H.R. 2 continues the current flawed policy that allows migrants to get work permits without any asylum interview. Our bill ends that. That is why the conservative Wall Street Journal Editorial Board called our bill the most restrictive migrant legislation in decades.

We make sure only those actually fleeing violence and persecution can stay here and work, after they pass a new, faster, tougher screening.

And if someone doesn't finish the asylum process, their work permit gets taken away. H.R. 2? Silent.

H.R. 2 doesn't even fund new detention beds, guys. H.R. 2—another example of all talk and no action.

So if you want to spin the border crisis for your own political agendas, go right ahead.

If you want to continue to use the southern border as a backdrop for your political campaign, that is fine. Good luck to you.

But I have a very clear message for anyone using the southern border for staged political events: Don't come to Arizona. Take your political theater to Texas. Do not bring it to my State, because in Arizona, we are serious. We don't have time for your political games. We are not interested in you posing for the cameras.

In Arizona, we are busy. Just ask Cochise County ranchers David and Tina Thompson. They live in the reality of our broken border every time that migrants attempt to break into their home.

Ask Bisbee City Council member Leslie Johns, who had to open the doors of the town's city council building and clear out the chambers for migrants to sleep on the floor after they were released into a tiny town with no shelter and just one bus stop.

Or ask Yuma farmer John Boelts who does his best to manage his farm despite the lettuce crops constantly trampled by migrants crossing his produce fields.

Or ask Bernadette Nez, the manager of Why Not Travel convenience store in Why, AZ, who lost thousands of dollars every day before Christmas while the Lukeville port of entry was closed.

Or ask Sierra Vista Mayor Clea McCaa, who lays in bed at night scared that his teenage daughter could die in one of the daily, deadly high-speed chases of teenagers smuggling drugs and people from the border up to Phoenix and, next, into your State.

Or ask Bisbee Mayor Ken Budge, who is pleading with each and every one of you to understand how your political games hurt border towns like his. As he said yesterday:

I am saddened after all these months, now some Senators have second thoughts about this from both parties . . .

. . . I would like to ask any of them to reverse their roles and trade places with me. How they would like to live in my home as a helicopter circled my home at 6:30 in the morning for about an hour, as was the case today.

This is life in my border State. This is Arizona.

Earlier this week, it was noted that while facts on the border haven't changed, the politics in the country have changed.

I guess that is it. The politics changed.

Three weeks ago, everyone wanted to solve the border crisis. Yesterday, no one did.

For 4 months, we were stymied on action to support our allies and stand up to Putin's illegal war. For 4 months, we have been unable to move forward—unable to defend democracy overseas because of the urgent need to secure our border.

And then, suddenly, in the last 48 hours, the border no longer matters.

Some in this Chamber say: Let's just drop it. Hey, let's wait for the election. Let's sort this out in the next Congress. Let's move on.

Arizona can't move on.

You here can decide this crisis is over, but the crisis is still real in my State. And it will be tomorrow and the next day and the next day.

I usually end my speeches by calling on the better angels of our nature. When we work together, we can solve problems.

We did that here, and you decided no. You decided you don't even want to debate it. You don't want to amend it. You don't want to tackle the problem.

Partisanship won. The Senate has failed Arizona.

Shameful.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. First, I thank the Senator from Arizona for her strong, courageous, and heartfelt words.

Now, briefly, Madam President, Senators have a chance to show precisely where they stand: Are they for border security or are they not?

The choice is plain and simple, and this vote will show precisely who is serious about securing the border and who is not.

We hope our Republican colleagues, so many of whom know this is the right thing to do, will not bend to the wishes of Donald Trump, who only wants chaos.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Now, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to H.R. 815 be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

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 motion to proceed to Calendar No. 30, H.R. 815, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes.

Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Benjamin L. Cardin, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Mark R. Warner, Michael F. Bennet, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Richard J. Durbin, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Kyrsten Sinema, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Richard Blumenthal, Christopher Murphy, Brian Schatz.

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 motion to proceed to H.R. 815, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes, 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 Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 39 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Butler	Kelly	Sinema
Cantwell	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Lankford	Tester
Casey	Luján	Van Hollen
Collins	Manchin	Warner
Coons	Merkley	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Welch
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Cramer
Fetterman	Ossoff	Crapo
Gillibrand	Peters	Cruz

NAYS—50

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Rounds
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sanders
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Budd	Johnson	Schumer
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lee	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Markay	Sullivan
Cotton	Marshall	Thune
Cramer	McConnell	Tillis
Crapo	Menendez	Tuberville
Cruz	Moran	Vance
Daines	Mullin	Warren
Ernst	Padilla	Wicker
Fischer	Paul	Young
Graham	Ricketts	

NOT VOTING—1

Lummis

(Ms. ROSEN assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). On this vote, the yeas are 49, the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote whereby cloture was not invoked on the motion to proceed to H.R. 815, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS).

The result was announced—yeas 58, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 40 Leg.]

YEAS—58

Baldwin	Fetterman	Menendez
Bennet	Gillibrand	Merkley
Blumenthal	Hassan	Moran
Booker	Heinrich	Murkowski
Brown	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Butler	Hirono	Murray
Cantwell	Kaine	Ossoff
Cardin	Kelly	Padilla
Carper	Kennedy	Peters
Casey	King	Reed
Collins	Klobuchar	Romney
Coons	Luján	Rosen
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Schatz
Duckworth	Markay	Schumer
Durbin	McConnell	Shaheen

Sinema	Van Hollen	Whitehouse
Smith	Warner	Wyden
Stabenow	Warnock	Young
Tester	Warren	
Tillis	Welch	

NAYS—41

NOT VOTING—1

Lummis

The motion was agreed to.

(Ms. BUTLER assumed the Chair.)

(Ms. CORTEZ MASTO assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. OSSOFF assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HAS-SAN). The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, we have just finished the vote on the motion to reconsider. We will recess until tomorrow and give our Republican colleagues the night to figure themselves out. We will be coming back tomorrow at noon, and, hopefully, that will give the Republicans the time they need. We will have this vote tomorrow.

MORNING BUSINESS

REMEMBERING WILLIAM H. "BILL" NORTHEY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, this week, a dear friend of mine and the Grassley family passed away unexpectedly at age 64. A fourth-generation family farmer, Bill Northeim was a son of the soil from Northwest Iowa, where Iowa Nice and a strong work ethic run through the bloodstreams in smalltown Iowa.

Bill graduated from Iowa State University in 1981 with an undergraduate degree in agricultural business. A quarter-century later, he earned a master of business administration from Southwest Minnesota State University. After graduating from Iowa State, Bill returned home to the family farm near Spirit Lake, IA, in Dickinson County. Here, Bill practiced what he preached. The Northeim family farm implemented conservation-friendly farming practices, including reduced tillage, cover crops, and GPS on its corn and soybean acres.

At age 20, in the midst of the farm crisis in 1985, Bill was the only local farmer to show up at a meeting organized by the Iowa Corn Growers Association. Unbeknownst to Bill at the time, that meeting launched his public service career. He ran for the Iowa Corn Growers board and, later on, became president of the Iowa Corn Growers Association and the National Corn Growers Association.

His resume reflects his lifelong commitment to and champion for Iowa ag-

riculture. Bill cut his teeth in public service at the grassroots, where he served as a commissioner of the Dickinson County Soil and Water Conservation District and rose through the ranks of the Iowa Farm Bureau at the county and State levels. In 2006, he ran and won a statewide election to serve as Iowa Agriculture Secretary, where he served from 2007 to 2018. He served at the helm of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship for 11 years, winning reelection in 2010 and 2014. Under his leadership, Bill championed renewable fuels, a statewide voluntary water quality program and led Iowa producers through animal disease outbreaks, including the State's bird flu outbreak in 2014–2015 that has helped guide responses today to the highly contagious disease.

President Trump tapped Bill to serve as the first USDA Undersecretary for Farm Production and Conservation, where he served under Ag Secretary Sonny Perdue until 2021. Bill was caught in some crossfire over regional disputes related to the Renewable Fuel Standard. Without hesitation, I went toe-to-toe with Texas Senators in support of his nomination. Bill was highly qualified and deserving of the responsibility to serve in this leadership role for America's farmers. Bill never wavered in his patience and commitment to public service. He weathered the nomination storm with grace and self-sacrifice over an issue that is important to the farm economy, U.S. energy independence, national security, and the environment.

Once confirmed to the USDA post, Bill oversaw a division with 21,000 employees who worked across 3,000 locations. Traveling to 48 of 50 States, Bill expanded his agrarian horizons beyond the row crops of Middle America. But for Bill, there was no place like home. After leaving the USDA, Bill returned to Iowa and was hired to lead the Agribusiness Association of Iowa, an organization whose 1,100-plus membership supplies feed, seed, crop protection chemicals, grain, fertilizer, equipment, and more to support Iowa's agricultural supply chain across the State.

Bill was a natural leader. His decades of advocacy for Iowa agriculture came naturally. It was rooted bone-deep in his heritage as family farmer. A steward of the soil, Bill understood that a farmer's livelihood hinges on protecting natural resources and the whims of Mother Nature. He brought dirt-underneath-the-fingernails work experience to the policymaking table where his voice mattered. That was because Bill spoke with authority, with farm-calloused hands and the authenticity of a farmer's heart. He knew the challenges farmers faced from 1 year to the next. A soft-spoken leader, Bill had gravitational pull with the people he worked with and for the people he served. He was approachable, affable, and put in the work. A thoughtful leader, Bill was a problem-solver who led by example. As one of the architects of

the Nutrient Reduction Strategy and early adopter of cover crops to improve water quality. Bill was known to tell farmers, whose livelihoods depend on environmental stewardship, that such programs are voluntary, but “not optional.”

Named an Iowa Master Farmer in 2016, the Iowa farm community has lost a giant. Barbara and I have lost a dear friend. His leadership and friendship will be missed. Iowa farmers will benefit from his work to promote conservation and their work to feed and fuel the world for generations to come. To his beloved wife Cindy, three daughters, grandchildren, extended family, and loved ones, Barbara and I send our prayers and condolences. May Bill’s memory heal your hearts and evoke smiles and laughter around the dinner table in the days and years to come.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, last week marked the beginning of Black History Month. And so I come to the floor today to celebrate the important roles Black Americans have played both in my home State of Maryland and in U.S. foreign policy.

Paying homage to our country’s rich Black heritage—including learning about the challenges Black Americans have overcome—makes our Nation stronger, both at home and abroad. But in recent years, this history has become increasingly polarized and politicized.

The rise of the “war on woke” has led to a growing hostility toward diversity and inclusivity. It has led to the re-writing and even omitting, of brutal, but significant parts of our Nation’s story.

We cannot allow this to overshadow our celebration. We must not shy away from studying our Nation’s history with thoughtful critique. We should not settle for sanitized lessons of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, and others in America’s classrooms—because Black History Month, like many of our cultural heritage months, should be a time to illuminate stories that may otherwise get lost. Overlooking such stories, especially in a State like Maryland, a place rich with Black history, would be a travesty—Maryland, the site of Kunta Kinte’s arrival at the docks in Annapolis, as told in Alex Haley’s “Roots”; Maryland, home to greats like Harriet Tubman and Thurgood Marshall; Maryland, where Black watermen have lived on the Eastern Shore for generations.

This week, I had the privilege of meeting with Black watermen and their families, families who were some of the original stewards of the Chesapeake Bay. They were boat captains and admirals, fishermen and entrepreneurs, oyster shuckers and crab pickers. They laid the foundation for the aquaculture and maritime industry that is so heavily stitched in the fabric

of Maryland’s culture. They were descendants of William Samuel Turner whose family owned and operated seafood processing enterprises that anchored Bellevue, a historic African-American neighborhood on Maryland’s Eastern Shore.

Frederick Jewett, one of the first in the Chesapeake Bay to sell crabs and crabmeat and developed the crabmeat grading system that we still use today; Capt. Eldridge Meredith, Sr., a waterman and entrepreneur who was honored as the 101st Admiral of the Chesapeake Bay, and Downes Curtis, one of the country’s few Black sailmakers who was renowned for his skillful craftsmanship.

They were descendants of the often-overlooked Black women, like Hazel Cropper, also known as “Hurricane Hazel,” who worked in the packing houses picking crabs, women who became the backbone of Maryland’s crab meat industry.

These Black Marylanders left a legacy of progress and success, but their stories also echo a system of inequality that exists today. Many of Maryland’s Black watermen were redlined. They couldn’t get loans. They weren’t paid fairly. And they lacked access to capital to keep their businesses afloat when they suffered economic hardship.

Maryland’s congressional delegation has made Federal investments in historic preservation to ensure that Maryland’s Black history is told because it has laid the foundation for Wes Moore, Maryland’s first Black Governor; Adrienne Jones, Maryland’s first Black speaker of the house of delegates; Anthony Brown, Maryland’s first Black attorney general; Dereck Davis, Maryland’s first Black State treasurer; and Brandon Scott, Baltimore’s youngest Black mayor.

Of course, Black leaders have not only contributed to Maryland, but to our Nation, like Vice President KAMALA HARRIS, Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Marcia Fudge, EPA Administrator Michael Regan, and OMB Director Shalanda Young. And now, we are proud to have our first Black woman on the Supreme Court, Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson and Black leaders have contributed around the world. And so, as chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I also want to take a moment to highlight the incredible contributions of Black Americans in U.S. foreign policy.

Ebenezer Bassett, the first Black diplomat who served as Ambassador to Haiti from 1869 to 1877; Nobel Laureate Dr. Ralph Bunche, who mediated the 1949 Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Agreement and fought for African independence; Ambassador Edward Perkins and Dr. Richard Hope, founders of the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship; Valerie Dickson-Horton, one of the first Black women to serve as a USAID Mission Director and Assistant Administrator; Peace Corps Di-

rector Aaron Williams; and Linda Thomas-Greenfield, the U.S. Ambassador to the UN. These are pioneers and visionaries who have advanced our national security.

The truth is that America’s diverse talent pool is one of the most valuable assets we have on the global stage. And yet, in the last 20 years, the number of Black employees at the State Department has decreased. It is why the Department, USAID, DFC, Peace Corps, and all of our international affairs Agencies must expand their diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts. And, following the tremendous efforts of Ambassador Gina Abercrombie-Winstanley, I am awaiting the announcement of the State Department’s new chief diversity officer.

Hard-won progress made thanks to the Rangel, Pickering, and Payne programs alongside paid internship programs must continue. Exchange programs and research partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities must grow. With four HBCUs in my State, I can personally attest to the brilliance and talent these institutions contribute to our Nation’s global food, health, climate, economic, and other efforts which bolster national security.

With the appointment of Desiree Cormier Smith as our Nation’s first Special Representative for Racial Equality and Justice, our Nation has also increased its efforts abroad. From the North American Partnership for Equity and Racial Justice Declaration to the UN International Decade for People of African Descent, our country is playing an important role in protecting the rights and recognizing the contributions of African descendants across the globe.

At the Foreign Relations Committee, we now have our first director of diversity, equity, and inclusion—Dr. Mischa Thompson—to help advance these efforts in the Senate, our international Agencies, and across the globe. But we must all join this effort.

And so, as we celebrate Black History Month, let us all recommit to fighting to overcome prejudice and oppression. Let us never give up hope that with determination and commitment, we can build the world Dr. King dreamed of—a fair world, a just world, a better world. We can do it as long as we remember what Ralph Bunche’s said, that “anything less than full equality is not enough.”

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT OF THE AIR FORCE JOANNE S. BASS

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam President, I rise to recognize and congratulate Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force JoAnne S. Bass on her upcoming retirement from the U.S. Air Force after 31 years of distinguished military service to our great Nation.

As the 19th Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, Chief Bass’s unflagging

leadership, relentless initiative, and trailblazing achievements as the highest ranking enlisted member of the U.S. Air Force from August 2020 to March 2024 were vital in leading and developing 689,000 airmen. She used her unique perspective as an enlisted leader to guide and shape the Air Force during the unprecedented coronavirus pandemic, the end of combat operations in Afghanistan, and through one of the most evolving and challenging strategic environments in modern history.

As the senior enlisted adviser to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Chief Bass provided sound advice, perspective, and assistance on matters pertaining to enterprise management, enlisted heritage, force development, servicemember pay and compensation, and future force design. Through her expertise and collaborative efforts with her sister-service senior enlisted advisers, she ensured our Nation's land, sea, air, and space forces will continue to provide unmatched military capability to deter, dissuade, and defeat our enemies.

Additionally, she directly influenced joint, interagency, and coalition teams to redesign and modernize air, space, and cyberspace organizations, resources, and training efforts with a renewed emphasis on enlisted empowerment.

Chief Bass focused airmen on competition and innovation, accelerating the service's necessary transition into the Air Force of tomorrow. Through her reimagining of Air Force foundational documents, creation of the enlisted force development blueprint, and delivery of the first-ever service manual of the joint team called "The Purple Book," she revolutionized the recruiting, development and retention of the greatest talent our Nation has to offer: our people. Her legacy will be forever etched into the history of the Air Force as a changemaker during an incredibly consequential time for our country.

I spent time with Chief Bass during our visit to Little Rock Air Force Base in Arkansas and at several Capitol Hill engagements as she encouraged congressional support to strengthen military readiness and achieve Air Force priorities. Airmen can be proud of her leadership and advocacy to ensure the United States maintains air superiority in this era of great power competition.

On behalf of the U.S. Senate, the Senate Air Force Caucus, and a grateful nation, I extend my deepest appreciation to Chief Bass and her family for their many years of exemplary military service and sacrifice. I wish her nothing but the very best as she begins a new chapter.

TRIBUTE TO JOE ARNOLD

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I rise today in celebration of Joe Arnold, head custodian at Hot Springs County

School District No. 1 in Thermopolis, WY.

Joe's career as a custodian in Wyoming schools spans 60 years. To honor this outstanding achievement, students, teachers, and administrators will gather on February 21, 2024, to celebrate the renaming of the central administration building to the Joe Arnold Central Administration Building.

Joe was 21 years old in 1964 when he began as a custodian for Carbon County School District No. 1 in Rawlins, WY. After 22 years in Rawlins, Joe moved to Thermopolis, where he worked at Hamilton Dome Elementary School. When the elementary school closed, he transferred to the building that now bears his name. Joe's commitment to the school district and its students is unmatched. And his commitment to his community is unmistakable. It is not uncommon to see Joe shoveling snow before sunrise or escorting senior folks to the auditorium for events after school hours.

Joe often invests the money he earns as a custodian back into his community. He pays for countless lunches and school field trips for students who cannot afford them. He has even helped with expenses for higher education. Joe's selflessness and generosity are unrivaled. He is the first to place a bid on auction items at fundraising events, then generously donates them back to be auctioned off again. Joe's true passion lies in helping students. As a mentor, he is always there to listen to their problems and offer advice whenever they need it. Graduation announcements and school photos from former students cover the walls of his office. After six decades of maintaining clean and healthy schools, Joe Arnold has no intention of retiring. However, as he arrives at work each day, Joe now sees his name on the building he works tirelessly to maintain.

It is with great honor that I recognize the exemplary dedication of Joe Arnold. Hard work is the Wyoming way, and few work harder than Joe. My sincere congratulations to Joe Arnold as the Hot Springs County School District No. 1 Central Administration Building is renamed in his honor.

TRIBUTE TO GRETA BROWN

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise today to express my sincere appreciation for the exceptional service rendered by Ms. Greta Brown during her four-decade tenure at the U.S. Senate Federal Credit Union, USSFCU. Greta has not only been a dedicated employee but has become an integral part of the fabric that binds our Senate community together.

Since 1981, Greta has been a constant presence within the Senate office buildings, witnessing the growth of the USSFCU from a small institution to a vital financial resource for Senators, dignitaries, and congressional staff. Her ability to connect with members, provide insightful financial advice, and

create meaningful relationships has shaped the perception of the credit union within the walls of our office buildings.

Greta's journey is a testament to her commitment, professionalism, and the positive impact she has had on our community. She is a source of inspiration, always demonstrating dedication, poise, and flexibility in her tasks. Ambassador Alfonso E. Lenhardt rightly acknowledges her as one of the finest individuals, embodying the values that define our Senate community.

Many who know Greta echo this sentiment, expressing gratitude for her astute financial advice. Greta's influence extends beyond her role, with many young staffers seeking her guidance as they navigate their financial journeys.

In the spirit of "people helping people," Greta has consistently served members with excellence and compassion. Her impact is evident in the numerous letters of appreciation she has received over the years. Greta is more than a colleague; she is a mentor, adviser, and friend to those fortunate enough to work alongside her.

As the credit union approaches its 90th anniversary, Greta stands as a symbol of continuity, dedication, and the values that define our Senate and Capitol Hill community.

In conclusion, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to Greta Brown for her outstanding contributions to USSFCU and the broader Senate community. Her legacy will undoubtedly continue to resonate, inspiring us all to strive for excellence and service in our shared mission.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and two withdrawals which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 14064 OF FEBRUARY 11, 2022, WITH RESPECT TO THE WIDESPREAD HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN AFGHANISTAN—PM 37

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message

from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the widespread humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and the potential for a deepening economic collapse in Afghanistan declared in Executive Order 14064 of February 11, 2022, is to continue in effect beyond February 11, 2024.

The widespread humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan—including the urgent needs of the people of Afghanistan for food security, livelihoods support, water, sanitation, health, hygiene, and shelter and settlement assistance, among other basic human needs—and the potential for a deepening economic collapse in Afghanistan continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. In addition, the preservation of certain property of Da Afghanistan Bank (DAB) held in the United States by United States financial institutions is of the utmost importance to addressing this national emergency and the welfare of the people of Afghanistan. Various parties, including representatives of victims of terrorism, have asserted legal claims against certain property of DAB or indicated in public court filings an intent to make such claims. This property is blocked under Executive Order 14064.

Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14064 with respect to the widespread humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and the potential for a deepening economic collapse in Afghanistan.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 7, 2024.

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 14014 OF FEBRUARY 10, 2021, WITH RESPECT TO BURMA—PM 38

THE PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with the provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice (stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in and in relation to Burma declared in Executive Order 14014 of February 10, 2021, is to continue in effect beyond February 10, 2024).

The situation in and in relation to Burma, and in particular the February 1, 2021 coup, in which the military overthrew the democratically elected civilian government of Burma and unjustly arrested and detained government leaders, politicians, human rights defenders, journalists, and religious leaders, thereby rejecting the will of the people of Burma as expressed in elections held in November 2020 and undermining the country's democratic transition and rule of law, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14014 with respect to Burma.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 7, 2024.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1727. An act to amend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 84. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Services Company, known collectively as the “Ghost Army”, in recognition of unique and highly distinguished service during World War II.

H. Con. Res. 85. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the women in the United States who joined the workforce during World War II, providing the aircraft, vehicles, weaponry, ammunition, and other material to win the war and who were referred to as “Rosie the Riveter”, in recognition of their contributions to the United States and the inspiration they have provided to ensuing generations.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 1:37 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1568. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to protect personally identifiable information, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

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. 1727. An act to amend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-3456. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Import Restrictions on Archaeological Material of China” (RIN1515-AE87) (CBP Dec. 24-01) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 6, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3457. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Certain Maryland Prepaid College Trust Distributions Excluded from Gross Income” (Notice 2024-23) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 5, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3458. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Corrections to Revenue Procedure 2024-5, Schedule of User Fees in Appendix A” (Announcement 2024-7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 5, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3459. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Additional Interim Guidance Regarding the Application of the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax under Sections 55, 56A, and 59 of the Internal Revenue Code” (Notice 2024-10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 29, 2024; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3460. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “The Medicare Beneficiary Ombudsman Calendar Year 2020 Report to Congress”; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3461. A communication from the Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Partially or Fully Assembled Into Other Products:

Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3462. A communication from the President of the United States to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to United States forces conducting discrete strikes against facilities in Iraq used by Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-affiliated militia groups for training, logistics support, and other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3463. A communication from the President of the United States to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to United States forces, as part of a multinational operation alongside the United Kingdom, with support from Australia, Bahrain, Canada, and the Netherlands, conducted discrete strikes against Houthi underground storage sites and locations associated with the Houthi's missile and air surveillance capabilities in Yemen that support and facilitate Houthi militants' attacks in the Red Sea region; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3464. A communication from the President of the United States to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to United States forces conducting targeted strikes against facilities in Iraq and Syria used by Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and affiliated militia groups, received during adjournment of the Senate on February 4, 2024; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3465. A communication from the President of the United States to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to United States forces, as part of a multinational operation alongside the United Kingdom, with support from Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, and New Zealand, conducted strikes in Yemen against facilities, locations, and equipment associated with the Houthi's missile and air surveillance capabilities, unmanned aerial vehicle capabilities, and command and control capabilities; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3466. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data, and defense services to various countries in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 23-022); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3467. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more and the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad to Mexico (Transmittal No. DDTC 23-020); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3468. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions List to Mexico in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 23-017); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3469. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Annual Report to Congress on the Interdiction of Aircraft Engaged in Illicit Drug Trafficking"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3470. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 14078 with respect to hostage-taking and the wrongful detention of United States nationals abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3471. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "FAQs about Affordable Care Act Implementation Part 64 [Note: HHS has concluded that the attached guidance document is not a 'rule' within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 804(3). Nevertheless, out of an abundance of caution, HHS is submitting it for consideration to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)]" received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 5, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3472. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medications for the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder" (RIN0930-AA39) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 5, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3473. A communication from the Regulatory Policy Analyst, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Institutional Review Board Waiver or Alteration of Informed Consent for Minimal Risk Clinical Investigations" (RIN0910-AH52) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 6, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3474. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Second Temporary Extension of COVID-19 Telemedicine Flexibilities for Prescription of Controlled Medications" (Docket No. DEA-407) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 22, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3475. A communication from Associate General Counsel, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Volunteers in Service to America" (RIN3045-AA70) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 29, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3476. A communication from Associate General Counsel, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Annual Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustment" (RIN3045-AA86) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 29, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3477. A communication from Associate General Counsel, Corporation for National

and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "National Service Trust Education Awards" (RIN3045-AA66) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 29, 2024; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3478. A communication from the Executive Director for Operations, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Commission's commercial activities inventory; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3479. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, two (2) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 6, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3480. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Individual Assistance Program Equity" (RIN1660-AB07) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 29, 2024; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3481. A communication from the Chair of the Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, a report of the recommendations adopted by the Administrative Conference of the United States at its 80th Plenary Session; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3482. A communication from the Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report for the period of April 1, 2023 through September 30, 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3483. A communication from the Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corps' Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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. PADILLA):

S. 3744. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to lower barriers to increase patient access to health care; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. Kaine, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 3745. A bill to extend reemployment services and eligibility assessments to all claimants for unemployment benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. SCHMITT):

S. 3746. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain spouses eligible for services under the disabled veterans' outreach program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr.

MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3747. A bill to allow individuals with disabilities to campaign for elected office without losing access to federally supported benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 3748. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to increase voting accessibility for individuals with disabilities and older individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 3749. A bill to support local governments for jurisdictions that elect or appoint a person with a disability in providing the accommodations needed for the elected or appointed official to carry out their official work duties, and to build the capacity of local governments to have consistent and adequate funding for accommodations; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. BUTLER):

S. 3750. A bill to reform the congressional redistricting process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself, Ms. COLINS, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 3751. A bill to expand and modify the grant program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide innovative transportation options to veterans in highly rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 3752. A bill to prohibit requiring a pilot of an unmanned aircraft to hold a medical certificate as a condition for piloting such aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 3753. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide financial assistance to States to implement expanded energy savings performance contracting programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 3754. A bill to establish the Mississippi River Restoration and Resilience Initiative to carry out projects for the protection and restoration of the Mississippi River Corridor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 3755. A bill to amend the CARES Act to remove a requirement on lessors to provide notice to vacate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARPER, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 3756. A bill to establish a new pilot program that would test coverage of outpatient observation services furnished outside a hos-

pital under the Acute Hospital Care at Home initiative; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 3757. A bill to reauthorize the congenital heart disease research, surveillance, and awareness program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 3758. A bill to address security vulnerabilities with respect to unmanned aircraft systems used by civilian Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3759. A bill to assist entrepreneurs and support development of the creative economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. 3760. A bill to amend the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out emergency watershed protection measures on National Forest System land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 3761. A bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to reauthorize the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network and establish a national agricultural crisis hotline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3762. A bill to prohibit certain discrimination against athletes on the basis of sex by State athletic associations, intercollegiate athletic associations, and covered institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. KENEDY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 3763. A bill to direct the Attorney General to establish a grant program to establish, implement, and administer violent incident clearance and technology investigative methods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. COONS, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 3764. A bill to extend and authorize annual appropriations for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom through fiscal year 2026; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

S. 3765. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 3766. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for outreach and education to Medicare beneficiaries to simplify access to information for family caregivers through 1-800-MEDICARE, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. McCANNELL, Mr. THUNE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BUDD, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. Cot-

TON, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. LEE, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S.J. Res. 61. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Highway Administration relating to "National Performance Management Measures; Assessing Performance of the National Highway System, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Measure"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 31

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 31, a bill to provide for the development and issuance of a plan to increase oil and gas production on Federal land in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

S. 704

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 704, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for interest-free deferment on student loans for borrowers serving in a medical or dental internship or residency program.

S. 722

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 722, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit certain expenses associated with obtaining or maintaining recognized postsecondary credentials to be treated as qualified higher education expenses for purposes of 529 accounts.

S. 1036

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1036, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to streamline nutrition access for older adults and adults with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1064

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1064, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national project to prevent and cure Parkinson's, to be known as the National Parkinson's Project, and for other purposes.

S. 1183

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1183, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of mental or physical disability in cases of organ transplants.

S. 1267

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1267, a bill to amend the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination based on source of income, veteran status, or military status.

S. 1602

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1602, a bill to provide for grants to address maternal mental health conditions and substance use disorders, and for other purposes.

S. 2032

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2032, a bill to require the reduction of the reliance and expenditures of the Federal Government on legacy information technology systems, and for other purposes.

S. 2277

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2277, a bill to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes.

S. 2327

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2327, a bill to provide support for nationals of Afghanistan who supported the United States mission in Afghanistan, adequate vetting for parolees from Afghanistan, adjustment of status for eligible individuals, and special immigrant status for at-risk Afghan allies and relatives of certain members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 2429

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2429, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to increase the ability of Medicare and Medicaid providers to access the National Practitioner Data Bank for the purpose of conducting employee background checks.

S. 2825

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2825, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the United States Army Dustoff crews of the Vietnam War, collectively, in recognition of their extraordinary heroism and life-saving actions in Vietnam.

S. 3094

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3094, a bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing a proposed rule with respect to emissions from vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 3141

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3141, a bill to provide for the consideration of a definition of antisemitism set forth by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance for the enforcement of Federal antidiscrimination laws concerning education programs or activities, and for other purposes.

S. 3193

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) 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. 3276

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3276, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow certain alien veterans to be paroled into the United States to receive health care furnished by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

S. 3278

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3278, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to identify each alien who is serving, or has served, in the Armed Forces of the United States on the application of any such alien for an immigration benefit or the placement of any such alien in an immigration enforcement proceeding, and for other purposes.

S. 3280

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3280, a bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a veterans visa program to permit veterans who have been removed from the United States to return as immigrants, and for other purposes.

S. 3502

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3502, a bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prevent consumer reporting agencies from furnishing consumer reports under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

S. 3578

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska

(Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3578, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prohibit Federal Medicaid funding for the administrative costs of providing health benefits to individuals who are unauthorized immigrants.

S. 3616

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3616, a bill to require additional disclosures relating to donations to the Presidential Inaugural Committee, and for other purposes.

S. 3651

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3651, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure coverage of mental health services furnished through telehealth.

S. 3657

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3657, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit and make the credit fully refundable for certain taxpayers.

S. 3659

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3659, a bill to require a citizenship question on the decennial census, to require reporting on certain census statistics, and to modify apportionment of Representatives to be based on United States citizens instead of all persons.

S. 3741

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3741, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from restricting funding for pregnancy centers.

S.J. RES. 2

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 2, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 3757. A bill to reauthorize the congenital heart disease research, surveillance, and awareness program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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 ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3757

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 “Congenital Heart Futures Reauthorization Act of 2024”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE RESEARCH, SURVEILLANCE, AND AWARENESS.

Section 399V-2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-13) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (h) and (i), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Congenital Heart Futures Reauthorization Act of 2024, the Secretary shall convene a workshop composed of subject matter experts, on adult patients living with congenital heart disease, to—

“(A) identify research gaps and opportunities related to the lifelong needs of congenital heart disease patients, including long-term health outcomes, quality of life, mental health, and health care utilization;

“(B) assess the workforce capacity in the United States of health care providers who treat adult patients living with congenital heart disease, and options to address any such shortages in such workforce, which may include strategies to expand fellowship training programs and support regional care centers; and

“(C) foster collaboration and dissemination of information across Federal agencies, health care providers, researchers, and patient organizations.

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The workshop described in paragraph (1) shall be led by the Secretary, and shall involve participants that include, as appropriate, stakeholders representing patient organizations, health care professionals, research entities, health insurance providers, accrediting organizations, and relevant Federal agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, and the Health Resources and Services Administration.

“(g) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Congenital Heart Futures Reauthorization Act of 2024, the Secretary shall issue a report to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives on findings and recommendations of the Secretary with respect to strategies to advance research related to the lifelong needs of congenital heart disease patients and address workforce shortages of providers for adult patients living with congenital heart disease, and, as appropriate, progress made by the Secretary to implement such strategies and a plan for implementing such recommendations.”; and

(3) in subsection (i), as so redesignated, by striking “2020 through 2024” and inserting “2025 through 2029”.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1388. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 815, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1389. Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. Kaine, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1388 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 815, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1390. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1388 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 815, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1391. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1388 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 815, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1392. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1388 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 815, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1388. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 815, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Security Act, 2024”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short Title.
- Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
- Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—NATIONAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

DIVISION B—FEND OFF FENTANYL ACT

Title I—Sanctions matters

Title II—Anti-money laundering matters

Title III—Exception relating to importation of goods

Title IV—Budgetary effects

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

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

DIVISION A—NATIONAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

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
MILITARY PERSONNEL
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Army”, \$207,158,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Marine Corps”, \$3,538,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Air Force”, \$23,302,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, SPACE FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Space Force”, \$4,192,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, \$4,887,581,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, \$1,534,163,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base, and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$976,405,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$557,758,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, shall be to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, \$69,045,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", \$846,869,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Space Force", \$8,443,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$34,230,780,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situations in Israel, Ukraine, and Taiwan and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$13,772,460,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *Provided further*, That such funds for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative shall be available to the Secretary of Defense under the same terms and conditions as are provided for under this heading in the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117-328), and shall be available notwithstanding section 8135 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (division C of Public Law 117-328) or any similar provision in any other Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, up to \$4,400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings "Operation and Maintenance", "Procurement", and "Revolving and Management Funds" for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, 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 or identified for provision to the Government of Israel or to foreign countries that have provided support to Israel at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That up to \$13,414,432,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings "Operation and Maintenance", "Procurement", and "Revolving and Management Funds" for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, 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 or identified for provision to the Government of Ukraine or to foreign countries that have provided support to Ukraine at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That up to \$1,900,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings "Operation and Maintenance", "Procurement", and "Revolving and Management Funds" for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, 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 or identified for provision to the Government of Taiwan or to foreign countries that have provided support to Taiwan at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding three provisos 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 herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$34,230,780,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situations in Israel, Ukraine, and Taiwan and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$13,772,460,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *Provided further*, That such funds for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative shall be available to the Secretary of Defense under the same terms and conditions as are provided for under this heading in the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117-328), and shall be available notwithstanding section 8135 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (division C of Public Law 117-328) or any similar provision in any other Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, up to \$4,400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings "Operation and Maintenance", "Procurement", and "Revolving and Management Funds" for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, 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 or identified for provision to the Government of Israel or to foreign countries that have provided support to Israel at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That up to \$13,414,432,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings "Operation and Maintenance", "Procurement", and "Revolving and Management Funds" for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, 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 or identified for provision to the Government of Ukraine or to foreign countries that have provided support to Ukraine at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That up to \$1,900,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings "Operation and Maintenance", "Procurement", and "Revolving and Management Funds" for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, 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 or identified for provision to the Government of Taiwan or to foreign countries that have provided support to Taiwan at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding three provisos 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 herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Missile Procurement, Army", \$2,742,757,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Procurement of Ammunition, Army", \$6,414,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situations in Israel and Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$801,400,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Israel and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$5,612,900,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Army", \$308,991,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Weapons Procurement, Navy", \$706,976,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy",

\$2,155,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, funds shall be available as follows:

Columbia Class Submarine (AP), \$1,955,000,000; and

Virginia Class Submarine (AP), \$200,000,000: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Navy", \$319,570,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base, and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$26,000,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$293,570,000 shall be to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Procurement, Marine Corps", \$212,443,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Missile Procurement, Air Force", \$366,001,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Other Procurement, Air Force", \$2,808,678,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for other expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Procurement, Defense-Wide", \$5,246,780,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situations in Israel and Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$4,000,000,000 shall be 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 further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$1,200,000,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Beam defense system to counter short-range rocket threats: *Provided further*, That funds in the preceding provisos 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 in this Act 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 or for the procurement of the Iron Beam defense system: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$46,780,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For an additional amount for "Defense Production Act Purchases", \$331,200,000, to remain available until expended, for activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4518, 4531, 4532, and 4533): *Provided*, That such amounts shall be obligated and expended by the Secretary of Defense as if delegated the necessary authorities conferred by the Defense Production Act of 1950: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army", \$18,594,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy", \$20,825,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base, and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$13,825,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$7,000,000 shall be to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force", \$406,834,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-

Wide", \$194,125,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Inspector General", \$8,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, which shall be for operation and maintenance of the Office of the Inspector General, including the Special Inspector General for Operation Atlantic Resolve, to carry out reviews of the activities of the Department of Defense to execute funds appropriated in this Act, including assistance provided to Ukraine: *Provided*, That the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for "Intelligence Community Management Account", \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to \$1,000,000,000 only between the appropriations or funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this subsection: *Provided further*, That such authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise provided by law and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8005 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023, or any similar provision in any subsequent Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for Fiscal Year 2024, except for monetary limitations concerning the amount of authority available.

(b) Upon the determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to \$250,000,000 only between the appropriations or funds made available in this title for the National Intelligence Program: *Provided*, That the Director of National Intelligence shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to the authority in this subsection: *Provided further*, That such authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise provided by law and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section

8093 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023, or any similar provision in any subsequent Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for Fiscal Year 2024, except for monetary limitations concerning the amount of authority available.

SEC. 102. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit a 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 on measures being taken to account for United States defense articles designated for Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, particularly measures with regard to such articles that require enhanced end-use monitoring; measures to ensure that such articles reach their intended recipients and are used for their intended purposes; and any other measures to promote accountability for the use of such articles: *Provided*, That such report shall include a description of any occurrences of articles not reaching their intended recipients or used for their intended purposes and a description of any remedies taken: *Provided further*, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

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 Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, including a comprehensive list of the defense articles and services provided to Ukraine 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. For an additional amount for the Department of Defense, \$2,440,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for transfer to military personnel accounts, operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, research, development, test and evaluation accounts, and the Defense Working Capital Funds, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, only for U.S. operations, force protection, deterrence, and the replacement of combat expenditures in the United States Central Command region: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided under this section may be obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees an execution plan: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 105. For an additional amount for the Department of Defense, \$542,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for transfer to operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, and research, development, test and evaluation accounts, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, only for unfunded priorities of the United States Indo-Pacific Command for fiscal year 2024 (as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code): *Provided*, That none of the funds provided under this section may be obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), provides the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed execution plan for such funds: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ENERGY PROGRAMS SCIENCE

For an additional amount for “Science”, \$98,000,000, to remain available until expended, for acquisition, distribution, and equipment for development and production of medical, stable, and radioactive isotopes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For an additional amount for “Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation”, \$143,915,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Federal Salaries and Expenses”, \$5,540,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. (a) Of the unobligated balances from amounts previously appropriated under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy” in division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) that were made available for fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024, up to \$2,720,000,000 shall be available, in addition to amounts otherwise available, for necessary

expenses to carry out the Nuclear Fuel Security Act of 2023 (section 3131 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31)): *Provided*, That if insufficient unobligated balances are available from such fiscal year 2022, 2023, and 2024 amounts to fund a total amount for such purpose of up to \$2,720,000,000, then up to \$800,000,000 from amounts previously appropriated under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy” in division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) that are made available for fiscal year 2025, may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available, for such purpose to meet such total amount: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed pursuant to this section may be transferred to “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—American Energy Independence Fund” in either fiscal year 2024 or fiscal year 2025: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed or transferred by this section shall be subject to the same authorities and conditions as if such section were included in the Department of Energy title of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Energy may use the amounts repurposed, transferred, or otherwise made available pursuant to this section to enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other similar transactions with public agencies and private organizations and persons, as authorized by section 646(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7256(a)), for such periods of time and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate, without regard to section 161(u) of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2201(u)): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, receipts from the sale or transfer of LEU and HALEU or from any other transaction in connection with the amounts repurposed, transferred, or otherwise made available pursuant to this section shall hereafter be credited to the “American Energy Independence Fund” as discretionary offsetting collections and shall be available, for the same purposes as funds repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section, to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That receipts may hereafter be collected from transactions entered into pursuant to section 2001(a)(2)(F)(iii) of the Energy Act of 2020 (42 U.S.C. 16281(a)(2)(F)(iii)) and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, receipts from any transaction entered into pursuant to section 2001(a)(2)(F)(ii) and (iii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 16281(a)(2)(F)(ii) and (iii)) shall hereafter be credited to the “American Energy Independence Fund” as discretionary offsetting collections and shall be available, for the same purposes as funds repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section, to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Energy may use funds repurposed, transferred, or otherwise made available pursuant to this section for a commitment only if the full extent of the anticipated costs stemming from that commitment is recorded as an obligation at the time that the commitment is made and only to the extent that up-front obligation is recorded in full at that time: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the Budget are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and to legislation estab-

lishing fiscal year 2024 budget enforcement in the House of Representatives.

(b) Amounts may not be repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section until a law is enacted or administrative action is taken to prohibit or limit importation of LEU and HALEU from the Russian Federation or by a Russian entity into the United States.

(c) The Nuclear Fuel Security Act of 2023 (section 3131 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118–31)) is amended—

(1) in subsections (f)(1)(B)(i) and (h)(4)(B)(i) to read as follows:

“(i) may not make commitments under this subsection (including cooperative agreements (used in accordance with section 6305 of title 31, United States Code), purchase agreements, guarantees, leases, service contracts, or any other type of commitment) for the purchase or other acquisition of HALEU or LEU unless funds are specifically provided for those purposes in advance in appropriations Acts enacted after the date of enactment of this Act; and”;

(2) in subsection (j) to read as follows:

“(j) REASONABLE COMPENSATION.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Secretary shall ensure that any LEU and HALEU made available by the Secretary under 1 or more of the Programs is subject to reasonable compensation, taking into account the fair market value of the LEU or HALEU and the purposes of this section.”.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Operations and Support”, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, for necessary expenses related to the administration of nonprofit security grants: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, \$390,000,000, of which \$160,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2024, and \$230,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, for Nonprofit Security Grant Program under section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a) for eligible nonprofit organizations to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism or other threats: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall make programmatic adjustments as necessary to expedite the disbursement of, and provide flexibility in the use of, amounts made available under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provision of 6 U.S.C. 609a, and in addition to amounts available under 6 U.S.C. 609a(c)(2), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may permit a State to use up to two percent of a grant awarded under this heading in this Act to provide outreach and technical assistance to eligible nonprofit organizations to assist them with applying for Nonprofit Security Grant Program awards under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That such outreach and technical assistance should prioritize rural and underserved communities and nonprofit organizations that are traditionally underrepresented in the Program: *Provided further*, That such amount is

designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Refugee and Entrant Assistance”, \$481,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used for grants or contracts with qualified organizations, including nonprofit entities, to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services, including wraparound services, housing assistance, medical assistance, legal assistance, and case management assistance: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used by the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (Director) to issue awards or supplement awards previously made by the Director: *Provided further*, That the Director, in carrying out section 412(c)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1552(c)(1)(A)) with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, may allocate such amounts among the States in a manner that accounts for the most current data available: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 401. Section 401(a)(1)(A) of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-128) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “September 30, 2024”: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$281,914,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, or their designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized 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.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Diplomatic Programs”, \$210,000,000, to remain available

until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situations in Israel and Ukraine and areas and countries impacted by the situations in Israel and Ukraine: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for Worldwide Security Protection, including to respond to the situation in Israel and areas impacted by the situation in Israel: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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 expended, to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Operating Expenses”, \$39,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situations in Israel and Ukraine and countries impacted by the situations in Israel and Ukraine: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$13,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “International Disaster Assistance”, \$5,655,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in response to the situations in Israel and Ukraine, including the provision of emergency food and shelter, and for assistance for other vulnerable populations and communities: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For an additional amount for “Transition Initiatives”, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for “Economic Support Fund”, \$7,899,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$7,849,000,000 shall be for assistance for Ukraine, which may include budget support and which may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for budget support pursuant to the preceding proviso may be made available for the reimbursement of pensions: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$50,000,000 shall be to prevent and respond to food insecurity: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For an additional amount for “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, \$1,575,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance and related programs for Ukraine and other countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402(c)): *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, \$3,495,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs and assist refugees in response to the situations in Israel and Ukraine, and for assistance for other vulnerable populations and communities: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$375,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$300,000,000 shall be for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided further*, That funds made available in the preceding proviso may be made available to support the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and National Police of Ukraine, including units supporting or under the command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$75,000,000 shall be for assistance for the Middle East, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, including to enhance law enforcement capabilities, counter terrorism, combat narcotics trafficking, and meet other critical partner requirements: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM,
DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the prioritization of demining efforts and how such efforts will be coordinated with development activities: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Peacekeeping Operations”, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for a United States contribution to the Multi-national Force and Observers mission in the Sinai to enhance force protection capabilities: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$7,100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$3,500,000,000 shall be for assistance for Israel and for related expenses: *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 in this Act shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which up to \$769,300,000 may be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services: *Provided further*, That the limitation in the preceding proviso may be exceeded, if agreed by the United States and Israel, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That any congressional notification requirement applicable to funds made available under this heading in this Act for Israel may be waived if the Secretary of State determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$2,000,000,000 shall be for assistance for the Indo-Pacific region and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$1,600,000,000 shall be for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act and unobligated balances of amounts made available under this heading in Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for fiscal year 2024 and prior fiscal years shall be available for the cost of loans and loan guarantees as authorized by section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103), subject to the terms and conditions provided in such section, or as otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That loan guarantees made using amounts described in the preceding proviso for loans financed by the Federal Financing Bank may be provided notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the percentage of loan principal that

may be guaranteed: *Provided further*, That up to \$5,000,000 of funds made available under this heading in this Act, 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 such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

PROGRAMS

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE
CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For an additional amount for “Contribution to the International Development Association”, \$250,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be made available for a contribution to the International Development Association Special Program to Enhance Crisis Response Window: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 601. During fiscal year 2024, up to \$250,000,000 of funds deposited in the Consular and Border Security Programs account in any fiscal year that are available for obligation may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by any Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” (including for Worldwide Security Protection) and “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service” for emergency evacuations or to prevent or respond to security situations and related requirements: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law, and any such transfers are subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 602. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “\$7,800,000,000” for “\$100,000,000”.

SEC. 603. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(2)(B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)(B)) shall be applied by substituting “\$400,000,000” for “\$200,000,000” in the matter preceding clause (i), and by substituting “\$150,000,000” for “\$75,000,000” in clause (i).

SEC. 604. During fiscal year 2024, section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)) shall be applied by substituting “\$50,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”.

SEC. 605. Section 12001 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-287) 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”.

(3) In subsection (c), by inserting before the comma in the first sentence the fol-

lowing: “, or as far in advance of such transfer as is practicable as determined by the President on a case-by-case basis during extraordinary circumstances impacting the national security of the United States”.

SEC. 606. For 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. 607. Unobligated balances from amounts appropriated in prior Acts under the heading “Multilateral Assistance—International Financial Institutions—Contributions to the International Monetary Fund Facilities and Trust Funds” shall be available to cover the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a), of loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury only to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust of the International Monetary Fund, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$21,000,000,000 in the aggregate, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such loans.

SEC. 608. Section 17(a)(6) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286e-2(a)(6)) is amended by striking “December 31, 2025” and inserting “December 31, 2030”.

SEC. 609. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under such headings.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the headings “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account”, “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account”, “Export-Import Bank of the United States—Program Account”, and “Trade and Development Agency” for such purpose.

(c) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for assistance for countries in the Middle East may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” for such purpose.

(d) The transfer authorities provided by this section are in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law, and are subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) Upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred pursuant to the authorities provided by this section are not necessary for such purposes, such amounts may be transferred back to such appropriations.

SEC. 610. Section 1705 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117-328) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Ukraine.

SEC. 611. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this title in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Governments of the Russian Federation or Belarus, including entities owned or controlled by such Governments.

SEC. 612. (a) Section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103) is amended as follows:

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies” and inserting “, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, major non-NATO allies, and the Indo-Pacific region”; by striking “\$4,000,000,000” and inserting “\$8,000,000,000”; and by striking “, except that such rate may not be less than the prevailing interest rate on marketable Treasury securities of similar maturity”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “and NATO allies” and inserting “, NATO allies, major non-NATO allies, and the Indo-Pacific region”; by striking “\$4,000,000,000” and inserting “\$8,000,000,000”; and by inserting at the end of the second proviso “except for guarantees of loans by the Federal Financing Bank”.

(b) Funds made available for the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees for major non-NATO allies and the Indo-Pacific region pursuant to section 2606 of division N of Public Law 117-103, as amended by subsection (a), may only be made available from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and available balances from under such heading in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: *Provided*, That such funds may only be made available if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees, not less than 15 days prior to the obligation of such funds, that such direct loan or loan guarantee is in the national security interest of the United States, is being provided in response to exigent circumstances, is addressing a mutually agreed upon emergency requirement of the recipient country, and the recipient country has a plan to repay such loan: *Provided further*, That not less than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with such committees on the implementation of this subsection.

(c) Amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the Budget are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 613. Funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” in this title in this Act may be made available as contributions, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 614. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

SEC. 615. (a) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than March 1, 2024, that—

(1) oversight policies, processes, and procedures have been established by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, and are in use to prevent the diversion, misuse, or destruction of assistance, including through international organizations, to Hamas and other terrorist and extremist entities in Gaza; and

(2) such policies, processes, and procedures have been developed in coordination with

other bilateral and multilateral donors and the Government of Israel, as appropriate.

(b) OVERSIGHT POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, concurrent with the submission of the certification required in subsection (a), a written description of the oversight policies, processes, and procedures for funds appropriated by this title that are made available for assistance for Gaza, including specific actions to be taken should such assistance be diverted, misused, or destroyed, and the role of Israel in the oversight of such assistance.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this title that are made available for assistance for Gaza have been diverted, misused, or destroyed, to include the type of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate.

(d) THIRD PARTY MONITORING.—Funds appropriated by this title shall be made available for third party monitoring of assistance for Gaza, including end use monitoring, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(e) OFFICES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Of the funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Office of Inspector General” for the Department of State, \$7,000,000 shall be made available for the oversight and monitoring of assistance made available for Gaza by this title and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Of the funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Office of Inspector General” for USAID, \$3,000,000 shall be made available for the oversight and monitoring of assistance made available for Gaza by this title and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this title that are made available for assistance for Gaza, and every 90 days thereafter until all such funds are expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the amount and purpose of such assistance provided during each respective quarter, including a description of the specific entity implementing such assistance.

(g) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2025, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and other heads of elements of the intelligence community that the Secretary considers relevant, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing whether funds appropriated by this title and made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza have been diverted by Hamas or other terrorist and extremist entities in the West Bank and Gaza: *Provided*, That such report shall include details on the amount and how such funds were made available and used by such entities: *Provided further*, That such report may be submitted in classified form, if necessary.

(h) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act but prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this title for humanitarian assistance for Gaza, the Secretary of State and

USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the amount and anticipated uses of such funds.

SEC. 616. Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available in this title in this Act, the Secretary of State, USAID Administrator, and the Secretary of the Treasury, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations—

(1) spend plans, as defined in section 7034(s)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328), at the country, account, and program level, for funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Transition Initiatives”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, and “Contribution to the International Development Association”: *Provided*, That plans submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall include for each program notified—(A) total funding made available for such program, by account and fiscal year; (B) funding that remains unobligated for such program from prior year base or supplemental appropriations; (C) funding that is obligated but unexpended for such program; and (D) funding committed, but not yet notified for such program; and

(2) operating plans, as defined in section 7062 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328), for funds appropriated by this title under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, and “Operating Expenses”.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 701. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 702. 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. 703. 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. 704. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a strategy regarding United States support for Ukraine against aggression by the Russian Federation: *Provided*, That such strategy shall be multi-year, establish specific and achievable objectives, define and prioritize United States national security interests, and include the metrics to be used to measure progress in achieving such objectives: *Provided further*, That such strategy shall include an estimate, on a fiscal year-by-fiscal year basis, of the resources required by the United States to achieve such objectives, including to help hasten Ukrainian victory against Russia’s invasion forces in a manner most favorable to United States interests and objectives, and a description of the national security implications for the United

States if those objectives are not met: *Provided further*, That such strategy shall describe how each specific aspect of U.S. assistance, including defense articles and U.S. foreign assistance, is intended at the tactical, operational, and strategic level to help Ukraine end the conflict as a democratic, independent, and sovereign country capable of deterring and defending its territory against future aggression: *Provided further*, That such strategy shall include a classified independent assessment from the Commander, U.S. European Command, describing any specific defense articles and services not yet provided to Ukraine that would result in meaningful battlefield gains in alignment with the strategy: *Provided further*, That such strategy shall include a classified assessment from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the provision of specific defense articles and services provided to Ukraine does not pose significant risk to the defense capabilities of the United States military: *Provided further*, That the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition & Sustainment in coordination with the Director, Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation provide an assessment of the executability and a production schedule for any specific defense articles recommended by the Commander, U.S. European Command that require procurement: *Provided further*, That such strategy shall include information on support to the Government of the Russian Federation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, the People's Republic of China, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, related to the Russian campaign in Ukraine, and its impact on such strategy: *Provided further*, That such strategy shall be updated not less than quarterly, as appropriate, until September 30, 2025, and such updates shall be submitted to such committees: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specified by this section, such strategy shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 705. (a) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall brief the appropriate congressional committees, in classified form, if necessary, on the status and welfare of hostages being held in Gaza.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the following:

(1) The Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(3) The Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(4) The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 706. Funds appropriated by this Act for foreign assistance (including foreign military sales), for the Department of State, for broadcasting subject to supervision of United States Agency for Global Media, and for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for the purposes of section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 707. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall

be available (or repurposed or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 708. 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, and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

This division may be cited as the “National Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”.

DIVISION B—FEND OFF FENTANYL ACT

SEC. 3001. SHORT TITLES.

This division may be cited as the “Fentanyl Eradication and Narcotics Deterrence Off Fentanyl” or the “FEND Off Fentanyl Act”.

SEC. 3002. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the proliferation of fentanyl is causing an unprecedented surge in overdose deaths in the United States, fracturing families and communities, and necessitating a comprehensive policy response to combat its lethal flow and to mitigate the drug's devastating consequences;

(2) the trafficking of fentanyl into the United States is a national security threat that has killed hundreds of thousands of United States citizens;

(3) transnational criminal organizations, including cartels primarily based in Mexico, are the main purveyors of fentanyl into the United States and must be held accountable;

(4) precursor chemicals sourced from the People's Republic of China are—

(A) shipped from the People's Republic of China by legitimate and illegitimate means;

(B) transformed through various synthetic processes to produce different forms of fentanyl; and

(C) crucial to the production of illicit fentanyl by transnational criminal organizations, contributing to the ongoing opioid crisis;

(5) the United States Government must remain vigilant to address all new forms of fentanyl precursors and drugs used in combination with fentanyl, such as Xylazine, which attribute to overdose deaths of people in the United States;

(6) to increase the cost of fentanyl trafficking, the United States Government should work collaboratively across agencies and should surge analytic capability to impose sanctions and other remedies with respect to transnational criminal organizations (including cartels), including foreign nationals who facilitate the trade in illicit fentanyl and its precursors from the People's Republic of China; and

(7) the Department of the Treasury should focus on fentanyl trafficking and its facilitators as one of the top national security priorities for the Department.

SEC. 3003. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

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

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

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

(C) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

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

(A) means—

(i) any citizen or national of a foreign country; or

(ii) any entity not organized under the laws of the United States or a jurisdiction within the United States; and

(B) does not include the government of a foreign country.

(3) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(4) TRAFFICKING.—The term “trafficking”, with respect to fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, or other related opioids, has the meaning given the term “opioid trafficking” in section 7203(8) of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2302(8)).

(5) TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.—The term “transnational criminal organization” includes—

(A) any organization designated as a significant transnational criminal organization under part 590 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations;

(B) any of the organizations known as—

(i) the Sinaloa Cartel;

(ii) the Jalisco New Generation Cartel;

(iii) the Gulf Cartel;

(iv) the Los Zetas Cartel;

(v) the Juarez Cartel;

(vi) the Tijuana Cartel;

(vii) the Beltran-Leyva Cartel; or

(viii) La Familia Michoacana; or

(C) any successor organization to an organization described in subparagraph (B) or as otherwise determined by the President.

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

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

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

(C) any person in the United States.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS MATTERS

Subtitle A—Sanctions in Response to National Emergency Relating to Fentanyl Trafficking

SEC. 3101. FINDING; POLICY.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that international trafficking of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, or other related opioids constitutes an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and is a national emergency.

(b) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to apply economic and other financial sanctions to those who engage in the international trafficking of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, or other related opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States.

SEC. 3102. USE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES; REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this subtitle.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on actions taken by the executive branch pursuant to this subtitle and any national emergency declared with respect to the trafficking of fentanyl and trade in other illicit drugs, including—

(A) the issuance of any new or revised regulations, policies, or guidance;

(B) the imposition of sanctions;

(C) the collection of relevant information from outside parties;

(D) the issuance or closure of general licenses, specific licenses, and statements of licensing policy by the Office of Foreign Assets Control;

(E) a description of any pending enforcement cases; and

(F) the implementation of mitigation procedures.

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include the matters required under subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F) of such paragraph in a classified annex.

SEC. 3103. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FENTANYL TRAFFICKING BY TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person the President determines—

(1) is knowingly involved in the significant trafficking of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, or other related opioids, including such trafficking by a transnational criminal organization; or

(2) otherwise is knowingly involved in significant activities of a transnational criminal organization relating to the trafficking of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, or other related opioids.

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

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on actions taken by the executive branch with respect to the foreign persons identified under subsection (a).

SEC. 3104. PENALTIES; WAIVERS; EXCEPTIONS.

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

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this subtitle with respect to a foreign person if the President determines that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

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

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

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

other applicable international obligations of the United States; or

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

(3) HUMANITARIAN EXEMPTION.—The President may not impose sanctions under this subtitle with respect to any person for conducting or facilitating a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices or for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

SEC. 3105. TREATMENT OF FORFEITED PROPERTY OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) TRANSFER OF FORFEITED PROPERTY TO FORFEITURE FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any covered forfeited property shall be deposited into the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established under section 9705 of title 31, United States Code, or the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund established under section 524(c) of title 28, United States Code.

(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on any deposits made under paragraph (1) during the 180-day period preceding submission of the report.

(3) COVERED FORFEITED PROPERTY DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “covered forfeited property” means property—

(A) forfeited to the United States under chapter 46 or section 1963 of title 18, United States Code; and

(B) that belonged to or was possessed by an individual affiliated with or connected to a transnational criminal organization subject to sanctions under—

(i) this subtitle;

(ii) the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.); or

(iii) Executive Order 14059 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing sanctions on foreign persons involved in the global illicit drug trade).

(b) BLOCKED ASSETS UNDER TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE ACT OF 2002.—Nothing in this subtitle may be construed to affect the treatment of blocked assets of a terrorist party described in section 201(a) of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (28 U.S.C. 1610 note).

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 3111. TEN-YEAR STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF SANCTIONS.

(a) INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.—Section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) TIME FOR COMMENCING PROCEEDINGS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An action, suit, or proceeding for the enforcement of any civil fine, penalty, or forfeiture, pecuniary or otherwise, under this section shall not be entertained unless commenced within 10 years after the latest date of the violation upon which the civil fine, penalty, or forfeiture is based.

“(B) COMMENCEMENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the commencement of an action, suit, or proceeding includes the issuance of a pre-penalty notice or finding of violation.

“(2) TIME FOR INDICTMENT.—No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offense under subsection (c) unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within 10 years after the latest date of the violation upon which the indictment or information is based.”.

(b) TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.—Section 16 of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 4315) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) TIME FOR COMMENCING PROCEEDINGS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An action, suit, or proceeding for the enforcement of any civil fine, penalty, or forfeiture, pecuniary or otherwise, under this section shall not be entertained unless commenced within 10 years after the latest date of the violation upon which the civil fine, penalty, or forfeiture is based.

“(B) COMMENCEMENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the commencement of an action, suit, or proceeding includes the issuance of a pre-penalty notice or finding of violation.

“(2) TIME FOR INDICTMENT.—No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any offense under subsection (a) unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within 10 years after the latest date of the violation upon which the indictment or information is based.”.

SEC. 3112. CLASSIFIED REPORT AND BRIEFING ON STAFFING OF OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a classified report and briefing on the staffing of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, disaggregated by staffing dedicated to each sanctions program and each country or issue.

SEC. 3113. REPORT ON DRUG TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND USE OF VESSELS WITH MISLABELED CARGO.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a classified report and briefing on efforts to target drug transportation routes and modalities, including an assessment of the prevalence of false cargo labeling and shipment of precursor chemicals without accurate tracking of the customers purchasing the chemicals.

SEC. 3114. REPORT ON ACTIONS OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS INVOLVED IN FENTANYL SUPPLY CHAIN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a classified report and briefing on actions taken by the Government of the People's Republic of China with respect to persons involved in the shipment of fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, fentanyl precursors, precursors for fentanyl analogues, and equipment for the manufacturing of fentanyl and fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills.

TITLE II—ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING MATTERS

SEC. 3201. DESIGNATION OF ILLICIT FENTANYL TRANSACTIONS OF SANCTIONED PERSONS AS OF PRIMARY MONEY LAUNDERING CONCERN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 7213 the following:

SEC. 7213A. DESIGNATION OF TRANSACTIONS OF SANCTIONED PERSONS AS OF PRIMARY MONEY LAUNDERING CONCERN.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of the Treasury determines that reasonable grounds exist for concluding that 1 or more financial institutions operating outside of the United States, 1 or more classes of transactions within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States, or 1 or more types of accounts within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States, is of

primary money laundering concern in connection with illicit opioid trafficking, the Secretary of the Treasury may, by order, regulation, or otherwise as permitted by law—

“(1) require domestic financial institutions and domestic financial agencies to take 1 or more of the special measures provided for in section 9714(a)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 31 U.S.C. 5318A note); or

“(2) prohibit, or impose conditions upon, certain transmittals of funds (to be defined by the Secretary) by any domestic financial institution or domestic financial agency, if such transmittal of funds involves any such institution, class of transaction, or type of accounts.

“(b) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—In any judicial review of a finding of the existence of a primary money laundering concern, or of the requirement for 1 or more special measures with respect to a primary money laundering concern made under this section, if the designation or imposition, or both, were based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.)), such information may be submitted by the Secretary to the reviewing court *ex parte* and *in camera*. This subsection does not confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding made or any requirement imposed under this section.

“(c) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The exemptions from, and prohibitions on, search and disclosure referred to in section 9714(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 31 U.S.C. 5318A note) shall apply to any report or record of report filed pursuant to a requirement imposed under subsection (a). For purposes of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, this subsection shall be considered a statute described in subsection (b)(3)(B) of such section.

“(d) PENALTIES.—The penalties referred to in section 9714(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 31 U.S.C. 5318A note) shall apply to violations of any order, regulation, special measure, or other requirement imposed under subsection (a), in the same manner and to the same extent as described in such section 9714(d).

“(e) INJUNCTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may bring a civil action to enjoin a violation of any order, regulation, special measure, or other requirement imposed under subsection (a) in the same manner and to the same extent as described in section 9714(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 31 U.S.C. 5318A note).”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7213 the following:

“Sec. 7213A. Designation of transactions of sanctioned persons as of primary money laundering concern.”.

SEC. 3202. TREATMENT OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS REPORTS OF THE FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK.

(a) FILING INSTRUCTIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network shall issue guidance or instructions to United States financial institutions for filing reports on suspicious transactions required under section 1010.320 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, related to suspected fentanyl trafficking by transnational criminal organizations.

(b) PRIORITIZATION OF REPORTS RELATING TO FENTANYL TRAFFICKING OR TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Director shall prioritize research into reports described in subsection (a) that indicate a connection to trafficking of fentanyl or related synthetic opioids or financing of suspected transnational criminal organizations.

SEC. 3203. REPORT ON TRADE-BASED MONEY LAUNDERING IN TRADE WITH MEXICO, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, AND BURMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the first update to the national strategy for combating the financing of terrorism and related forms of illicit finance submitted to Congress after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall include a report on trade-based money laundering originating in Mexico or the People's Republic of China and involving Burma.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “national strategy for combating the financing of terrorism and related forms of illicit finance” means the national strategy for combating the financing of terrorism and related forms of illicit finance required under section 261 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115–44; 131 Stat. 934), as amended by section 6506 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81; 135 Stat. 2428).

TITLE III—EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS

SEC. 3301. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authority or a requirement to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property under this division shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

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

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 3401. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

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

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

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; (2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

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

SA 1389. MR. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr.

MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1388 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 815, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SAFEGUARDS AND ACCOUNTABILITY WITH RESPECT TO TRANSFERRED DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT.—Any defense articles or defense services provided pursuant to this Act shall be used in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict, and United States law.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT RESTRICT UNITED STATES HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with section 620I(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378–1(a)), prior to the disbursement of any defense articles or defense services provided pursuant to this Act, the President shall obtain assurances that the recipient country will cooperate fully with any United States efforts and United States-supported international efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to civilians in an area of conflict where United States defense articles or defense services are being used by the recipient.

(B) WAIVER.—The President may waive the requirement under subparagraph (A) if the President determines that it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so and, consistent with section 620I(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378–1(c)), notifies the appropriate congressional committees of the determination and the reasons for making the determination.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the obligation or expenditure of any funds appropriated by this Act for air defense systems or other systems that the President determines will be used for strictly defensive purposes.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a separate report for each recipient country of defense articles or defense services provided pursuant to this Act on the use by such country, on or after January 1, 2023, of defense articles and defense services provided or funded in whole or in part by the United States.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of measures taken to account for defense articles or defense services designated for the recipient, particularly measures with regard to such articles or services that require enhanced end-use monitoring.

(B) A description of measures to ensure that such defense articles or defense services reach their intended recipient and are used

for their intended purposes, and any other measures to promote accountability for the use of such articles or services.

(C) An assessment of whether such defense articles or defense services have been used in a manner consistent with international law, including international humanitarian law and the law of armed conflict, United States law, and the standards contained in National Security Memorandum/NSM-18, dated February 23, 2023, entitled “United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy”.

(D) A description of the procedures and mechanisms used to make the assessment described in subparagraph (C).

(E) An assessment of—

(i) the extent to which the use of such defense articles or defense services is consistent with United States practices and mechanisms for minimizing civilian casualties, including practices and mechanisms developed pursuant to the Defense Department’s Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response Action Plan (CHMR-AP); and

(ii) the extent to which civilian harm mitigation procedures and mechanisms have been incorporated in the recipient’s security assistance program pursuant to CHMR-AP Objective 9.

(F) A description of the procedures and mechanisms used to make the assessment described under subparagraph (E).

(G) A description of any occurrences of such defense articles or defense services not reaching their intended recipient or being used for their intended purposes, and a description of any remedies taken.

(H) An assessment of whether the recipient of such defense articles or defense services has been cooperating fully with United States efforts and United States-supported international efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to civilians in an area of conflict where United States defense articles or defense services are being used by the recipient.

(3) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a separate classified annex.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) DEFENSE ARTICLE; DEFENSE SERVICE.—The terms “defense article” and “defense service” have the meanings given those terms in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

SA 1390. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1388 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 815, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 6, strike line 24 and all that follows through page 56, line 13, and insert the following:

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, \$29,830,780,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situations in Ukraine and Taiwan and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$13,772,460,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *Provided further*, That such funds for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative shall be available to the Secretary of Defense under the same terms and conditions as are provided for under this heading in the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117-328), and shall be available notwithstanding section 8135 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (division C of Public Law 117-328) or any similar provision in any other Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That up to \$13,414,432,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings “Operation and Maintenance”, “Procurement”, and “Revolving and Management Funds” for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, 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 or identified for provision to the Government of Ukraine or to foreign countries that have provided support to Ukraine at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That up to \$1,900,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings “Operation and Maintenance”, “Procurement”, and “Revolving and Management Funds” for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, 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 or identified for provision to the Government of Taiwan or to foreign countries that have provided support to Taiwan at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding two provisos 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 herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Army”, \$2,742,757,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Army”, \$5,612,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situations in Israel and Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$5,612,900,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Army”, \$308,991,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Weapons Procurement, Navy”, \$706,976,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, \$2,155,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, funds shall be available as follows:

Columbia Class Submarine (AP), \$1,955,000,000; and

Virginia Class Submarine (AP), \$200,000,000: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Navy”, \$319,570,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base, and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$26,000,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$293,570,000 shall be to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Marine Corps”, \$212,443,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Air Force”, \$366,001,000, to remain

available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Air Force”, \$2,808,678,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for other expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, \$4,046,780,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situations in Israel and Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$4,000,000,000 shall be 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 further*, That funds in the preceding provisos 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 in this Act 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 or for the procurement of the Iron Beam defense system: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$46,780,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For an additional amount for “Defense Production Act Purchases”, \$331,200,000, to remain available until expended, for activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4518, 4531, 4532, and 4533): *Provided*, That such amounts shall be obligated and expended by the Secretary of Defense as if delegated the necessary authorities conferred by the Defense Production Act of 1950: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, \$18,594,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”,

\$20,825,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base, and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$13,825,000 shall be to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$7,000,000 shall be to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, \$406,834,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, \$194,125,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of the Inspector General”, \$8,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, which shall be for operation and maintenance of the Office of the Inspector General, including the Special Inspector General for Operation Atlantic Resolve, to carry out reviews of the activities of the Department of Defense to execute funds appropriated in this Act, including assistance provided to Ukraine: *Provided*, That the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for “Intelligence Community Management Account”, \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may, with the approval of the Director

of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to \$1,000,000,000 only between the appropriations or funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this subsection: *Provided further*, That such authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise provided by law and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8005 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023, or any similar provision in any subsequent Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for Fiscal Year 2024, except for monetary limitations concerning the amount of authority available.

(b) Upon the determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to \$250,000,000 only between the appropriations or funds made available in this title for the National Intelligence Program: *Provided*, That the Director of National Intelligence shall notify the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to the authority in this subsection: *Provided further*, That such authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise provided by law and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8093 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023, or any similar provision in any subsequent Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for Fiscal Year 2024, except for monetary limitations concerning the amount of authority available.

SEC. 102. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit a 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 on measures being taken to account for United States defense articles designated for Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, particularly measures with regard to such articles that require enhanced end-use monitoring; measures to ensure that such articles reach their intended recipients and are used for their intended purposes; and any other measures to promote accountability for the use of such articles: *Provided*, That such report shall include a description of any occurrences of articles not reaching their intended recipients or used for their intended purposes and a description of any remedies taken: *Provided further*, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

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 Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, including a comprehensive list of the defense articles and services provided to Ukraine 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. For an additional amount for the Department of Defense, \$2,440,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for transfer to military personnel accounts, operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, research, development, test and evaluation accounts, and the Defense Working Capital Funds, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, only for U.S. operations, force protection, deterrence, and the replacement of combat expenditures in the United States Central Command region: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided under this section may be obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees an execution plan: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 105. For an additional amount for the Department of Defense, \$542,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for transfer to operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, and research, development, test and evaluation accounts, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, only for unfunded priorities of the United States Indo-Pacific Command for fiscal year 2024 (as submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code): *Provided*, That none of the funds provided under this section may be obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense, through the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), provides the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed execution plan for such funds: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ENERGY PROGRAMS SCIENCE

For an additional amount for "Science", \$98,000,000, to remain available until expended, for acquisition, distribution, and equipment for development and production of medical, stable, and radioactive isotopes: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For an additional amount for "Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation", \$143,915,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Federal Salaries and Expenses", \$5,540,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. (a) Of the unobligated balances from amounts previously appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy" in division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) that were made available for fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024, up to \$2,720,000,000 shall be available, in addition to amounts otherwise available, for necessary expenses to carry out the Nuclear Fuel Security Act of 2023 (section 3131 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31)): *Provided*, That if insufficient unobligated balances are available from such fiscal year 2022, 2023, and 2024 amounts to fund a total amount for such purpose of up to \$2,720,000,000, then up to \$800,000,000 from amounts previously appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy" in division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) that are made available for fiscal year 2025, may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available, for such purpose to meet such total amount: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed pursuant to this section may be transferred to "Department of Energy—Energy Programs—American Energy Independence Fund" in either fiscal year 2024 or fiscal year 2025: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed or transferred by this section shall be subject to the same authorities and conditions as if such section were included in the Department of Energy title of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Energy may use the amounts repurposed, transferred, or otherwise made available pursuant to this section to enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other similar transactions with public agencies and private organizations and persons, as authorized by section 646(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7256(a)), for such periods of time and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate, without regard to section 161(u) of Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2201(u)): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, receipts from the sale or transfer of LEU and HALEU or from any other transaction in connection with the amounts repurposed, transferred, or otherwise made available pursuant to this section shall hereafter be credited to the "American Energy Independence Fund" as discretionary offsetting collections and shall be available, for

the same purposes as funds repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section, to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That receipts may hereafter be collected from transactions entered into pursuant to section 2001(a)(2)(F)(iii) of the Energy Act of 2020 (42 U.S.C. 16281(a)(2)(F)(iii)) and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, receipts from any transaction entered into pursuant to section 2001(a)(2)(F)(ii) and (iii) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 16281(a)(2)(F)(ii) and (iii)) shall hereafter be credited to the "American Energy Independence Fund" as discretionary offsetting collections and shall be available, for the same purposes as funds repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section, to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Energy may use funds repurposed, transferred, or otherwise made available pursuant to this section for a commitment only if the full extent of the anticipated costs stemming from that commitment is recorded as an obligation at the time that the commitment is made and only to the extent that up-front obligation is recorded in full at that time: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the Budget are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and to legislation establishing fiscal year 2024 budget enforcement in the House of Representatives.

(b) Amounts may not be repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section until a law is enacted or administrative action is taken to prohibit or limit importation of LEU and HALEU from the Russian Federation or by a Russian entity into the United States.

(c) The Nuclear Fuel Security Act of 2023 (section 3131 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31)) is amended—

(1) in subsections (f)(1)(B)(i) and (h)(4)(B)(i) to read as follows:

"(i) may not make commitments under this subsection (including cooperative agreements (used in accordance with section 6305 of title 31, United States Code), purchase agreements, guarantees, leases, service contracts, or any other type of commitment) for the purchase or other acquisition of HALEU or LEU unless funds are specifically provided for those purposes in advance in appropriations Acts enacted after the date of enactment of this Act; and"; and

(2) in subsection (j) to read as follows:

"(j) **REASONABLE COMPENSATION**.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Secretary shall ensure that any LEU and HALEU made available by the Secretary under 1 or more of the Programs is subject to reasonable compensation, taking into account the fair market value of the LEU or HALEU and the purposes of this section.".

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for "Federal Emergency Management Agency—Operations and Support", \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, for necessary expenses related to the administration of nonprofit security grants: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, \$390,000,000, of which \$160,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2024, and \$230,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, for Nonprofit Security Grant Program under section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a) for eligible nonprofit organizations to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism or other threats: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall make programmatic adjustments as necessary to expedite the disbursement of, and provide flexibility in the use of, amounts made available under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provision of 6 U.S.C. 609a, and in addition to amounts available under 6 U.S.C. 609a(c)(2), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may permit a State to use up to two percent of a grant awarded under this heading in this Act to provide outreach and technical assistance to eligible nonprofit organizations to assist them with applying for Nonprofit Security Grant Program awards under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That such outreach and technical assistance should prioritize rural and underserved communities and nonprofit organizations that are traditionally underrepresented in the Program: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Refugee and Entrant Assistance”, \$481,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used for grants or contracts with qualified organizations, including nonprofit entities, to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services, including wraparound services, housing assistance, medical assistance, legal assistance, and case management assistance: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used by the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (Director) to issue awards or supplement awards previously made by the Director: *Provided further*, That the Director, in carrying out section 412(c)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1552(c)(1)(A)) with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, may allocate such amounts among the States in a manner that accounts for the most current data available: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 401. Section 401(a)(1)(A) of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-128) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting

“September 30, 2024”: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$281,914,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, or their designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized 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.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Diplomatic Programs”, \$210,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situations in Israel and Ukraine and areas and countries impacted by the situations in Israel and Ukraine: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for Worldwide Security Protection, including to respond to the situation in Israel and areas impacted by the situation in Israel: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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 expended, to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Operating Expenses”, \$39,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situations in Israel and Ukraine and coun-

tries impacted by the situations in Israel and Ukraine: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$13,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “International Disaster Assistance”, \$5,655,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address humanitarian needs in response to the situations in Israel and Ukraine, including the provision of emergency food and shelter, and for assistance for other vulnerable populations and communities: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For an additional amount for “Transition Initiatives”, \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for “Economic Support Fund”, \$7,899,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$7,849,000,000 shall be for assistance for Ukraine, which may include budget support and which may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for budget support pursuant to the preceding proviso may be made available for the reimbursement of pensions: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$50,000,000 shall be to prevent and respond to food insecurity: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA

For an additional amount for “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, \$1,575,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance and related programs for Ukraine and other countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402(c)): *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, \$3,495,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address

humanitarian needs and assist refugees in response to the situations in Israel and Ukraine, and for assistance for other vulnerable populations and communities: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$375,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$300,000,000 shall be for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided further*, That funds made available in the preceding proviso may be made available to support the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and National Police of Ukraine, including units supporting or under the command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$75,000,000 shall be for assistance for the Middle East, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, including to enhance law enforcement capabilities, counter terrorism, combat narcotics trafficking, and meet other critical partner requirements: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the prioritization of demining efforts and how such efforts will be coordinated with development activities: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Peacekeeping Operations”, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for a United States contribution to the Multi-national Force and Observers mission in the Sinai to enhance force protection capabilities: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM**

For an additional amount for “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$3,600,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$2,000,000,000 shall be for assistance for the Indo-Pacific region and for related expenses: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$1,600,000,000 shall be for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided further*,

That amounts made available under this heading in this Act and unobligated balances of amounts made available under this heading in Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for fiscal year 2024 and prior fiscal years shall be available for the cost of loans and loan guarantees as authorized by section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103), subject to the terms and conditions provided in such section, or as otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That loan guarantees made using amounts described in the preceding proviso for loans financed by the Federal Financing Bank may be provided notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the percentage of loan principal that may be guaranteed: *Provided further*, That up to \$5,000,000 of funds made available under this heading in this Act, 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 such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMS**

**MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE
CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**

For an additional amount for “Contribution to the International Development Association”, \$250,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be made available for a contribution to the International Development Association Special Program to Enhance Crisis Response Window: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

SEC. 601. During fiscal year 2024, up to \$250,000,000 of funds deposited in the Consular and Border Security Programs account in any fiscal year that are available for obligation may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by any Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” (including for Worldwide Security Protection) and “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service” for emergency evacuations or to prevent or respond to security situations and related requirements: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law, and any such transfers are subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 602. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “\$7,800,000,000” for “\$100,000,000”.

SEC. 603. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(2)(B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)(B)) shall be applied by substituting “\$400,000,000” for “\$200,000,000” in the matter preceding clause (i), and by substituting “\$150,000,000” for “\$75,000,000” in clause (i).

SEC. 604. During fiscal year 2024, section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)) shall be applied by substituting “\$50,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”.

SEC. 605. Unobligated balances from amounts appropriated in prior Acts under the heading “Multilateral Assistance—International Financial Institutions—Contributions to the International Monetary Fund Facilities and Trust Funds” shall be available to cover the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 661a), of loans made by the Secretary of the Treasury only to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust of the International Monetary Fund, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided*, That such funds shall be available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$21,000,000,000 in the aggregate, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such loans.

SEC. 606. Section 17(a)(6) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286e-2(a)(6)) is amended by striking “December 31, 2025” and inserting “December 31, 2030”.

SEC. 607. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under such headings.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the headings “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account”, “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account”, “Export-Import Bank of the United States—Program Account”, and “Trade and Development Agency” for such purpose.

(c) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for assistance for countries in the Middle East may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” for such purpose.

(d) The transfer authorities provided by this section are in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law, and are subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) Upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred pursuant to the authorities provided by this section are not necessary for such purposes, such amounts may be transferred back to such appropriations.

SEC. 608. Section 1705 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117-328) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Ukraine.

SEC. 609. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this title in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Governments of the Russian Federation or Belarus, including entities owned or controlled by such Governments.

SEC. 610. (a) Section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103) is amended as follows:

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies” and inserting “, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, major non-NATO allies, and the Indo-Pacific region”; by striking “\$4,000,000,000” and inserting

“\$8,000,000,000”; and by striking “, except that such rate may not be less than the prevailing interest rate on marketable Treasury securities of similar maturity”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “and NATO allies” and inserting “, NATO allies, major non-NATO allies, and the Indo-Pacific region”; by striking “\$4,000,000,000” and inserting “\$8,000,000,000”; and by inserting at the end of the second proviso “except for guarantees of loans by the Federal Financing Bank”.

(b) Funds made available for the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees for major non-NATO allies and the Indo-Pacific region pursuant to section 2606 of division N of Public Law 117-103, as amended by subsection (a), may only be made available from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and available balances from under such heading in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: *Provided*, That such funds may only be made available if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees, not less than 15 days prior to the obligation of such funds, that such direct loan or loan guarantee is in the national security interest of the United States, is being provided in response to exigent circumstances, is addressing a mutually agreed upon emergency requirement of the recipient country, and the recipient country has a plan to repay such loan: *Provided further*, That not less than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with such committees on the implementation of this subsection.

(c) Amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the Budget are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 611. Funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” in this title in this Act may be made available as contributions, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 612. (a) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than March 1, 2024, that—

(1) oversight policies, processes, and procedures have been established by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, and are in use to prevent the diversion, misuse, or destruction of assistance, including through international organizations, to Hamas and other terrorist and extremist entities in Gaza; and

(2) such policies, processes, and procedures have been developed in coordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors and the Government of Israel, as appropriate.

(b) OVERSIGHT POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, concurrent with the submission of the certification required in subsection (a), a written description of the oversight policies, processes, and procedures for funds appropriated by this title that are made available for assistance for Gaza, including specific actions to be taken should such assistance be diverted, misused, or destroyed, and the role of Israel in the oversight of such assistance.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.—The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator shall promptly inform the appropriate con-

gressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this title that are made available for assistance for Gaza have been diverted, misused, or destroyed, to include the type of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State or USAID, as appropriate.

(d) THIRD PARTY MONITORING.—Funds appropriated by this title shall be made available for third party monitoring of assistance for Gaza, including end use monitoring, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(e) OFFICES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Of the funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Office of Inspector General” for the Department of State, \$7,000,000 shall be made available for the oversight and monitoring of assistance made available for Gaza by this title and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(2) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—Of the funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Office of Inspector General” for USAID, \$3,000,000 shall be made available for the oversight and monitoring of assistance made available for Gaza by this title and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this title that are made available for assistance for Gaza, and every 90 days thereafter until all such funds are expended, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the amount and purpose of such assistance provided during each respective quarter, including a description of the specific entity implementing such assistance.

(g) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2025, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and other heads of elements of the intelligence community that the Secretary considers relevant, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing whether funds appropriated by this title and made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza have been diverted by Hamas or other terrorist and extremist entities in the West Bank and Gaza: *Provided*, That such report shall include details on the amount and how such funds were made available and used by such entities: *Provided further*, That such report may be submitted in classified form, if necessary.

(h) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act but prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this title for humanitarian assistance for Gaza, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the amount and anticipated uses of such funds.

SEC. 613. Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available in this title in this Act, the Secretary of State, USAID Administrator, and the Secretary of the Treasury, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations—

(1) spend plans, as defined in section 7034(s)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328), at the country, account, and program level, for funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Transition Initiatives”, “Assistance

for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, and “Contribution to the International Development Association”: *Provided*, That plans submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall include for each program notified—(A) total funding made available for such program, by account and fiscal year; (B) funding that remains unobligated for such program from prior year base or supplemental appropriations; (C) funding that is obligated but unexpended for such program; and (D) funding committed, but not yet notified for such program; and

(2) operating plans, as defined in section 7062 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328), for funds appropriated by this title under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, and “Operating Expenses”.

SA 1391. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. WELCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1388 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 815, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 6, line 25, strike “\$34,230,780,000” and insert “\$29,830,780,000”.

On page 7, line 2, strike “Israel, Ukraine, and Taiwan” and insert “in Ukraine and Taiwan”.

Beginning on page 7, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 8, line 4 and insert “partment of Defense: *Provided further*, That up to”.

On page 9, line 4, strike “three provisos” and insert “two provisos”.

On page 10, line 7, strike “\$6,414,300,000” and insert “\$5,612,900,000”.

On page 10, strike lines 8 through 15 and insert “until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*,”.

On page 13, line 20, strike “\$5,246,780,000” and insert “\$4,046,780,000”.

On page 14, strike lines 2 through 7, and insert “counter short-range rocket threats: *Provided further*, That funds in the”.

On page 41, line 23, strike “\$7,100,000,000” and insert “\$3,600,000,000”.

Beginning on page 41, strike line 24 and all that follows through page 42, line 17, and insert “until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under”.

Beginning on page 45, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 46, line 19.

On page 51, strike lines 10 through 16.

SA 1392. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1388 submitted by Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 815, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements relating to the eligibility of veterans to receive reimbursement for emergency treatment furnished through the Veterans Community Care

program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 51, strike lines 10 through 16.

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, I move the Senate stand in recess until 12 noon on Thursday, February 8, 2024.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recess.

The motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, the Senate at 7:17 p.m. recessed until Thursday, February 8, 2024, at 12 noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

THE JUDICIARY

ERNEST GONZALEZ, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, VICE FRANK MONTALVO, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 10, 2024.

LEON SCHYDLOWER, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, VICE PHILIP R. MARTINEZ, DECEASED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 10, 2024.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on February 7, 2024 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations: