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No. 28

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, February 16, 2024, at 3:30 p.m.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2024

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. MALOY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 13, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CELESTE MALOY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2024, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

NO PRODUCTS MADE WITH SLAVE LABOR SHOULD BE BOUGHT AND SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as we speak, the Chinese Communist Party continues to imprison and detain more than 1 million Uyghurs in western China with as many as 100,000 subjected to forced labor. That is slavery.

This is a clear violation of human rights by the Chinese Communist Party who have continued to jail those who speak out against their oppression, and that includes Christian ministers. It is time for the United States to send a clear message that no products made with slave labor should be bought and sold in these United States.

It is time to pass the No Dollars to Uyghurs Forced Labor Act and prevent the State Department or U.S. agencies from purchasing any goods made by forced labor under the Chinese Communist Party. We cannot stand by as clothes, as sneakers, as batteries, and solar panels are manufactured under these conditions.

It is time to stand up against the Chinese Communist Party and put a stop to this human rights abuse.

LET'S STOP LIBERAL SPENDING PRIORITIES
AHEAD OF FISCAL SECURITY

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week a report from the Congressional Budget Office delivered the news that President Biden's so-called Inflation Reduction Act would ultimately cost an additional \$428 billion over the next 10 years.

This runaway spending from Biden is yet another example of putting liberal spending priorities ahead of fiscal responsibility. Instead of using natural gas, coal, and Marcellus shale that is

underneath the feet of my constituents in Pennsylvania, the Biden administration is using taxpayer dollars to incentivize Americans to buy electric vehicles that rely on batteries and parts manufactured under the Chinese Communist Party.

Let's be clear: A car made with a battery from China is a Chinese car. It is time to put a stop to failed EV subsidies that continue to push our Nation deeper into debt.

As I travel throughout central and southwestern Pennsylvania, I hear from constituents about electric vehicles that are ineffective during our harsh winters, and I hear from car dealers who tell me that these overpriced vehicles sit on their lots unable to be sold.

President Biden shouldn't be telling Americans what type of vehicles they can drive and what type of vehicles they cannot drive. It is time to unleash American energy dominance right here at home and put an end to the Green New Deal initiatives, the initiatives that are causing spending out of control.

AMERICA MUST CONTINUE TO OPPOSE BASHAR AL-ASSAD'S BARBARIC REGIME

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

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, it has been more than a dozen years since the Syrian revolution

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

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



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began against Bashar al-Assad's dictatorship. In that time, America and our allies have stood together in opposition to Assad's barbaric regime.

Some in the region may be ready to look past the atrocities committed by Assad's forces. Some countries are even willing to recognize the Assad regime. America must not.

We must go further. We must use our diplomatic strength to counter these misguided steps. Assad, his regime, and their backers have given us no basis whatsoever to justify normalizing relations with a government responsible for the slaughter of 600,000 men, women, and children.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass the Assad Anti-Normalization Act.

PAKISTAN'S ELECTIONS MUST REFLECT THE WILL OF ITS PEOPLE, NOT ITS MILITARY

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Speaker, I will address the results of Thursday's elections in Pakistan and the ongoing vote count there.

I am deeply disturbed by the numerous reports that Pakistan's military is engaging in vote-rigging and violence to overturn the results of Thursday's elections.

These latest actions follow months of targeted suppression, politically motivated arrests, and brutal intimidation tactics.

The results of Pakistan's elections must reflect the will of its people, not its military. It is imperative that every effort is made to ensure that every vote is counted fairly and accurately, and that violence is prevented at all costs.

As we continue to monitor the results out of Pakistan, I urge the State Department to delay recognizing a winner until these allegations are fully reviewed.

STOP FUNDING FOREIGN WARS AND GOVERNMENTS WITH TAXPAYER DOLLARS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge the House and the Senate together to consider what terrible days we are in for the American taxpayer.

America has been enslaved in \$34 trillion in debt, and yet over the weekend, the Senate went into overtime throughout the Super Bowl and beyond into the early morning hours to pass a \$95 billion package to fund foreign wars—\$95 billion, and not a penny of that goes to anything for any American.

Our border is completely being invaded every single day by millions and millions of people from all over the world, over 160 countries. Over 2 million got-away are in America today.

A got-away is a person from a country we do not know where they are from, we do not know where they are inside our country, what State they are

in, what city they are in. We do not know what they are going to do here on our homeland, but we have lost them.

Over 10 million people have crossed the border during the Biden administration, yet the Senate works overtime to fund foreign wars—\$95 billion, and \$60 billion of that is to go to Ukraine.

America has already sent \$113 billion to the failing war in Ukraine. It is a complete buzz saw for an entire generation of Ukrainian men. This is a land where there should be peace talks continuously ending this war, not a place where we continue to write blank checks and keep the money laundering going, keep the corruption going, keep selling our weapons to lands and countries and governments we do not know.

There is so many stories of corruption coming from Ukraine, but they claim that we have to fight for the democracy of Ukraine. That is a lie. Ukraine suspended their elections.

If we are fighting for democracy, why do we fight for a country that suspends their election, locks up American journalists, and destroys free speech.

This is nothing but a money laundering scheme all on the backs of the American taxpayer while the American taxpayer is punched in the gut every single day as our border is kept wide open.

The American people do not support continuing this war. The American people work hard for every single penny they earn, and it is time for the House and the Senate, Republicans and Democrats, to remember our oath of office. It is time for us to serve the American people, the American interest, American causes, American businesses, and the American border.

Yet, this institution has lost its way. Madam Speaker, we are \$34 trillion in debt, and the only thing that we are talking about is the continued funding of a war in Ukraine and funding a war in Israel.

That is a danger for Israel. If Israel takes America's money, they open themselves up to the Biden administration and the State Department getting their hooks in their government and telling them what to do in their war.

Israel doesn't need to be told what to do in their war. They need to be allowed to conduct their war as they see fit. They were attacked horrendously by Hamas who are terrorists.

We need to leave Israel alone and let them fight their war, but no. Every single time we come back into town, the main issues we talk about here are how to fund foreign countries, foreign wars, and foreign governments while the entire world invades our country, and the American taxpayers are forced to pay for it all.

This is a complete failure for the American taxpayer. It is a betrayal of our citizens. This institution, the House and the Senate, need to remember our one constitutional duty, and that is to create a budget, a budget that funds our government for our people; a budget that does not enslave our

people into further debt, and yet we have failed to do that. We have only passed 7 of our 12 appropriation bills and the Senate has not finished passing their appropriation bills either.

I am here to urge my colleagues in the House and the Senate that we must come together and remember our oath of office, remember the people that we serve, and do our jobs. We serve the American people, and we should be serving the United States of America.

SUPPORTING THE SUPPLEMENTAL AID PACKAGE FOR UKRAINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. NICKEL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NICKEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the supplemental aid package for Ukraine, Israel, and Taiwan.

This morning, the Senate passed the aid package with nearly all Senate Democrats voting in favor of the bill. I thank Senate Democrats for their tireless leadership on this issue and their commitment to democracy around the world.

Madam Speaker, 22 Republicans also voted with nearly all Senate Democrats to move this bill to the House; 22 Senate Republicans voted to put country over party; 22 Senate Republicans voted to put democracy over Donald Trump.

This bill includes funding to stand with our allies in Ukraine, Israel, and Taiwan. It also includes \$9.2 billion in humanitarian assistance that is desperately needed to provide food, water, shelter, and medical care for the civilians in Gaza and the West Bank, Ukraine, and other war zones around the world.

Now, Madam Speaker, the eyes of the world are watching the House of Representatives. Russia is watching. China is watching. Iran is watching. North Korea is watching.

Authoritarian regimes around the world are watching the House. They are watching the people's House to see if we will honor our commitments and stand with democracies around the globe.

We must stand with Ukraine and our allies.

Madam Speaker, the world is watching the United States House of Representatives.

Just last night, Speaker MIKE JOHNSON said that the bill was dead on arrival in the House, saying: "[In] the absence of having received any single border policy change from the Senate, the House will have to continue to work its own will on these important matters."

He is reading straight out of the Vladimir Putin playbook. Inaction would be a gift to Russia and Vladimir Putin. By doing nothing, we would hand over Ukraine to Russia and Putin.

Madam Speaker, Russia would not stop at Ukraine. As soon as Ukraine

falls, they would move directly to another NATO ally.

Now many of my constituents rightly question the high cost of this aid package. Support for Ukraine and our allies is in our national interest. It is a national security issue. If we hand over Ukraine to Russia, then Putin will win. Our alliances will crumble.

While the costs are high, we will spend 100 times more containing an aggressive Russia around the globe if we do nothing. We must stand with our allies. This will be a vote where Members will be forced to choose between democracy and authoritarianism. That is the great challenge of our time, and we cannot fail.

If Speaker JOHNSON fails to bring this bill to the floor, I believe the House will work its own will on this issue.

□ 1215

Our Speaker has made it clear that he is totally beholden to far-right MAGA extremists—like we just heard from on the floor. It is the tail wagging the dog. However, I believe that a majority of the Republican Conference would vote for the Senate aid package if they were allowed to work their own will on the bill and this issue. However, if Speaker JOHNSON brings the bill to the floor, I believe he will be sacked by MAGA extremists in the Republican Conference. Let's be clear, it is the far right that is running the show in the House Republican Conference today.

Far too much attention has been given to far-right extremists in this Congress. Much more attention should be given to the members of the Republican Conference who are retiring.

Madam Speaker, any one Member can come down to the floor to offer a motion to vacate the chair. Only four House Republicans are needed to elect a new Speaker. If MIKE JOHNSON fails to act, I believe there are many Republicans in the House who agree with the 22 Republicans in the Senate on this issue.

I don't think we would have a Democratic Speaker. I believe, though, there is support for a temporary Speaker, a moderate to move bills that can get 60 votes in the Senate and move those through the House. Maybe a temporary Speaker for 2 or 3 weeks? That is what the Nation wants: Members of Congress willing to work together to get things done and to solve our Nation's toughest problems.

We have just seen 22 Republicans in the Senate willing to vote country over party on this issue, and I believe there are Republicans in the House willing to do the same. That is the way we get bipartisan immigration reform and border security. It is the way we pass this supplemental appropriations bill to stand with our allies in Ukraine, Israel, and Taiwan.

House Republicans have a choice, Madam Speaker. Are they prodemocracy, or are they pro-Putin? House Republicans can choose country over party or Russia over the United States.

House Republicans can stand with our allies, or they can stand with Donald Trump.

Will House Republicans stand with democratic nations like Ukraine, Israel, and Taiwan, or will they stand with authoritarian regimes like Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea? I have hope for the retiring Members of the Republican Conference, and I believe there are Members willing to stand with democracy over Donald Trump.

Madam Speaker, you have heard House Democrats come to the floor and talk about voting to put people over politics. This is an issue that is people over politics, and we must not fail.

SECRETARY MAYORKAS MUST BE HELD TO ACCOUNT

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, today the House will vote again on two Articles of Impeachment against Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas.

A lot of attention has been paid to the fact that the impeachment vote failed to pass the House last week due to a Republican being absent for health reasons. While I would have, of course, rather that it had passed, it did serve to highlight that House Republicans are largely in this fight to secure our national borders all by ourselves.

House Democrats know that Secretary Mayorkas has intentionally failed to secure our borders, but most agree with President Biden's open-border policy, so not one single House Democrat joined with us to impeach Secretary Mayorkas. Essentially, they like the job he is doing or, should I say, not doing.

The Immigration and Nationality Act requires that those who clearly do not meet the requirements for asylum be detained for removal. Yet, in 2021, Secretary Mayorkas wrote to ICE officials: "The fact an individual is a removable noncitizen therefore should not alone be the basis of an enforcement action against them."

The law says an alien who is deportable on certain criminal and terrorism-related grounds should be taken into custody. Again, Secretary Mayorkas wrote: "Personnel should not rely on the fact of conviction . . . alone."

Our laws say parole can only be granted on a case-by-case basis for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. That is far from what is happening. Secretary Mayorkas has sat at the helm of a historic, unconstitutional catch and release scheme that has resulted in tens of thousands of illegal immigrants being released into the United States with no way of tracking them.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals concluded in *Texas v. Biden* that Mayorkas' DHS was ignoring the limits Congress placed on their parole author-

ity. Let me say that again. The court found that DHS was ignoring the limits placed on their parole authority.

There have been more than 8.3 million illegal immigrant encounters under Secretary Mayorkas' watch, more than 1.7 million known got-aways, and more than 360 attempted crossings by immigrants on the terrorist watch list. Yet, unfortunately, we will likely see another party-line vote later today.

A Harvard CAPS/Harris poll last month found that 35 percent of registered voters approve of the President's handling of immigration, and 68 percent of registered voters say they believe the administration should make it tougher to enter the United States illegally. Half of those voters identified as Democrats. This shouldn't be a party-line vote, Madam Speaker.

Contrary to what we hear coming from many in the mainstream media, last week's vote was not so much a defeat for House Republicans as it was a defeat for our national security and the rule of law. When the executive branch goes rogue, the Constitution doesn't request, it requires that the legislative branch holds it to account.

We are already getting a look at what this fiscal year will bring. Numbers show we have already reached more than 1 million encounters since October 1. In that time, Customs and Border Protection officials have encountered 50 more people whose names are on the terrorist watch list. This further underscores the dereliction of duty taking place at the Department of Homeland Security.

Last week, Democratic Senator CHRIS MURPHY referred to illegal immigrants as undocumented Americans and called them "the people we care about most." That refers to what the Democratic Party cares about most. I could not disagree with that statement more. I care most about the hard-working Tennesseans I represent, those who play by the rules and embrace legal immigration. It is with them in mind that I will proudly vote again to impeach Secretary Mayorkas.

REMEMBERING RAYMOND L. CORDOVA

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

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of my very good friend, Raymond "Ray" Cordova, and his legacy of service.

Ray was a proud Vietnam war vet. After serving in Vietnam, he returned home to help build our Nation through his work with the Communications Workers of America.

Ray didn't care who you were, Democrat or Republican. Ray represented every working man and woman, and he fought for the rights of every worker that he came across. In fact, Ray Cordova is the only man I know that debated Jimmy Hoffa and outlived

Jimmy Hoffa and lived to tell the story about how he debated Jimmy Hoffa.

He was a staple in our community, and I was lucky to call him my very good friend. Ray will be remembered for his tremendous service not only to his country but to his family and community.

CONGRATULATING DR. RAFAEL LUEVANO UPON
GRISSET CHAIR APPOINTMENT

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my very good friend, Dr. Rafael Luevano, for his appointment as a Griset Chair in Bible and Christian Tradition at Chapman University.

Dr. Luevano is an accomplished scholar from Santa Ana, and his contributions to religious studies have shaped how we see religion in the context of our communities. His dedication to teaching students makes him an excellent choice for this prestigious position.

Dr. Luevano's students will continue to have an opportunity to learn from a nationally recognized religious scholar as well as having their own priest at Chapman University.

I congratulate Dr. Luevano, my good friend, today on his appointment on being the Griset Chair at Chapman University.

HONORING DR. WILLIAM KOTT

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor the life and legacy of my very good friend, Dr. Bill Kott, and to celebrate the dedication and naming of the Anaheim post office after Dr. Bill Kott.

Dr. Kott was the son of immigrants. Dr. Kott was born in Philadelphia, and he served our Nation in the U.S. Army during World War II. He fought against Nazi Germany, and Dr. Kott showed his bravery and determination by walking across three nations to fight in the Battle of the Bulge. He was a first responder who liberated the Buchenwald concentration camp.

After returning home, Dr. Kott opened his own dentistry practice in Anaheim. He also served as the chairman of the California Republican Assembly of Orange County. As a member of the Anaheim City Council, he did great deeds for the Anaheim community.

The dedication of this post office is an honor that Dr. Kott earned through his dedication to his family, community, and country. We will always remember Dr. Kott's contributions to our country, to our Nation, and to the city of Anaheim.

HONORING ARNOLDO GUTIERREZ

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

Mr. CISCOMANI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize someone who made a resounding impact on both me personally and also the Tucson community: My mentor, my pastor, and my friend, Arnaldo Gutierrez.

Throughout his life, Pastor Gutierrez played many roles, from Air Force veteran to pastor and loving father and grandfather.

Having served his Nation during the Vietnam war, he taught me how to live my faith, how to live a life of public service, and how to live a life with a strong sense of true patriotism. While he and his generation fought a thankless war in Vietnam, Arnaldo Gutierrez remained an unwavering patriot and was the perfect example of the American Dream.

He immigrated to the United States when he was 3 years old. He was a standout high school athlete who enlisted in the United States Air Force in his senior year of high school. He met the love of his life while he was serving in Spain, Belen.

He retired after 21 years of service, founded a church in south Tucson, and continued his service to his community that way.

Today, I extend my deepest appreciation to Arnaldo Gutierrez and all those who served our Nation. He passed away Thanksgiving weekend of 2017. Not a day goes by when I don't remember him and the lessons he taught me.

Today he is laid to rest in Tucson, Arizona, but I know his legacy will live on forever in our community and in all those whose lives he touched.

In honoring Arnaldo Gutierrez, we not only recognize his contributions but also recognize the sacrifice and bravery of all our veterans. May he rest in peace.

RECOGNIZING SKILLSUSA REGION 6 COMPETITORS

Mr. CISCOMANI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding southern Arizona high schoolers who showcased their construction skills at the SkillsUSA Region 6 construction competition.

Hosted at Catalina High School, this event welcomed 120 high school students eager to put their skills to the test. These students worked over the weekend in seven distinct construction-related categories, from plumbing to cabinetmaking.

SkillsUSA, a national organization dedicated to promoting career and technical education, hosts competitions annually at local, State, and national levels. The competition wasn't limited to construction alone. Other SkillsUSA events span various categories, from robotics to media arts, and took place throughout the entire weekend in Tucson.

Participating high schools came from all across southern Arizona, including Benson Unified School District, Bisbee Unified School District, Douglas Unified School District, Duncan Unified School District, Sierra Vista Unified School District, Pima County JTED, Pima Unified School District, and many more.

It is inspiring to see the dedication and talent of these hardworking students. I look forward to seeing what the future holds for them.

□ 1230

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA MINING SCHOOL

Mr. CISCOMANI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of Arizona San Xavier Mining Lab where our next generation in the mining industry is growing and learning.

The School of Mining and Geological Engineering dates back to 1885, standing as one of University of Arizona's founding programs. This lab has notable achievements, including being ranked first nationally in metallurgical engineering and fourth nationally in mining engineering programs. In addition, it also has a commendable track record of 100 percent job placement for graduating seniors.

Recently, I led a group of my Western Caucus colleagues on a trip to the San Xavier mining site where they were able to meet students and see firsthand the innovation happening there. This program is leading the country in developing our future leaders in mining. They have set the standard for mining engineering programs and are an incredible point of pride for our community.

I recognize the students, professors, and stakeholders who work tirelessly as a part of this program. Of course, Bear Down.

ENCOURAGING NEWS IN
CONNECTICUT

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise before the House today as the Member from eastern Connecticut having the honor to represent the Second Congressional District to report on some encouraging news on probably one of the most gut-wrenching, disheartening problems that our Nation faces, which is the epidemic of opioid overdoses.

In the State of Connecticut, like other parts of the country, the rise of opioid deaths from 2012 up until 2021, 2022, has been 300 percent.

People are more likely to die from opioid overdoses than they are from motor vehicle accidents, and eastern Connecticut was no exception.

Again, in 2021, the number of opioid deaths in New London County, which takes up the largest portion of eastern Connecticut by population, peaked at 134 deaths.

Starting at that point, people decided it was time to get serious about trying to come up with ways to create more prevention and also remediation and recovery for people suffering from addiction.

In 2022, that number dropped from 134 to 125. A couple days ago, the 2023 numbers were reported, and it dropped to 71 deaths.

This did not happen by itself. It was in collaboration with the community of New London, the New London Overdose Action Team, which was led by

Margaret Lancaster from the Ledge Light Health District created in collaboration with the New London Police, the New London EMS, and social services agencies to get more Narcan kits out into the community and to educate people in terms of what to do in these situations, these crisis situations, and it is showing real results.

In Norwich, which is also one of the larger communities that was hard hit, the Norwich Opioid Task Force was created, led by Kate Milde, who is the director of Norwich Human Services, again, in collaboration with the Norwich Police Department, EMS, the youth prevention team, and the Recovery Coach Program, which is led by Michael Doyle from Reliance Health.

The Reliance Recovery Coach Program is a model with trained, street-smart staff that are out in the community street by street, tracking where overdoses have occurred and distributing Narcan kits—500 in 2023, and the number of deaths dropped from 34 to 17 in that community.

Again, I salute Michael and his team who are amazing people doing hard work, saving lives, and getting this country better positioned to deal with this crisis.

Again, I said it was encouraging news. We cannot end our efforts. We cannot stop there. We have more work to do in terms of making sure, through budgets in Washington and in State governments, that these incredible individuals are able to continue to do their work in collaboration with law enforcement and in collaboration with hospitals and EMT professionals to make sure that we save lives, get people into recovery, change lives, and get them up on their feet and contributing to our community.

Madam Speaker, I end by saluting their great work and encouraging them to continue. We are watching you, and we are cheering you on.

CONGRATULATING RON WANEK

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

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a great leader, innovator, industrialist, and philanthropist on the occasion of his induction into the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Hall of Fame.

Ron Wanek founded Arcadia Furniture in 1970 in the small western Wisconsin town of Arcadia. Back then, Mr. Wanek employed just 35 people.

In 1982, Arcadia Furniture and Ashley Furniture Corporation merged into Ashley Furniture Industries. Today, Ashley has grown to become the world's largest manufacturer of home furnishings with over 30 million square feet of worldwide manufacturing and distribution capacity and Ashley retail locations throughout the United States and 67 countries. Ashley employs 16,000 Americans, including 3,000 in my home State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Wanek is the personification of the phrase "business is a force for good." Not only is Ashley Furniture Industries a massive economic driver in Wisconsin and beyond, but the Ronald and Joyce Wanek Foundation has contributed tens of millions of dollars in support of a multitude of important charities.

Mr. Wanek is an unmatched supporter of technical and STEM education at both the K-12 and secondary levels. Through its various programs and partnerships, the Ronald and Joyce Wanek Foundation aims to inspire and empower students to pursue careers in STEM fields and improve the quality of life in our communities.

In addition, Mr. Wanek is a passionate supporter of veterans. Just one example is his establishment of the incredible Soldiers Walk at Memorial Park in Arcadia, Wisconsin, which is a premier war memorial outside of Washington, D.C., that has 29 monuments, honoring all who have served our Nation.

Finally, Mr. Wanek is not only the great embodiment of the American Dream, but he actively promotes it through his unwavering and ardent support of the free enterprise system, which has made this Nation the greatest country in the history of the world.

Madam Speaker, I ask that Ron Wanek's contributions to my State and this Nation be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for posterity.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight the importance of career and technical education.

Our education system needs to empower students to pursue the type of education that works best for them—be it an apprenticeship, a trade school, or a 4-year college.

That is why I joined the bipartisan Congressional Career Technical Education Caucus, or CTE, which is committed to supporting and promoting CTE for all Americans.

These programs prepare students for jobs in STEM disciplines such as healthcare, agriculture, information technology, manufacturing, the skilled trades, and many more.

There are more than 9 million job openings in the United States, and many are within the industries with noted skilled labor shortages.

Madam Speaker, 55 percent of the jobs in my home State of Wisconsin require CTE skills training but do not require a 4-year degree.

There are men and women working downstairs in this building and in other buildings in the woodshop and in the upholstery shop. We have pipe fitters, steam fitters, and we have welders.

I encourage every one of my colleagues, if they have a chance, to go down and visit these men and women that keep this building running. These are fantastic jobs, and they do not require a 4-year degree.

I remind the American people that the lights in this hallowed Chamber are

not on because someone got a master's in French poetry. They are on because someone went to trade school and became a master electrician.

SUPPORT FOR EMERGENCY AID

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

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, as a member of the House Subcommittee on National Security, the Border and Foreign Affairs, I rise in strong support of emergency aid for our Democratic ally and partner and for the people of Ukraine, now entering the third year of their fight for freedom and democracy in the face of the brutal invasion launched by Russian President Vladimir Putin in 2022.

This morning, the United States Senate passed a bipartisan foreign aid package that included vital Ukraine assistance by a wide vote of 70-29.

In stark contrast to this bipartisan effort, the House Republican leadership continues to fall in line behind former President Trump, refusing to act swiftly on Ukraine funding on purely partisan political grounds.

Regrettably, Speaker JOHNSON has already dismissed the Senate bill as a status quo measure.

Madam Speaker, this is a missed opportunity. Members of this House should have the right to vote on a package of Ukraine funding, Israel funding, and greater security funding for our southern border.

On the issue of Ukraine funding in particular, this political impasse comes at the great expense of U.S. national security, international peace, and the freedom of the Ukrainian people.

It also follows repeated warnings from the Biden administration that the failure to enact additional aid will kneecap Ukraine on the battlefield. It will allow Putin, an autocratic dictator, to prevail and simply pave the way for a Russian military victory.

Even the Republican chairman of the House Intelligence Committee recently reported that with the Ukrainian armed forces now desperately rationing munitions, "We have to get this done. . . . If we do not move, this will be abandoning Ukraine."

The Ukrainian people deserve better. They are valiantly defending their country against relentless campaigns of state-sponsored terrorism that the United Nations reports has killed more than 10,000 and injured nearly 20,000 Ukrainian civilians.

The war has also forcibly displaced an estimated 10 million people, including 6.3 million people, Ukrainian refugees, who have fled to neighboring countries.

With Putin vowing to continue this unlawful war until Russia achieves its nationalist and imperialist objectives, I strongly urge my Republican colleagues to abandon their misguided and dangerous deference to Donald Trump.

At a campaign rally this past weekend, the current standard-bearer of the Republican Party actually stated that if one of our 31 NATO allies did not meet their defense spending goals, he would not protect them as President of the United States in honoring our obligations to NATO.

In fact, he said he would encourage Russia “. . . to do whatever the hell they want.” He would treat the surrender of millions of Ukrainian people as a transaction.

We must instead be guided by our own founding Democratic principles, enduring defense of freedom and human rights around the world.

Indeed, the House Republican leadership would also be wise to recall their own longstanding commitment to a strong national defense and embrace American global leadership as a bulwark against expansionist schemes undertaken by brutal dictatorships.

The Ukrainian people deserve better. They are defending their country against a relentless campaign of state-sponsored terrorism that the United States reports has killed more than 10,000 people.

“. . . people are at last free to determine their own destiny,” said Ronald Reagan, who also demanded of Putin’s President, Mr. Gorbachev, “Tear down this wall.” He was a defender of a free and democratic Europe.

I recently returned from a bipartisan delegation to Ukraine where I met with President Zelenskyy and examined the security and humanitarian situation on the ground. There is zero evidence that the Government of Ukraine is directing resources anywhere but toward its singular goal of preserving Ukrainian sovereignty and independence.

I urge my colleagues to support additional aid for Ukraine.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o’clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Send, O Lord, Your spirit to move among us in this place. Guide us into Your truth, a truth that is not of our authority nor bound by our place in time.

Reveal to us a truth beyond our every memory, greater than our best

knowledge, deeper than we can possibly imagine. May our hearts, our heads, and our wills be open to that which is Your truth alone. May we let go of our own designs, loose our certain grip on our desires, and yield to Your righteous plan for us and for all creation.

Great Creator, use this day to give us a fresh anointing to serve Your people. Life bestower, give us, in this moment, a new awakening to lay hold of the hope You set before us.

Eternal advocate, equip and empower us with the truth You reveal and uphold us with the strength You supply this day and always.

In Your sovereign name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

EXPOSING WOKE KINDERGARTEN

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, at a San Francisco Bay Area school, only 16 percent of students were reading at grade level and only 8 percent were proficient at math.

The school spent \$250,000 in taxpayer money on a group called Woke Kindergarten to help boost test scores for some of the country’s lowest performing schools.

However, after 2 years with Woke Kindergarten, student scores are worse. Now, only 12 percent are reading at grade level and fewer than 4 percent are proficient in math.

There is more. The head of Woke Kindergarten is on record wanting “a world free of the U.S. empire”; believing space aliens are oppressed; and supporting “a free Palestine from the river to the sea.”

A teacher who questioned the program has been put on leave.

I wish this were made up, but it is real and, sadly, encapsulates so much of what is wrong with our education system.

BRING OMER NEUTRA HOME

(Mr. MOLINARO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the story of Omer Neutra, a Binghamton University student.

Omer is 22 years old. Omer’s friends and family describe him as a true American kid whose fun-loving personality shines the brightest when he is cheering on his favorite team, the New York Knicks.

On October 7, Omer was one of more than 240 men, women, and children who were brutally kidnapped by Hamas terrorists. He and 133 hostages are still held captive today, enduring unthinkable torture and trauma.

I join my colleagues in demanding that Hamas release Omer immediately, along with the remaining hostages. Those who have been released have shared horror stories of sexual abuse, children being forced to take drugs, and inhumane and barbaric conditions.

I continue to stand with Israel as it works to eradicate Hamas and free the innocent people wrongfully held by this terrorist group. It is time to bring Omer home. It is time to bring them all home.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEADERSHIP CREATES JOBS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, families in South Carolina have been negatively affected by the failed policies of Biden, with the highest inflation in 40 years destroying jobs.

Gratefully, in South Carolina, with the leadership of Republican Governor Henry McMaster, all statewide officials, and supermajorities in the General Assembly, budget surpluses have been achieved with responsible spending creating jobs.

The South Carolina Department of Commerce, led by Secretary Harry Lightsey, announced \$9.2 billion in investments with 14,000 new jobs.

This is in the tradition of Governor Jim Edwards, recruiting the largest Michelin facilities in the world, and Governor Carroll Campbell groundbreaking the largest BMW assembly plant in the world. Governor Nikki Haley saved Boeing jobs, and Senator TIM SCOTT, with President Donald Trump, developed opportunity zones.

In conclusion, God bless our troops who successfully protected America for 20 years as the global war on terrorism moves from the Afghanistan safe haven to America. Biden shamefully opens borders for dictators, failing to enforce laws. We don’t need new laws as more 9/11 attacks across America are imminent, as warned by the FBI.

CONGRATULATING COAST GUARD
CAPTAIN ZEITA MERCHANT

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

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, I rise today to recognize U.S. Coast Guard Captain Zeita Merchant, commander of the Port of New York, based in my district in Staten Island. With the announcement that she will be promoted to Rear Admiral in the Coast Guard, Captain Merchant is making history by becoming the highest ranking African-American woman in the U.S. Coast Guard's 233-year history.

Throughout her nearly 27-year career, she has commanded maritime operations in Chicago, Texas, Miami, New Orleans, and New York, many times being either the first minority or the first woman to hold her position. In many cases, she was both.

On top of her workplace accolades, she has also received more than a dozen academic, community service, and military honors.

On Staten Island, Captain Merchant has overseen the busiest port in our Nation to keep our maritime commerce moving, stop the flow of drugs coming over our borders, conduct search and rescue missions, and protect our national security at sea. She has managed more than 1,000 personnel in 12 commands over an area spanning more than 6,000 square miles.

On a personal note, I admire Captain Merchant's dedication and commitment to protecting New York City's waters. She will be truly missed by me and our entire community. We know that she will make us proud as she assumes her new role here in Washington, D.C.

SECRETARY MAYORKAS MUST BE
REMOVED

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the case for impeaching DHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas is even stronger today than it was last week.

In the last 7 days, there have been tens of thousands more illegal immigrant encounters at our southern border. That is not from Customs and Border Protection officials. They don't release daily or weekly numbers. This is just based on what we have come to expect every month, every week, under his and President Biden's leadership.

There were more than 302,000 encounters in December, more than 9,700 people a day, and more than 400 every hour.

The case is also stronger because we know we are on track to break another illegal immigration record this fiscal year. Fewer than 5 months into the year, encounters have already surpassed 1 million.

Secretary Mayorkas continues to subvert Federal immigration law and must be removed from office.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 12, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 12, 2024, at 12:30 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 709.

That the Senate passed S. 1147.

That the Senate agreed to relative to the death of the Honorable Jean A. Carnahan former Senator from the State of Missouri, S. Res. 553.

Appointment:

Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Senate National Security Working Group for the 118th Congress.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 13, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 13, 2024, at 9:05 a.m.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 815.

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 29.

Appointment:

Member of the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. MCCUMBER,
Acting Clerk.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia) at 4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

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

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

UYGHUR POLICY ACT OF 2023

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2766) to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2766

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 "Uyghur Policy Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The People's Republic of China (PRC) continues to repress the distinct Islamic, Turkic identity of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in northwestern China and other areas of their habitual residence.

(2) Uyghurs, and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities historically making up the majority of the XUAR population, have maintained throughout their history a distinct religious and cultural identity.

(3) Human rights, including freedom of religion or belief, and respect for the Uyghurs' unique Muslim identity are legitimate interests of the international community.

(4) The People's Republic of China has ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and has also signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(5) An official campaign to encourage Han Chinese migration into the XUAR has placed immense pressure on those who seek to preserve the ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic traditions of the Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups.

(6) PRC authorities have supported an influx of Han Chinese economic immigrants into the XUAR, implemented discrimination against Uyghurs and other minorities in hiring practices, and provided unequal access to healthcare services.

(7) The authorities of the People's Republic of China have manipulated the strategic objectives of the international war on terror to mask their increasing cultural and religious oppression of the Muslim population residing in the XUAR.

(8) Following unrest in the region, in 2014, Chinese authorities launched their "Strike Hard against Violent Extremism" campaign, in which dubious allegations of widespread extremist activity were used as justification for gross human rights violations committed

against Uyghurs and members of other minority communities in the XUAR.

(9) PRC authorities have made use of the legal system as a tool of repression, including for the imposition of arbitrary detentions and for torture against members of the Uyghur community and other minority populations.

(10) Uyghurs and Kazakhs who have secured citizenship or permanent residency outside of the PRC have attested to repeated threats, harassment, and surveillance by PRC officials.

(11) Reporting from international news organizations has found that over the past decade, family members of Uyghurs and other minority groups living outside of the PRC have gone missing or been detained to force Uyghur expatriates to return to the PRC or silence their dissent.

(12) Credible evidence from human rights organizations, think tanks, and journalists confirms that more than 1,000,000 Uyghurs and members of other Muslim ethnic minority groups have been imprisoned in “political reeducation” centers.

(13) Independent accounts from former detainees of “political reeducation” centers describe inhumane conditions and treatment including forced political indoctrination, torture, beatings, rape, forced sterilization, and food deprivation.

(14) Former detainees of PRC so-called “political reeducation” centers also confirmed that they were told by guards the only way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient political loyalty to the PRC Government and the Chinese Communist Party.

(15) Popular discourse surrounding the ongoing atrocities in the XUAR and advocacy efforts to assist Uyghurs remains muted in much of the world, including in most Muslim majority nations.

(16) Both Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Former Secretary of State Michael Pompeo have stated that the PRC government has committed genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in the XUAR.

(17) Government bodies of multiple nations have also declared that PRC government atrocities against such populations in the XUAR constitute genocide, including the parliaments of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, and Canada.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of the People’s Republic of China should immediately open the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) to regular, transparent, and unmanipulated visits by members of the press, international organizations including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, academic and human rights research institutions, as well as foreign delegations including from the United States Congress;

(2) Government of the People’s Republic of China should recognize, and take tangible steps to protect and preserve, the distinct ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic identity of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in the XUAR;

(3) the Government of the People’s Republic of China should cease all government-sponsored crackdowns, imprisonments, and detentions of people throughout the XUAR aimed at repressing their ethnic, cultural, political, or religious identities;

(4) it is commendable for countries to provide shelter and hospitality to Uyghurs and other minority group members in exile, as Turkey, Albania, and Germany have done;

(5) urges all countries, especially fellow democracies and those with sizeable Muslim populations, to condemn and address the plight of Uyghurs and other minority communities in the XUAR;

(6) the Government of the PRC should immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners detained for their ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic identities, or for expressing their political or religious beliefs in the XUAR, including—

(A) Ekper Asat, who participated in the Department of State’s International Visitors Leadership Program in 2016, was incarcerated after returning to the XUAR, and is now serving a 15 year prison sentence on charges of “inciting ethnic hatred and ethnic discrimination”;

(B) Dr. Gulshan Abbas, a retired medical doctor and Uyghur, who was wrongfully detained in the XUAR on September 11, 2018, and unjustly sentenced to 20 years in prison in retaliation for her sister’s advocacy for Uyghur human rights issues; and

(C) Kamile Wayit, a university student and Uyghur, who was wrongfully detained on December 12, 2022, after returning to the XUAR while on break from studying during the winter holiday;

(7) the Government of the PRC should facilitate access for international humanitarian organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to the “political reeducation” centers in the XUAR to ensure prisoners are not being mistreated and are receiving necessary medical care; and

(8) the United States Agency for Global Media should continue to facilitate the unhindered dissemination of information to the international community on issues regarding the human rights and religious freedom of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups in the XUAR.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR UYGHUR ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be within the Department of State a United States Special Coordinator for Uyghur Issues (in this section referred to as the “Special Coordinator”), to be designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Chairs and Ranking Members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives prior to the designation of the Special Coordinator.

(c) CENTRAL OBJECTIVE.—The Special Coordinator should seek to promote the protection and preservation of the distinct ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic identities of the Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (in this Act referred to as the “XUAR”).

(d) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Special Coordinator should, as appropriate—

(1) coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning the Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in the XUAR;

(2) vigorously promote the policy of seeking to protect the distinct ethnic, religious, cultural, and linguistic identity of the Uyghurs and other minority groups and seek improved protection of human rights in the XUAR;

(3) maintain close contact with Uyghur religious, cultural, and political leaders, including seeking regular travel to the XUAR and to Uyghur populations in Central Asia, Turkey, Albania, Germany, and other parts of Europe;

(4) lead coordination efforts for the release of political prisoners in the XUAR who are

being detained for exercising their human rights;

(5) consult with the United States Congress on policies relevant to the XUAR and the Uyghurs;

(6) coordinate with relevant Federal agencies to administer aid to Uyghur rights advocates; and

(7) make efforts to establish contacts with foreign ministries of other countries, especially in Europe, Central Asia, and members of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, to pursue a policy of promoting greater respect for human rights and religious freedom for Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups from the XUAR.

(e) SUPPORT.—The Secretary of State shall ensure the Special Coordinator has adequate resources, staff, and administrative support to carry out this section.

(f) DEADLINE.—If the Secretary of State has not designated the Special Coordinator by the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report detailing the reasons for the delay.

(g) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the designation of the Special Coordinator.

SEC. 5. FUNDING FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATES TO CONDUCT PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD ON THE UYGHUR SITUATION.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the U.S. Speaker program of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, \$250,000 for each of fiscal years 2024, 2025, and 2026 is authorized to be made available to support human rights advocates working on behalf of the Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups from the XUAR that are persecuted in the PRC, whose names may be provided by the Department of State and the United States Special Coordinator for Uyghur Issues in consultation with representatives of the global Uyghur community, to speak at global public diplomacy forums, particularly those in which Organisation of Islamic Cooperation countries and other Muslim-majority countries are present, on issues regarding the human rights and religious freedom of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups persecuted in the PRC.

SEC. 6. ACCESS TO DETENTION FACILITIES AND PRISONS AND THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

(a) STRATEGY ON POLITICAL REEDUCATION AND DETENTION FACILITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State should, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, develop a strategy to cooperate with like-minded partners to pressure the People’s Republic of China to—

(1) close all detention facilities and “political reeducation” camps housing Uyghurs and members of other ethnic minority groups in the XUAR;

(2) allow unhindered access to detention facilities and “political reeducation” camps in the XUAR by independent media, researchers, international organizations and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a comprehensive assessment of the human rights situation; and

(3) protect human rights and preserve the distinct religious and cultural identity of the Uyghurs and the other religious and ethnic minority communities in the XUAR.

(b) REPORT ON STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of

the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that includes—

(1) the strategy developed pursuant to subsection (a); and

(2) all the steps taken pursuant to the objectives described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of such subsection.

SEC. 7. REQUIREMENT FOR UYGHUR LANGUAGE TRAINING.

(a) UYGHUR LANGUAGE TRAINING AND STAFFING.—The Secretary of State shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) Uyghur language training is available to Foreign Service officers as appropriate; and

(2) every effort is made to ensure that at least one Uyghur-speaking member of the Foreign Service (as such term is defined by section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3903)) is assigned to each United States diplomatic or consular post in China.

(b) REPORT.—No later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 2 years, the Foreign Service Institute shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that outlines all the steps taken to implement subsection (a).

SEC. 8. UYGHUR CONSIDERATIONS AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

The President should direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to—

(1) oppose any efforts to prevent consideration of the gross violation of internationally recognized human rights in the XUAR in any body of the United Nations;

(2) oppose any efforts to prevent the participation of any Uyghur human rights advocates in nongovernmental fora hosted by or otherwise organized under the auspices of any body of the United Nations; and

(3) support the appointment of a special rapporteur or working group for the XUAR for the purposes of monitoring human rights violations and abuses in the XUAR, and for making reports available to the High Commissioner for Refugees, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Commission, the General Assembly, and other United Nations bodies.

SEC. 9. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.

No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of my legislation, H.R. 2766, the Uyghur Policy Act of 2023.

The Uyghur Policy Act of 2023 comes at a critical time. Chairman Xi is trying to rebrand Xinjiang as a business and tourist destination and seeks to erase Uyghurs from the international community's memory.

The Chinese Communist Party continues to deny carrying out genocide against the Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities, and we have verified reports of forced sterilization, forced labor, brainwashing, and gang rape in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

Despite the CCP being exposed for these crimes, Chairman Xi is doubling down. In a visit to the region recently, he called for stricter regulations on the practice of religion and protection of "hard-won stability."

We are running out of time to act.

The Uyghur Policy Act of 2023 will help us lead from a position of strength and will address several shortcomings in our existing approach in responding to these human rights abuses.

It authorizes the State Department to appoint a special coordinator for Uyghur issues, which will consolidate the State Department's diplomatic strategy to ensure that department-wide resources are better coordinated to respond to the Uyghur genocide.

The United States must show, through words and through actions, that we will have Uyghurs' backs in their fight against the CCP's tyranny.

H.R. 2766 mandates Uyghur language instruction at the Foreign Service Institute and requires the State Department to station a Uyghur-fluent officer at mission China locations.

The bill also authorizes support for Uyghur human rights activists and directs the U.S. Agency for Global Media to disseminate news and information regarding the Uyghur genocide.

We must act now to leverage U.S. soft power, garner international support for Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in Xinjiang and equip the State Department with the tools it needs to better respond to Xi Jinping's genocidal campaign.

I thank Ranking Member AMI BERA of the Subcommittee on Indo-Pacific for leading this legislation with me and the 106 bipartisan cosponsors who helped me get this legislation to the House floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2766, the Uyghur Policy Act of 2023, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I thank my good friends, Representatives YOUNG KIM and AMI BERA, the chair and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Indo-Pacific, for introducing this important bill, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

Over the last several years, we have heard horrific accounts of the genocide taking place in Xinjiang against Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities.

Beijing has tried to hide its atrocities and prevent all of us from discovering what is really happening in Xinjiang.

Despite Beijing's efforts, we cannot ignore what is happening in Xinjiang. A 2022 report by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concluded that the extent of arbitrary and discriminatory detention of members of the Uyghur and predominantly Muslim groups . . . may constitute international crimes, in particular, crimes against humanity," and that "serious human rights violations have been committed" in Xinjiang.

Last Congress, the House Foreign Affairs Committee held a hearing to take heartbreaking testimony about the crimes being committed against the Uyghur people in Xinjiang.

The committee passed a bipartisan resolution led by Chairman MCCAUL and Ranking Member MEEKS condemning the PRC's genocide in Xinjiang, as well as passed the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which President Biden signed into law.

However, as long as Beijing's genocide continues, Congress must continue to act. H.R. 2766 calls for the creation of a special coordinator for Uyghur issues to protect the distinct identities of Uyghurs and other minority groups in Xinjiang.

It also provides the State Department and our diplomats with tools to enhance our diplomatic efforts and programs in support of those suffering under the PRC's repression.

Madam Speaker, as Members of Congress, we have a responsibility to speak out against clear violations of fundamental human rights around the world.

This measure is a clear statement that the United States Congress stands in support of Uyghurs and other religious and ethnic minority communities in Xinjiang that are suffering under Beijing's authoritarian and inhumane rule.

H.R. 2766 will ensure that the United States plays a leadership role in holding the PRC accountable and in providing political and diplomatic support for Uyghurs around the world.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2766, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative AMI BERA for co-leading this legislation with me. I thank Chairman MCCAUL, Ranking Member MEEKS, and Representative KATHY MANNING for their support and the many human rights organizations who helped build support for this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for the Uyghur Policy Act, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

But more than expressing strong support for this necessary piece of legislation, all of us

must continue to show strong support for the oppressed people of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and beyond.

This bill supplements both the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act, passed in the last Congress, and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, for which I was the lead Republican cosponsor.

It is important that we call what the government of the People's Republic of China is doing to the Uyghurs by what it is—genocide. The bill does just that.

The bill also would create a special coordinator for Uyghur issues at the State Department—something that I have long advocated for and tried to pass, for a special envoy really. Such a focus is particularly necessary, given the amount of repression directed by the Chinese Communist Party at the Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim Central Asian people, including the Kazakhs and Kyrgyz.

Make no mistake, this is Xi Jinping's genocide; he is directly responsible for this.

We know that there are recordings of him saying, "show no mercy," as people are being dragged into concentration camps. Forced abortion, forced sterilization, and a whole host of human rights abuses are being committed right up to this very moment.

We must not allow Xi Jinping to whitewash his crimes.

We cannot allow U.S. businesses and business leaders to subsidize his genocide.

This bill keeps the spotlight on one of this century's greatest crimes and I urge my colleagues to give it their strongest support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2766, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

NO DOLLARS TO UYGHUR FORCED LABOR ACT

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4039) to prohibit the use of funds supporting any activities within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4039

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 "No Dollars to Uyghur Forced Labor Act".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS SUPPORTING ANY ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds available to the Department of State or the United States

Agency for International Development may be used to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement, or execute a policy, program, or contract that knowingly uses goods, wares, articles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China or produced by a covered entity, unless such activity is specifically authorized pursuant to subsection (b).

(b) SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of State may specifically authorize an activity otherwise prohibited by subsection (a) if—

(1) the Secretary—

(A) obtains in writing an assurance from the relevant program partner, implementor, or contractor that such partner, implementor, or contractor—

(i) will not use goods, wares, articles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the PRC with respect to the program; and

(ii) will develop a system to ensure compliance with the requirements in subsection (a); and

(B) provides notice to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not later than 15 days before authorizing the activity; and

(2) the activity is not otherwise prohibited.

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on an annual basis for three years that describes—

(1) all activities prohibited by subsection (a) that were carried out in violation of such prohibition and not specifically authorized pursuant to subsection (b) in the previous year;

(2) any challenges in enforcing the requirements of this section; and

(3) a plan to improve enforcement of the requirements of this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term "covered entity" means an entity listed pursuant to clause (i), (ii), (iv), or (v) of section 2(d)(2)(B) of Public Law 117-78 (135 Stat. 1527) under the strategy developed by section 2(c) of such Public Law 117-78.

(2) The term "forced labor" has the meaning given that term in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 4039, the No Dollars to Uyghur Forced Labor Act.

The Chinese Communist Party is engaged in a terrible genocide against the Uyghur Muslims. Through their Belt and Road Initiative, the CCP fuels these atrocities by trapping nations in debt and by exploiting their weakness to finance the CCP's nefarious activities.

We must not stoop to the level of the Chinese Communist Party. America and our values are better than that.

The No Dollars to Uyghur Forced Labor Act ensures that no American taxpayer dollars may be used to give the CCP profit for goods or raw materials produced using forced labor in the Xinjiang region in China.

Many basic goods such as bricks, cotton, and hair products are being produced in the Xinjiang region. These are all fundamental resources to commerce.

However, the U.S. has strength in our companies and global partners to build robust supply chains free of this forced labor that is being used to bankroll genocide.

I thank my colleague from Texas (Mr. MORAN), for introducing this bill, of which I am a proud cosponsor. The bill received unanimous support from the Foreign Affairs Committee at our markup last year.

Madam Speaker, I urge strong support of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4039, No Dollars to Uyghur Forced Labor Act, as amended.

In both this Congress and the last Congress, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has shed light on the People's Republic of China's grave human rights abuses, including holding a hearing on the ongoing genocide in Xinjiang and advanced efforts to hold the PRC accountable for its use of forced labor.

In April 2021, the committee marked up the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, probably the most significant human rights legislation dealing with China in decades. The bill, which passed the committee and the House, both as a standalone measure and as part of our China-focused competition legislation, was eventually signed into law by President Biden.

That bill's purpose was to ensure that goods made with forced labor would not end up on American store shelves and, in turn, in American homes.

Today, we want to make sure that the standards we use at home also apply to American activities abroad. That is why H.R. 4039 calls on the State Department and USAID to verify that they are not funding any programs or projects that unwittingly use goods or materials made using forced labor.

□ 1615

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MORAN for introducing this bill, as

well as Chairman McCAUL and Ranking Member MEEKS for their leadership in passing it out of committee in a bipartisan manner.

When it comes to genocide and forced labor, Congress must be clear. There is no place in this world for such brutality.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the author of this bill.

Mr. MORAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 4039, the No Dollars to Uyghur Forced Labor Act, and I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this important measure.

Slavery in any form is repugnant and morally wrong. America—the home of the brave and the land of the free—should not be complicit in the Chinese Communist Party's genocide, oppression, and enslavement of Uyghur Muslims.

Currently, the China Communist Party is using over 100,000 Uyghur Muslims as slave labor. The No Dollars to Uyghur Forced Labor Act will ensure that the U.S. plays no part in this atrocity.

Specifically, H.R. 4039 prohibits the State Department and USAID from developing or designing international contracts with companies that import or source any raw materials or goods that were manufactured, produced, or mined from the Xinjiang region of China.

My legislation would also require a report to Congress identifying all violations in the previous year with a plan to improve enforcement and compliance.

Xinjiang is an important region to China's economy. It represents one-sixth of China's land mass, and is home to most of their cotton, coal, and natural gas reserves. It is considered the core hub for China's Belt and Road Initiative, which is China's primary tool to exert economic influence across the globe.

Many basic goods that we consider to be part of our everyday lives are being produced by forced labor in Xinjiang—raw materials like yarn, bricks, nails, cotton, hair products, gloves, and polysilicon, which is commonly used for solar panel manufacturing—all essential resources for global commerce.

There is no excuse for the United States to continue in any partnership with companies that do business in Xinjiang and perpetuate these gross human rights abuses that the CCP has been committing against ethnic minorities for decades.

In addition to those enslaved, between 1 and 2 million people have been detained arbitrarily by the CCP and placed in what they call reeducation centers where they have little to no freedom and undergo intense indo-

ctrination at the hands of the Chinese Communist Party.

Many who have endured these centers note that they were just paid 2 pennies or less to make a pair of gloves. Those who are enslaved are unable to leave, see their families, or communicate with their loved ones.

The CCP's tactics of threats, intimidation, confinement, and physical and emotional abuse is intended to oppress its people, force assimilation, and in the process, grow its economic influence worldwide.

Victims have no hope of life elsewhere. They know they will be monitored by police through oppressive surveillance systems. Survivors recount that the CCP cancel passports and lure minorities to China only then to detain them and use them for forced labor.

The CCP reels in Uyghurs by offering free health services and then invades their lives and privacy by taking their DNA, fingerprints, and blood samples, which are then exported to malign actors. Unfortunately, this is just the beginning of their captivity and their oppression.

If that is the society that the CCP is creating, we in the United States must act aggressively and immediately to make perfectly clear that we will not condone such brutality and such a cruel regime. What is more, the United States will not be a party to these atrocities.

America must continue to act with strength on the foreign stage. We cannot allow totalitarian regimes to grow in strength and influence around the world. If we do, then what is happening to the Uyghurs in China will surely follow wherever China builds its empire. We simply cannot let this happen.

We, in the United States, must stand for morality, we must stand for goodness, and we must stand for freedom.

Madam Speaker, I call on my colleagues to do just that by passing H.R. 4039.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4039 builds on the important work Congress has already done to rid our domestic supply chains of forced labor goods by ensuring that our global programs aren't supporting such goods either. By asking our State Department and USAID program partners and contractors to ensure they aren't using forced labor goods, we will help make global supply chains freer.

This is a preventative measure meant to guarantee that U.S. international projects and programs are beyond reproach and fully consistent with our values. In so doing, H.R. 4039 will ensure that we practice our principles when it comes to human rights.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. MORAN for his leadership on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 4039, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4039, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROMOTING A RESOLUTION TO THE TIBET-CHINA DISPUTE ACT

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 533) to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 533

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 "Promoting a Resolution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) It has been the long-standing policy of the United States to encourage meaningful and direct dialogue between representatives of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her representatives, or democratically elected leaders of the Tibetan community, without preconditions, to seek a settlement that resolves differences.

(2) Nine rounds of dialogue held between 2002 and 2010 between the People's Republic of China authorities and the 14th Dalai Lama's representatives failed to produce a settlement that resolved differences, and the two sides have held no formal dialogue since January 2010.

(3) An obstacle to further dialogue is that the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to impose conditions on substantive dialogue with the Dalai Lama, including a demand that he say that Tibet has been part of China since ancient times, which the Dalai Lama has refused to do because it is inaccurate.

(4) Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provide that "All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

(5) The United States Government has never taken the position that Tibet was a part of China since ancient times.

(6) China signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on October 5, 1998, and ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on March 27, 2001.

(7) Under international law, including United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2625, the right to self-determination is the right of a people to determine its own destiny and the exercise of this right can result in a variety of outcomes ranging from independence, federation, protection, some form

of autonomy or full integration within a State.

(8) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1723, adopted on December 20, 1961, called for the “cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, including their right to self-determination.”

(9) Secretary of State Antony Blinken, in a May 26, 2022, speech entitled “The Administration’s Approach to the People’s Republic of China,” said that the rules-based international order’s “founding documents include the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which enshrined concepts like self-determination, sovereignty, the peaceful settlement of disputes. These are not Western constructs. They are reflections of the world’s shared aspirations.”

(10) The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), as amended by the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020, in directing the United States Government “to promote the human rights and distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people” acknowledges that the Tibetan people possess a distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity.

(11) Department of State reports on human rights and religious freedom have consistently documented systematic repression by the authorities of the People’s Republic of China against Tibetans as well as acts of defiance and resistance by Tibetan people against the People’s Republic of China policies.

(12) The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note), as amended by the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020, specifies that the central objective of the United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is to promote substantive dialogue between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her representatives, or democratically elected leaders of the Tibetan community.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) that the Tibetan people are a people with a distinct religious, cultural, linguistic and historical identity;

(2) that the dispute between Tibet and the People’s Republic of China must be resolved in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Charter, by peaceful means, through dialogue without preconditions;

(3) that the People’s Republic of China should cease its propagation of disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions, including that of the Dalai Lama;

(4) to encourage the People’s Republic of China to uphold all its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; and

(5) in accordance with the Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020—

(A) to promote substantive dialogue without preconditions, between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, his or her representatives, or democratically elected leaders of the Tibetan community, or explore activities to improve prospects for dialogue, that leads to a negotiated agreement on Tibet;

(B) to coordinate with other governments in multilateral efforts towards the goal of a negotiated agreement on Tibet; and

(C) to encourage the Government of the People’s Republic of China to address the aspirations of the Tibetan people with regard to their distinct historical, cultural, religious, and linguistic identity.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) claims made by officials of the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party that Tibet has been a part of China since ancient times are historically inaccurate;

(2) the current policies of the People’s Republic of China are systematically suppressing the ability of the Tibetan people to preserve their religion, culture, language, history, way of life and environment;

(3) the Government of the People’s Republic of China is failing to meet the expectations of the United States to engage in meaningful dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives or to reach a negotiated resolution that includes the aspirations of the Tibetan people; and

(4) United States public diplomacy efforts should counter disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions including that of the Dalai Lama.

SEC. 5. MODIFICATIONS TO THE TIBETAN POLICY ACT OF 2002.

(a) TIBET NEGOTIATIONS.—Section 613(b) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) efforts to counter disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions including that of the Dalai Lama.”

(b) UNITED STATES SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TIBETAN ISSUES.—Section 621(d) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (7), (8), and (9), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) work with relevant bureaus of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to ensure that United States Government statements and documents counter, as appropriate, disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions including that of the Dalai Lama;”

(c) DEFINITION.—The Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 622. DEFINITION.

“For purposes of this Act, the term ‘Tibet’ refers to the following areas:

“(1) The Tibet Autonomous Region.

“(2) The areas that the Government of the People’s Republic of China designated as Tibetan Autonomous, as of 2018, as follows:

“(A) Kanlho (Gannan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and Pari (Tianzhu) Tibetan Autonomous County located in Gansu Province.

“(B) Golog (Guoluo) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Malho (Huangnan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsojang (Haibei) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsoelho (Hainan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Tsonub (Haixi) Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and Yulshul (Yushu) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, located in Qinghai Province.

“(C) Garze (Ganzi) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Ngawa (Aba) Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture, and Muli (Mili) Tibetan Autonomous County, located in Sichuan Province.

“(D) Dechen (Diding) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, located in Yunnan Province.”

SEC. 6. AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS TO COUNTER DISINFORMATION ABOUT TIBET.

Amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available under section 346 of subtitle E of title III of division FF of Public Law 116-260 (“Tibetan Policy and Support Act of 2020”) are authorized to be made available to counter disinformation about Tibet from the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party, including disinformation about the history of Tibet, the Tibetan people, and Tibetan institutions including that of the Dalai Lama.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 533, Promoting a Resolution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act.

This year marks the 65th anniversary of the exile of the Dalai Lama.

The Tibetan people have suffered 70 years of Chinese Communist Party oppression and control. From forced labor, forced sterilization, arbitrary detention, the banning of Tibetan education, religious practices, and language, the CCP will not stop until it has erased Tibetan culture.

Last year, the CCP released a white paper on its policies in Tibet. In that document, the party doubles down on its oppression and crackdown on the religious and economic freedom of Tibetans.

That is why I am a proud cosponsor of this bipartisan bill, introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), and the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee (Mr. MCCAUL).

The CCP has refused to speak with the Tibetan Central Authorities since 2010, essentially putting the future of Tibet, and the safety of millions of Tibetans, at suspended risk.

This bill helps Tibetans in two main ways:

First, it pushes back against CCP propaganda about the history of Tibet. It is simply not true that Tibet has been, as the CCP claims, a “part of China since ancient times.” U.S. policy has never accepted that false claim.

For that reason, this legislation clarifies U.S. policy, highlights the unique language, religion, and culture of the Tibetan people, and directs U.S. diplomats to push back against CCP propaganda.

Second, this bill ensures that Tibetans have a say in their own future. It stresses the need for a direct dialogue between the CCP and the democratically elected leaders of Tibet, and that any resolution must be peaceful and include the voice of the Tibetan people.

Tibetans are democracy-loving people who wish to freely practice their religion and have their distinct identity acknowledged and respected.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to play a small part in supporting this dream for the Tibetan people. I urge all my colleagues to help push back against the Chinese Communist Party's crackdown against the Tibetan people by voting in favor of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support H.R. 533, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in strong support of H.R. 533, Promoting a Resolution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. MCCAUL for introducing this bill and working with Ranking Member MEEKS to pass it out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and bring it to the House floor today.

Representative MCGOVERN is a champion of human rights. With this bill, he is asking all of us to stand up for the people of Tibet.

I also thank Speaker Emerita NANCY PELOSI for her tireless work in holding the People's Republic of China responsible for its human rights violations and her long-time advocacy for the Tibetan people.

In recent years, Beijing has tightened its repressive grip over the Tibetan areas in China and attempted to dilute the distinct religious, cultural, linguistic, and historical identity of the Tibetan people. Since 2010, Beijing has also refused to meet its international obligations to engage the Dalai Lama and his representatives to resolve the Tibet issue through dialogue. At the same time, Beijing has unleashed a disinformation campaign to mislead the world about Tibet and its history.

For this reason, we must pass H.R. 533, which calls the PRC out for its repression and unwillingness to engage the Tibetan people. H.R. 533 highlights the need to preserve Tibetan identity, language, and culture. It calls on the State Department to counter PRC disinformation efforts to undermine the aspirations of Tibetan people.

H.R. 533 also calls on Beijing to live up to its commitments to engage in a genuine dialogue with Tibetan representatives to reach a negotiated resolution on the question of Tibet.

By passing this timely bill, the people's House would be standing up for

the universal rights and aspirations of the Tibetan people.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I speak in strong support of H.R. 533, which would amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002.

This bill was introduced by Congressman JIM MCGOVERN, House ranking member on the Congressional Executive Commission on China, which I chair, along with Chairman MCCAUL. I am proud to be listed among the many cosponsors.

Tibet and the Tibetan people face new and ever worsening challenges from the Chinese Communist Party's repressive rule. After decades of unspeakable cruelty by the Chinese Communist Party against Tibetans, we are seeing an increase that is occurring and an effort that looks just like genocide.

Threats to Tibetan linguistic, religious, and cultural heritage have expanded exponentially in recent years, and now an estimated 80 percent of all children in the Tibet Autonomous Region are separated from their families and educated in a massive system of colonial boarding schools—separating them from parents and indoctrinating and brainwashing them each and every day.

□ 1630

In recent years, Chinese police in Tibet have conducted mass DNA collection and iris scanning programs in wide swaths of Tibetan society, including in monasteries and primary schools, a sinister endeavor to harvest biometric data and one which implicated an American company, Thermo Fisher Scientific.

While, thanks to pressure from many, including our commission, Thermo Fisher has announced it will cease cooperation in this area, though they still do business in China that is problematic. We need to drive home the message to American businesses: Stop cooperating with a brutal regime and stop subsidizing tyranny.

Amid these threats to Tibetans in Tibet, the Chinese Communist Party also seeks to extend its repressive reach abroad, targeting for surveillance and harassment Tibetan diaspora communities in the United States, India, and Nepal.

The Chinese Communist Party has long engaged in crimes against humanity in Tibet and against Tibetans, plain and simple. I have chaired multiple hearings with my good friend and colleague, Mr. MCGOVERN, at the Lantos Commission and at the Congressional

Executive Commission on China, including one in March of last year, called "Preserving Tibet: Combating Cultural Erasure, Forced Assimilation and Transnational Repression," which featured the Sikyong, the head of Tibet's government in exile, as well as Richard Gere, who is a passionate and amazingly articulate advocate for Tibet.

This bill authorizes the State Department to take action to counter Chinese Communist propaganda directed against Tibet and its history and its institutions. For that reason alone, it ought to be strongly supported.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina, the gentlewoman from California, and the gentleman from New Jersey, who just spoke, not just for their support for this bill but for their leadership on human rights in general.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 533, the Promoting a Resolution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act.

I thank my co-lead, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman MCCAUL, and Ranking Member MEEKS for their work to bring this bill to the floor today. This is important.

It has been more than 60 years since the People's Republic of China forced His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama into exile and took control of Tibet against the will of its people.

The dispute between the Chinese and the Tibetans over Tibet's status and governance has persisted ever since, in spite of the willingness of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan people to resolve Tibet's status and governance through dialogue.

With dialogue blocked, the PRC has continued its unceasing efforts to erode Tibetan history, Tibetan language, Tibetan culture, and Tibetan religion.

A few years ago, I was on a delegation with Speaker PELOSI. We went to Tibet and saw firsthand the PRC's repression against the people of Tibet, essentially trying to erase the Tibetans as a people.

This bill that we are discussing here today seeks to end that by explicitly recognizing that the Tibetan people are a people with a distinct religious, cultural, and historical identity; by reminding all concerned that peoples, and not least the Tibetan people, have a right to self-determination under international human rights law; and by requiring the U.S. Government to actively counter the PRC's propaganda about Tibet, like the false claim that Tibet has been part of China since ancient times, a position that the United States has never accepted. There is no basis for such a claim.

Through these measures, we hope to kick-start dialogue between Tibet and China, in keeping with longstanding U.S. policy.

Madam Speaker, any one of us reading the news these days knows that the

world is awash in conflict. At the heart of most, if not all of those conflicts, lies the systematic denial or violation of a people's human rights.

The decades-old dispute between Tibet and China started as an armed conflict of invasion, resistance, and insurgency. In the long run, the only guarantee against the resumption of large-scale violence is for the PRC to fully respect the human rights and dignity of the Tibetan people.

A vote for this bill is a vote to recognize the rights of the Tibetan people and a vote to insist on resolving the dispute between Tibet and the People's Republic of China peacefully, in accordance with international law, through dialogue, and without preconditions.

There is still an opportunity to do this, but time is running out. Again, I urge my colleagues to support this bill because it is about standing up for human rights. It is about standing up for the Tibetan people, a people who have been repressed for far too long.

Madam Speaker, I thank all my colleagues for their support.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

The people of Tibet have persevered through decades of repression. The PRC subjugates the Tibetan people, even though all they are asking for is the opportunity to live freely and safely. They simply want to be given the autonomy they have been promised. They want to teach their children their language, their customs, and their traditions. They want to preserve their culture, their religious identity, and their dignity as a distinct people.

I urge the House to pass H.R. 533 so that we may honor the Tibetan people and make clear that Beijing's repression and unwillingness to engage in dialogue cannot stand.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, I again thank Mr. MCGOVERN, Chairman MCCAUL, and Ranking Member MEEKS for introducing this legislation. I urge the passage of H.R. 533, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 533, as amended. The question was taken.

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

IGO ANTI-BOYCOTT ACT

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 3016) to amend the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018 to apply the provisions of that Act to international governmental organizations, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3016

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 "IGO Anti-Boycott Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE ANTI-BOYCOTT ACT OF 2018.

The Anti-Boycott Act of 2018 is amended as follows:

(1) In section 1772 (50 U.S.C. 4841), by inserting "or international governmental organization," after "foreign country" each place it appears.

(2) In section 1773 (50 U.S.C. 4842), in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "or international governmental organization," after "foreign country,";

(B) in subparagraph (A), in the first sentence, by inserting "or international governmental organization" after "boycotting country"; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), in the first sentence, by inserting "or international governmental organization" after "boycotting country".

(3) In section 1773(a) (50 U.S.C. 4842(a)), by adding at the end the following:

"(6) ANNUAL REPORT.—The President shall submit to Congress and make available to the public on an annual basis a report that contains—

"(A) a list of those foreign countries and international organizations that foster or impose boycotts and with respect to which this section applies; and

"(B) a description of those boycotts.".

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3016, the IGO Anti-Boycott Act, a bill I introduced with my colleague and great friend from New Jersey, Congressman JOSH GOTTHEIMER, this past spring.

After Hamas' October 7 massacre of over 1,200 innocent people in Israel, including Americans, we need to do everything we can to stand with our friend and ally.

In the south, Israel is fighting a war to dismantle Hamas, whose leader said that October 7 was just a rehearsal. In the north, Israel is defending itself

from missiles and rockets from Iran's deadly proxy Hezbollah.

However, there are many in the world who want to fault Israel, blame Israel, and delegitimize Israel for doing what is necessary to protect its citizens and its sovereignty.

One of the most egregious bastions of anti-Israel bias and bigotry is the United Nations. We are deeply concerned that the U.N. could weaponize its institutions against Israel.

Years ago, the U.N. Human Rights Council authorized the creation of a database of companies doing business beyond Israel's 1949 armistice lines. The implications of this were clear: Create a list of companies and then boycott them. That list is now published and updated by the United Nations.

Boycotts such as these are contrary to American values and foreign policy. It is critical that we protect U.S. companies from being coerced into providing information that would facilitate these boycotts.

For over 40 years, it has been illegal for U.S. companies to cooperate with foreign boycotts that the United States is not participating in. The reason is because foreign countries should not be able to use U.S. companies to undermine U.S. foreign policy. These laws were passed in response to the Arab League's boycott of Israel.

Now, the good news is that today, many fewer countries in the Arab League are adhering to the boycott of Israel. In fact, some of them have normalized relations with Israel, opening trade as well as diplomatic ties.

We are faced with the potential that U.S. companies might be pressured to cooperate with this U.N. list and subsequent boycott of Israel. If that were to happen, the U.N. would be using U.S. companies to undermine U.S. foreign policy. That is simply unacceptable.

This bill adds four words, "or international governmental organizations," to existing anti-boycott law to include organizations like the U.N.

It is my sincere hope that the U.N. will not foster such a boycott against Israel as Israel is responding to the deadliest attack on Jews since the Holocaust.

This bill is especially necessary with the constant anti-Israel bias emanating from the U.N. Just recently, we confirmed that UNRWA, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees, has deep ties to Hamas in the Gaza Strip. Israeli intelligence recently released reports that many UNRWA workers actually worked as Hamas operatives and assisted in the October 7 attacks. It is absolutely disgusting that employees of a U.N. agency had a role in this attack. We will see now what the U.N. does in response to these allegations.

We cannot stand idly by while our contributions to UNRWA potentially aid and abet terrorists. Our support must only go to organizations that uplift humanity, not those who undermine peace and security.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this bill today so that we can take a stand against the U.N. and other IGOs and the anti-Israel bias present at UNHRC and UNRWA. This bill is just a start. The American people stand with Israel.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in strong support of H.R. 3016, the IGO Anti-Boycott Act.

I strongly support legislative efforts to combat international boycotts that target U.S. companies engaged in business activities in countries friendly to the United States, including Israel. That is why I support H.R. 3016, bipartisan legislation introduced by my friend, Representative MIKE LAWLER, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and by my great friend, Representative JOSH GOTTHEIMER of New Jersey.

This legislation reinforces existing anti-boycott laws and U.S. policies to combat those international boycotts. I will continue to support ways to protect U.S. businesses from being pressured into complying with unsanctioned foreign boycotts against Israel.

It is already U.S. policy, per the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018, which H.R. 3016 would amend, to oppose restrictive trade practices and boycotts imposed by any foreign countries or entities against Americans and countries friendly to the United States, and which discourages or prohibits U.S. companies from taking actions to support unsanctioned foreign boycotts.

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There are, of course, limitations to what we can do. The United States cannot unilaterally stop other countries from adopting policies that we do not agree with, nor could other countries prevent the United States from adopting policies they do not agree with.

However, through bodies like the U.N., as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, the United States is able to use its voice and veto to combat policies, including biased and harmful boycott, divestment, and sanctions, or BDS, campaigns against our partners and allies like Israel.

Furthermore, policies adopted by international bodies do not bind U.S. citizens. Americans are only bound by American law. An act of Congress is required for international law to become our law. No intergovernmental organization will ever supersede U.S. law or sovereignty.

From the Arab League boycott to the global BDS campaign against Israel, Congress has repeatedly stood united in a bipartisan way against this hateful campaign to isolate, single out, and economically punish the State of Israel. No American citizen or company should be coerced into participating in an unsanctioned boycott against Israel or any other partner or

ally of the United States. That is why I support this bill to update the 2018 Anti-Boycott Act.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, this piece of legislation is a bad idea.

The right to participate in a boycott is an expression of free speech and free association that has been enshrined in American law since our Nation's founding. This bill would allow the President, any President, to compel the speech of Americans. That is unconstitutional and dangerous.

Let me lay out a few scenarios that this bill would enable: An international organization calls for a boycott of goods made through forced Uyghur labor in China. An American citizen, concerned about the ongoing Uyghur genocide vocally expresses support for this boycott and participates in it.

Under this bill, a President could decide that China is a "friend to the United States" and penalize one of our own fellow citizens with a \$1 million fine and 20 years in prison.

Under this bill, an American citizen who participates in a European Union boycott of goods made in Russian-occupied Ukraine could be jailed for 20 years under an American President who was friendly to the invasion.

There are no safeguards under this law. The President has the complete power to decide when a country is covered by this law. That, I cannot support.

If an American chooses to participate in such a boycott, it should be their decision and theirs alone, not the United States Government's.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

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

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

Madam Speaker, to my colleague from Texas, we accepted one of his amendments during the markup to address some of his accountability concerns.

Let's be clear. This is not an anti-First Amendment bill. This bill adds four words to existing law. It does absolutely nothing unprecedented. It only expands coverage of existing protections to include IGOs. The bill is not discriminatory against proponents of the BDS movement, rather it prevents discriminatory actions against Israel and other countries friendly to the United States so as not to undermine U.S. foreign policy.

IGOs, like the United Nations, continue to impose one-sided and biased policies against the State of Israel.

Madam Speaker, you can't wait until after the fact to protect Israel and the Jewish people, as we saw on October 7.

While the E.U. doesn't maintain a similar blacklist, there have been E.U.-based efforts to create one and further other BDS initiatives at the E.U. For example, just last year in February of 2022, pro-BDS activists launched a campaign to call on the E.U. Commission to propose a new law to stop trade with settlements.

Luckily, the campaign didn't reach the number of signatures it needed to be brought before the E.U. Commission.

Now, let's be clear. The BDS movement is anti-Semitic. The BDS is one tactic in a long history of campaigns and efforts to delegitimize and isolate the State of Israel. It also applies a double standard to Israel. The BDS campaign does not support constructive measures to build Israeli-Palestinian engagement, nor does it promote peace negotiations or a mutually negotiated two-state solution to the conflict. Rather, BDS presents a biased and simplistic approach to the complex Israeli-Palestinian conflict positioning this dispute over territorial and nationalist claims as the fault of only one party, the State of Israel, while ignoring other actors and dynamics such as Palestinian-shared responsibility for the continuation of the conflict.

BDS advocates for self-determination for Palestinians while denying to Jews that same right.

So many of our colleagues who have, for instance, called for cease-fires say nothing about Hamas' barbaric, horrific, and brutal attacks on October 7. The duplicity when I hear some of my colleagues talk about this issue is pathetic.

The BDS movement uses divisive and inaccurate terms like "apartheid," "genocide," "settler colonialists," and "supremacists" to refer to aspects of Israeli action or policy they criticize. This language serves to demonize the Jewish State and those who support its very existence. So the intent here is to expand existing law to include IGOs. Four words are added to the existing law. That is all this bill does.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), who is the co-chair of the bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus and a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MANNING for her leadership on this and so many important issues for our country.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in passing the IGO Anti-Boycott Act. I am particularly honored to have helped introduce this bipartisan legislation with my very good friend and fellow Problem Solvers Caucus member MIKE LAWLER from New

York. I am grateful for his leadership as well and the words he has just spoken.

On October 7, the world watched Hamas terrorists invade Israel and brutally kidnap, torture, rape, burn alive, and murder innocent babies, children, women, men, and the elderly, including dozens of Americans. Americans remain hostage to this day.

This unprovoked war has underscored why I will always stand with Israel and support our key democratic ally's right to defend herself from those who seek her destruction.

This bipartisan legislation is a key step to counter anti-Israel bias and anti-Semitic BDS movements strung along by enemies of our Nation. As my colleagues have said, the BDS movement is anti-Semitic. We must move quickly to stop international governmental organizations from unfairly and unjustly alienating Israel. It is unacceptable.

Speaking, as my colleague did, about the United Nations and UNRWA, in particular, and what has come out even in the last days about UNRWA—which is, again, part of the United Nations playing host to a Hamas data center—we know that a significant number of Hamas fighters are employees at UNRWA. I just want people to understand that funding from the United States of America should not be supporting any terrorist fighters like those in Hamas. It is totally unacceptable, and that is not where dollars from the United States should be going.

Right now, anti-Semitic and anti-Israel rhetoric has spread across the country and the world. According to the ADL, between October 7 and January 7, there were more than 1,300 instances of anti-Semitic acts and expressions of support for terrorism against the State of Israel.

Today, we have a chance to stand up for our ally, Israel, and to stand up against anti-Semitism and all of the disinformation which continues to spread around the world on sources like TikTok.

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

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. We know that on TikTok, which is supported by the Chinese Government, the CCP is continuing to spread disinformation. Disinformation is also coming out from many of these organizations. We must stand up against it.

This legislation does nothing to violate the First Amendment. In fact, the importance of being able to stand strong with the First Amendment is what allows legislation like this to make it to the floor in Congress. Leadership from Mr. LAWLER and others and the excellent work here of Ms. MANNING is the kind of leadership that is critical.

So, Madam Speaker, I, once again, urge my colleagues to vote for and help

pass the Anti-Boycott Act. We must stand strong up against Hamas.

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

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill and the underlying provision of law it seeks to amend which works to protect U.S. businesses from being targeted by foreign boycotts, particularly against nations friendly to the United States like Israel.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting H.R. 3016, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank my Democratic co-lead, Congressman JOSH GOTTHEIMER of New Jersey, who is the co-chair of the Problem Solvers Caucus, and all of our bipartisan cosponsors for working with me on this important bill to update our anti-boycott laws and to respond to potential threats facing the United States and our ally, Israel. We must stand with our ally Israel and not allow rampant, institutionalized anti-Israel bias and bigotry at the United Nations to delegitimize the State of Israel.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of our Members to vote in favor of H.R. 3016, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my good friend Mr. LAWLER for authoring the IGO Anti-Boycott Act, which amends the Anti-Boycott Act of 2018 to apply its provisions also to international governmental organizations.

When this bill becomes law, it will prevent U.S. companies from supporting boycotts of U.S. allies if those boycotts are promoted or imposed by intergovernmental organizations.

What is at issue here are boycotts of Israel organized by the antisemitic Boycott, Divestment Sanctions (BDS) movement, has enlisted the United Nations and European Union into its attempt to blacklist Israel—really to make Israel into a pariah state.

I thank Mr. LAWLER as this bill will be a very effective tool in the global fight against anti-Semitism.

As to the UN's blacklist, meant to be an authoritative guide to anti-Israel boycotters, it lists companies operating inside disputed territories—but the UN provides no similar list for any other disputed territory in the world. This is a clear double standard against Israel—it fails Natan Sharansky's "3Ds" test according to which we can see the antisemitism of actions toward Israel that apply a double standard against Israel, seek to delegitimize it, or demonize it.

In the last 9 months I have chaired or co-chaired three hearings on the United Nations and its pervasive anti-Semitism. We have heard the testimony and seen the documentation. Make no mistake, antisemitic bigotry is at the root of the UN's hostility to Israel, which is ugly, evil, and manifests in almost every UN entity.

The United Nations is unquestionably the world's foremost legitimizer of anti-Semitism, in-

cluding in its most virulent and violent forms. The monstrous and genocidal atrocities we have seen pouring out of Gaza since October 7 are antisemitic hate crimes, the logical consequence of the unbridled antisemitism fomented and enabled by the United Nations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3016, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IGO ANTI-BOYCOTT ACT

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3202) to prohibit any official action to recognize or normalize relations with any Government of Syria that is led by Bashar al-Assad, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3202

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Assad Regime Anti-Normalization Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO THE CAESAR SYRIA CIVILIAN PROTECTION ACT.

(a) CAESAR SYRIA CIVILIAN PROTECTION ACT.—Section 7412 of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (title LXXIV of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020; 22 U.S.C. 8791 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "the President shall impose" and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting "the President—"

"(A) shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a foreign person that the President determines—

"(i) knowingly engages, on or after such date of enactment, in an activity described in paragraph (2);

"(ii) is an adult family member of a foreign person described in clause (i), unless the President determines there is clear and convincing evidence that such adult family member has disassociated themselves from the foreign person described in such clause and has no history of helping such foreign person conceal assets; or

"(iii) is owned or controlled by a foreign person described in clause (i) or (ii); and

"(B) may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a foreign person that the President determines knowingly provides, on or after such date of enactment, significant financial, material, or technological support to a foreign person engaging in an activity described in any of subparagraphs (B) through (H) of paragraph (2);"

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

"(i) the Government of Syria (including any entity owned or controlled by the Government of Syria), a senior political figure of the Government of Syria, a member of the People's Assembly of Syria, or a senior foreign political figure (as such term is defined

in section 101.605 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations) of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party of Syria, including any such senior foreign political figure who is—

“(I) a member of the Central Command, Central Committee, or Auditing and Inspection Committee of such Party; or

“(II) a leader of a local branch of such Party;”;

(II) in clause (ii), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(III) in clause (iii), by striking the semicolon and inserting “; or”; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iv) Syria Arab Airlines, Cham Wings, or any foreign person owned or controlled by Syria Arab Airlines or Cham Wings;”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (C) to read as follows:

“(C) knowingly sells or provides aircraft or spare aircraft parts—

“(i) to the Government of Syria; or

“(ii) for or on behalf of the Government of Syria to any foreign person operating in an area directly or indirectly controlled by the Government of Syria or foreign forces associated with the Government of Syria;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(iv) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) by striking “construction or engineering services” and inserting “construction, engineering, or commercial financial services”; and

(II) by striking the closing period and inserting a semicolon; and

(v) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(F) purposefully engages in or directs—

“(i) the diversion of goods (including agricultural commodities, food, medicine, and medical devices), or any international humanitarian assistance, intended for the people of Syria; or

“(ii) the dealing in proceeds from the sale or resale of such diverted goods or international humanitarian assistance, as the case may be;

“(G) knowingly, directly or indirectly, engages in or attempts to engage in, the seizure, confiscation, theft, or expropriation for personal gain or political purposes of property, including real property, in Syria or owned by a citizen of Syria;

“(H) knowingly, directly or indirectly, engages in or attempts to engage in a transaction or transactions for or with such seized, confiscated, stolen, or expropriated property described in subparagraph (G); or

“(I) knowingly provides significant financial, material, or technological support to a foreign person engaging in an activity described in subparagraph (A).”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(4) TRANSACTION DEFINED.—For purposes of the determination required by subparagraph (a)(2)(A), the term ‘transaction’ includes in-kind transactions.

“(5) ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(A) COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The term ‘commercial financial services’ means any transaction between the Government of Syria and a foreign bank or foreign financial institution operating in an area under the control of the Government of Syria that has a valuation of more than \$5,000,000.

“(B) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘financial institution’ means a financial institution specified in any of subparagraphs (A) through (K), (M), (N), (P), (R), (T), (Y), or (Z) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

“(6) SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTION CLARIFIED.—In this section, the term ‘significant trans-

action’ includes any natural gas, electricity, or other energy-related transaction.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS.—Not later than 120 days after receiving a request from the chairman and ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees with respect to whether a foreign person knowingly engages in an activity described in subsection (a)(2) the President shall—

“(1) make the determination specified in subsection (a)(1) with respect to that foreign person; and

“(2) submit to such chairman and ranking member that submitted the request a report with respect to such determination that includes a statement of whether the President has imposed or intends to impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to that foreign person.”.

(b) EXTENSION OF SUNSET.—Section 7438 of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 is amended by striking “the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act” and inserting “December 31, 2032”.

(c) DETERMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO SYRIA TRUST FOR DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(A) determine whether the nonprofit organization chaired by Asma Al-Assad, the First Lady of Syria, known as the “Syria Trust for Development” meets the criteria for the imposition of sanctions—

(i) under section 7412(a) of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019, as amended by subsection (a);

(ii) under Executive Order 13894 (84 Fed. Reg. 55851; relating to blocking property and suspending entry of certain persons contributing to the situation in Syria); or

(iii) by nature of being owned or controlled by a person designated under any executive order or regulation administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control; and

(B) submit to the appropriate congressional committees each such determination, including a justification for the determination.

(2) FORM.—The determination under paragraph (1)(B) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but the justification specified in such paragraph may be included in a classified annex. The unclassified determination shall be made available on a publicly available website of the Federal government.

(3) SANCTIONS RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS UNCHANGED.—Paragraph (1) may not be construed to create any new authorities or requirements to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

(d) FINDINGS ON APPLICABILITY WITH RESPECT TO SYRIAN ARAB AIRLINES, CHAM WINGS AIRLINES, AND RELATED ENTITIES.—Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2013, the President identified Syrian Arab Airlines as a blocked instrumentality or controlled entity of the Government of Syria and concurrently sanctioned Syrian Arab Airlines pursuant to Executive Order 13224 for acting for or on behalf of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force of Iran.

(2) In 2016, the President sanctioned Syria-based Cham Wings Airlines pursuant to Executive Order 13582 for having materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the Government of Syria and Syrian Arab Airlines.

(3) Section 7412(a)(2)(A)(iii) of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 8791 note) mandates the application of sanctions against any foreign person that “knowingly provides significant financial, material, or technological support to, or knowingly engages in a significant transaction with . . . a foreign person subject to sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to Syria or any other provision of law that imposes sanctions with respect to Syria.”, which applies to airport service providers outside of Syria.

(e) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is found to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, or the application of that provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION OF RECOGNITION OF ASSAD REGIME.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) not to recognize or normalize relations with any Government of Syria that is led by Bashar al-Assad due to the Assad regime’s ongoing crimes against the Syrian people, including failure to meet the criteria outlined in section 7431(a) of the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019;

(2) to actively oppose recognition or normalization of relations by other governments with any Government of Syria that is led by Bashar Al-Assad, including by fully implementing the mandatory primary and secondary sanctions in the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 and Executive Order 13894; and

(3) to use the full range of authorities, including those provided under the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 and Executive Order 13894, to deter reconstruction activities in areas under the control of Bashar al-Assad.

(b) PROHIBITION.—In accordance with subsection (a), no Federal official or employee may take any action, and no Federal funds may be made available, to recognize or otherwise imply, in any manner, United States recognition of Bashar al-Assad or any Government in Syria that is led by Bashar al-Assad.

SEC. 4. INTERAGENCY STRATEGY TO COUNTER NORMALIZATION WITH ASSAD REGIME.

(a) REPORT AND STRATEGY REQUIRED.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State (in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report and strategy to describe and counter actions taken or planned by foreign governments to normalize, engage with, or upgrade political, diplomatic, or economic ties with the regime led by Bashar al-Assad in Syria (in this section referred to as the “Assad regime”).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The elements of the report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of violations of international law and human rights abuses committed by Bashar al-Assad, the Government

of the Russian Federation, or the Government of Iran and progress towards justice and accountability for the Syrian people;

(B) a full list of diplomatic meetings at the Ambassador level or above, between the Syrian regime and any representative of the Governments of Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, or Lebanon, respectively;

(C) a list including an identification of—

(i) any single covered transaction exceeding \$500,000; and

(ii) any combination of covered transactions by the same source that, in aggregate, exceed \$500,000 and occur within a single year;

(D) for each identified single transaction or aggregate transactions, as the case may be, included in the list described in subparagraph (C), a determination of whether such transaction subjects any of the parties to the transaction to sanctions under the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019, as amended by section 2;

(E) a description of the steps the United States is taking to actively deter recognition or normalization of relations by other governments with the Assad regime, including specific diplomatic engagements and use of economic sanctions authorized by statutes or implemented through Executive Orders, including—

(i) the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act of 2019 (22 U.S.C. 8791 note);

(ii) the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Sovereignty Restoration Act (22 U.S.C. 2151 note);

(iii) the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.);

(iv) Executive Order 13894 (84 Fed. Reg. 55851; relating to blocking property and suspending entry of certain persons contributing to the situation in Syria);

(v) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.);

(vi) the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9401 et seq.); and

(vii) the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.); and

(F) an assessment of how recognition or normalization of relations by other governments with the Assad regime impacts the national security of the United States, prospects for implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2254, prospects for justice and accountability for war crimes in Syria, and the benefits derived by the Government of the Russian Federation or the Government of Iran.

(b) SCOPE.—The initial report required by subsection (a) shall address the period beginning on January 1, 2021, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act, and each subsequent report shall address the one-year period following the conclusion of the scope of the prior report.

(c) FORM.—Each report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex. The unclassified section of such a report shall be made publicly available on a website of the United States Federal Government.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-

fairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(e) COVERED TRANSACTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered transaction” means a transaction, including an investment, grant, contract, or donation (including a loan or other extension of credit)—

(1) by a foreign person located in Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya, or Lebanon; to

(2) a recipient in any area of Syria held by the Assad regime.

SEC. 5. REPORTS ON MANIPULATION OF UNITED NATIONS BY ASSAD REGIME IN SYRIA.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the manipulation of the United Nations by the regime led by Bashar al-Assad in Syria (in this section referred to as the “Assad regime”), including—

(1) a description of conditions, both explicit and implicit, set by the Assad regime with respect to United Nations operations in Syria including with respect to implementing partners, hiring practices, allocation of grants and contracts, and procurement of goods and services;

(2) a description of the extent to which the United Nations has rejected or otherwise opposed any of the conditions described in paragraph (1);

(3) an identification of officials or employees of the United Nations (including funds, programs and specialized agencies of the United Nations) with ties to the Assad regime, including family ties, or persons designated for sanctions by United Nations donor countries;

(4) a full account of access restrictions imposed by the Assad regime and the overall impact on the ability of the United Nations to deliver international assistance to target beneficiaries in areas outside regime control;

(5) a description of ways in which United Nations aid improperly benefits the Assad regime and its associates in defiance of basic humanitarian principles;

(6) a description of the due diligence mechanisms and vetting procedures in place to ensure entities contracted by the United Nations to ensure goods, supplies, or services provided to Syria do not have links to the Assad regime, known human rights abusers, or persons designated for sanctions by United Nations donor countries;

(7) an identification of entities affiliated with the Assad regime, including the Syria Trust for Development and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, foreign government ministries, and private corporations owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Assad regime, that have received United Nations funding, contracts, or grants or have otherwise entered into a formalized partnership with the United Nations;

(8) an assessment of how the Assad regime sets arbitrary or punitive exchange rates to extract funding from the United Nations, as well as the total amount extracted by such means;

(9) an assessment of the degree to which the various forms of manipulation described in this section has resulted in compromises of the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence of the United Nations; and

(10) a strategy to reduce the ability of the Assad regime to manipulate or otherwise influence the United Nations and other aid op-

erations in Syria and ensure United States and international aid is delivered in a neutral and impartial manner consistent with basic humanitarian principles.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3202, the Assad Regime Anti-Normalization Act of 2023. I want to begin by thanking my colleague and friend, JOE WILSON of South Carolina, who is the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia.

This legislation is critically important. It has been almost 13 years since Bashar al-Assad unleashed his brutal war on the Syrian people. Hundreds of thousands of innocent people have died because of the Assad regime's unrelenting brutality. This is a regime that, with support from Russia, Iran, and Hezbollah, tortures men, women, and children at an unthinkable scale.

These crimes are undeniable. We have eyewitnesses, survivor testimony of Assad's cruelty from Caesar, who was forced to photograph dead bodies from the Gravedigger, who was forced to dig mass graves for those who were brutally murdered.

□ 1700

The Assad regime has repeatedly used chemical weapons against the Syrian people. Just this past November, a court in France found sufficient evidence to issue an international arrest warrant for Assad's complicity in war crimes specifically linked to his use of chemical weapons.

Assad is a murderer, a war criminal, and the head of a narco-state now that Syria is a hub for illicit Captagon production and trafficking. Yet, shockingly, we have seen some countries downplay these abhorrent crimes against humanity and welcome Assad's Syria back into the community of nations.

Let me be clear. There can be no normalization with the Assad regime. This regime will never change, and Assad and his backers' hands are soaked with the blood of the Syrian people. That is why, today, we are considering this bill to ensure there is justice for the Syrian people who continue to suffer under the

Assad regime and his Russian and Iranian backers.

This legislation amends the Caesar Act to ensure full and robust implementation by the executive branch of mandatory sanctions targeting the Assad regime and its backers. It also expands the scope of sanctionable activity to cover more crimes, including stealing humanitarian aid and property. Further, it codifies United States policy to oppose recognition of Assad, and it requires a strategy to counter creeping normalization with Assad by other countries.

This bill also increases transparency around the Assad regime's manipulation of the U.N. system and theft of U.N. aid meant for the Syrian people. Also, crucially, this bill reauthorizes the Caesar Act ahead of that foundational legislative statutory expiration later this year.

The Syrian people have suffered the brutality of this criminal regime and its backers for far too long. The world cannot simply excuse Assad or his backers' crimes because it is convenient. We have seen the consequences of this play out in Ukraine at devastating cost. We must hold the regime and its Russian and Iranian backers accountable, and that is exactly what this bill will do.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

JANUARY 30, 2024.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3202, the Assad Regime Anti-Normalization Act of 2023, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. McCAUL,
Chairman.

JANUARY 11, 2024.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCAUL: I write regarding H.R. 3202, the Assad Regime Anti-Normalization Act of 2023. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee's Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way

alter the Committee's jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee's report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 3202 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 3202, the Assad Regime Anti-Normalization Act of 2023.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this bipartisan legislation introduced by my dear friend, the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia, Representative JOE WILSON of South Carolina.

First, it is with deep sadness that I note that it has been over 13 years since the Syrian people first rose up for their basic rights and have subsequently endured brutal assaults by Assad's Russian- and Iranian-backed military year after year. The Assad regime has unceasingly engaged in a campaign of violence against the Syrian people, committing what has amounted to countless war crimes and the most egregious violations of international humanitarian law.

As we consider this bill today, it is critical we acknowledge that the war has resulted in the deaths of over 600,000 Syrians and more than 8 million displaced. The regime continues to regularly target hospitals, schools, and neighborhoods. Hundreds of thousands of Syrians face bleak prospects for the future.

It is in this context we consider this bill, which responds to moves by some governments to look past these atrocities and re-admit the Assad regime into international institutions. The Biden administration has opposed efforts to reengage with the Assad regime and continues to highlight ongoing crimes against the Syrian people.

I stand with the administration and those who believe Assad must be held accountable. I am glad that members of both parties have stood together to publicly condemn the welcoming of the Assad regime back into the Arab League.

As we condemn such actions and stand with the Syrian people, I also support the Biden administration's efforts to provide the Syrian people with vital, lifesaving humanitarian assistance to assist in the recovery from multiple earthquakes last year and Assad's continued military assaults.

Therefore, I support this measure, which I hope will discourage other

states from overlooking Assad's crimes, and which makes it U.S. policy not to recognize an Assad-led Syrian Government.

This bill also expands targeted sanctions against the Assad regime while preserving important humanitarian exemptions and provisions.

The bill includes a bipartisan amendment, which passed unopposed in the committee, that refines the sanctions provisions so as not to impinge on legitimate humanitarian aid efforts to the Syrian people.

Finally, this bill mandates greater scrutiny of the Assad regime's diversion of international aid for its own benefit and at the expense of the Syrian people.

I thank my friend, Representative WILSON, as well as Chairman McCAUL and Ranking Member MEEKS for their work on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia, and the author of this bill.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, distinguished graduate of Columbia College, I am very grateful to be here with Congressman MIKE LAWLER.

It has been 13 years since the Syrian revolution, where pro-democracy demonstrators peacefully gathered to express against the corrupt and murderous regime of dictator Bashar al-Assad. People carrying roses and shouting "peaceful, peaceful" were met with unspeakable atrocities. There was merciless scale slaughter, systematic rape, ultimately chemical warfare used against the people of Syria, as we saw when President Donald Trump acted so quickly to try to address the atrocities of chemical warfare. We had the devastating bombardment and the killing of so many civilians that the United Nations had stopped counting at over half a million innocent civilians.

Assad did not act alone. His ability to kill opposition and regain territory was made possible by the support of like-minded war criminals and kleptocrats like war criminal Putin and the Iranian regime, both of which benefit from their alliance with Assad.

Assad has displaced over half the population of Syria. That is nearly 10 million people in a country of 20 million. Sadly, families have been living in refugee camps for over a decade. They have lost their homes, their businesses, their religious institutions, their schools—multiple generations had worked together to build such a successful country, as was Syria.

I am grateful that this bipartisan bill affirms the United States' policy of non-normalization of the brutal Assad regime. It holds those seeking to do

business with the unrepentant, mass murderer and drug trafficker, Bashar al-Assad, accountable.

It also includes comprehensive transparency mechanisms to prevent U.N. funding from being diverted or stolen to the regime while including robust protections of humanitarian assistance.

Assad continues his reign of terror against the people of Syria, with help from war criminal Putin and the regime in Tehran, while destabilizing the region and trafficking the destructive Captagon drug, which is now reaching Europe, and with Chinese providing drugs to Africa to destroy families.

The unconditional welcoming of mass murderer Assad into the Arab League, which we so appreciate the Arab League itself, was disgraceful. To do business with Assad is a normalization of death and depravity, in contrast to the moral standards of American allies who are members of the Arab League.

The passage of this bill is a testament to the work of the Syrian Americans, many of whom are survivors of torture at the hands of the regime. All of them have lost a loved one.

I am grateful to Speaker MIKE JOHNSON, Chairman MIKE MCCAUL, Ranking Member GREG MEEKS, as well as staff, Gabriella Zach, Omar Hossino, and Stephanie Pendarvis, along with the Syrian-American patriots who are in the gallery today, who have worked to bring this bipartisan bill to the floor.

I am also grateful to be working with my good friend, Congresswoman KATHY MANNING of my sister State of North Carolina, and also Congressman MIKE LAWLER of New York.

To the Syrian people: You are not forgotten and you will never be forgotten. Your country has a rich history of democracy. We will continue to stand for a free and democratic Syria against the dictators with rule of gun who are invading democracies with rule of law.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and vice chairman of the Committee on Financial Services.

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding, and I thank my good friend from South Carolina.

Madam Speaker, I stand in full support of JOE WILSON's good bill to counter the butcher, Assad. The gentleman from South Carolina and I spent a great deal in 2023 traveling the Middle Eastern region talking to our partners in the Arab world, warning them of the consequences of readmitting Assad back into the Arab League.

While official U.S. policy does not support normalization with Assad, we have U.S. Government officials, like Brett McGurk and Assistant Secretary Barbara Leaf, watering down that position of U.S. policy, encouraging Arab countries to "get what you can for normalization."

What did we get?

Madam Speaker, we got more war. The Arab countries said: Let's cut out Captagon trade and drugs. Let's return refugees from Jordan and Turkiye and Lebanon back to Syria. Let's eliminate Iranian influence in Syria.

Madam Speaker, did we get those things?

No.

That is why this bill to counter normalization is so important, because Syria, for the American people, is a giant aircraft carrier for terrorism—Israel being attacked from Syria, Iraq being attacked from Syria, Americans killed because of attacks from Syria.

Madam Speaker, I support Mr. WILSON's bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOONEY).

Mr. MOONEY. Madam Speaker, 13 years ago, the Syrian people took to the streets demanding basic rights such as freedom of speech, freedom of democratic elections, things which many Americans, frankly, take for granted these days.

They also demanded an end to the Assad dictatorship. Assad responded with extreme brutality, including use of chemical weapons, such as sarin gas.

I am honored to represent the proud and patriotic Syrian-American community in West Virginia. I rise today to support this bipartisan legislation which will hold the Assad regime accountable for its crimes against the Syrian people.

Unlike President Trump, President Biden has refused to enforce the congressionally mandated sanctions. For example, President Biden has allowed countries in the Middle East to normalize relations, such as waiving sanctions for countries in the region to make energy agreements with Syria. The Assad regime should not be allowed to normalize, and it should not be recognized by the United States.

Syrian Americans, like many immigrants, work hard. They come here and defend their communities. They want peace and freedom around the world, things we all support. It is important for America to take leadership in this regard.

My mother fled a Communist country, Cuba, and that country, to this day, is still oppressed by the Communist brutal dictator there, who will just beat you up if they disagree with you. This is a good time to stand in support of the people and freedom and stand up against the brutal Assad dictatorship.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

We cannot overlook the Assad regime's atrocities against the Syrian

people. Allowing the regime back into international organizations would do just that.

□ 1715

I support the administration's work to hold the Assad regime accountable and believe this bill reinforces the administration's efforts by making it U.S. policy not to recognize an Assad-led Syrian Government, discourages other nations from doing so, and expands targeted sanctions on the regime.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting H.R. 3202, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank JOE WILSON of South Carolina, the chairman of the Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee for his leadership on this bill.

When the Assad regime's war against the Syrian people began, the American people saw daily images of the regime's cruel abuses. As often happens, the news cycles change and stories slip from the front page, and then are rarely covered at all; however, it does not mean that the regime has changed or reformed or ceased.

The same butchers who gassed and tortured children are still running Syria, and they are continuing their brutality. It is vital that the United States maintain its policy of no normalization or we will be giving a green light to dictators around the world that they can wait out accountability for their crimes. Attention will shift, and they can stay in power, and that would be a death knell for human rights and international norms and standards.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 3202, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3202, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW) at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5856) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5856

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 “Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

Sec. 101. Modifications to grants to assist in the recognition of trafficking.

Sec. 102. Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Sec. 201. Modifications to program to end modern slavery grants.

Sec. 202. Amendments to tier standards.

Sec. 203. Expanding prevention efforts at the United States Agency for International Development.

Sec. 204. Counter-trafficking in persons efforts in development cooperation and assistance policy.

Sec. 205. Clarification of nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance.

Sec. 206. Trafficking for the purposes of organ harvesting.

Sec. 207. Elimination of duplicative reporting.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 301. Extension of authorizations under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

Sec. 302. Extension of authorizations under the International Megan’s Law.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

SEC. 101. MODIFICATIONS TO GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO AUTHORITIES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING.—Section 106(b)(2) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(b)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING” and inserting “FREDERICK DOUGLASS HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION EDUCATION GRANTS”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “under a program named ‘Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants’” after “may award grants”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting “, linguistically accessible, and culturally responsive” after “age-appropriate”;

(3) in the heading of subparagraph (C), by inserting “FOR FREDERICK DOUGLASS HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION EDUCATION GRANTS” after “PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS”;

(4) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants under this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

“(i) give priority to local educational agencies serving a high-intensity child sex trafficking area or an area with significant child labor trafficking;

“(ii) give additional priority to local educational agencies that partner with non-profit organizations specializing in human trafficking prevention education, which partner with law enforcement and technology or social media companies, to assist in training efforts to protect children from labor trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse including grooming, materials depicting the sexual abuse of children, and human trafficking transmitted through technology; and

“(iii) consult, as appropriate, with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General, to identify the geographic areas in the United States with the highest prevalence of at-risk populations for child trafficking, including children who are members of a racial or ethnic minority, homeless youth, foster youth, youth involved in the child welfare system, and children and youth who run away from home or an out-of-home placement.”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—Grantees should be selected based on their demonstrated ability to—

“(i) engage stakeholders, including survivors of human trafficking, and Federal, State, local, or Tribal partners, to develop the programs;

“(ii) train the trainers, guardians, K–12 students, teachers, and other school personnel in a linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed fashion; and

“(iii) create a scalable, repeatable program to prevent child labor trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse including grooming, child sexual abuse materials, and trafficking transmitted through technology that—

“(I) uses evidence-based (as such term is defined in section 8101(21)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(21)(A))) best practices; and

“(II) employs appropriate technological tools and methodologies, including linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed approaches for trainers, guardians, educators, and K–12 students.

“(F) TRAIN THE TRAINERS.—For purposes of subparagraph (E), the term ‘train the trainers’ means having experienced or master trainers coach new trainers who are less experienced with a particular topic or skill, or with training overall, who can then teach the material to others, creating a broader reach, sustainability, and making efforts

cost- and time-efficient (commonly referred to as ‘training of trainers’).

“(G) DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and the Secretary of the Interior to determine the appropriate demographics of the recipients or of students at risk of being trafficked or exploited, to be collected and reported with respect to grants under this paragraph, which shall include data collection of, at a minimum, students who are economically disadvantaged, members of a racial or ethnic minority, homeless youth, foster youth, youth involved in the child welfare system, and children and youth who run away from home or an out-of-home placement.

“(H) REPORT.—Not later than 540 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committees on the Judiciary and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and make available to the public a report, including data on the following:

“(i) The total number of entities that received a Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grant over the past year.

“(ii) The total number of partnerships or consultants that included survivors, non-profit organizations specialized in human trafficking prevention education, law enforcement, and technology or social media companies.

“(iii) The total number of elementary and secondary schools that established and implemented evidence-based (as such term is defined in section 8101(21)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(21)(A))) best practices through programs developed using such grants.

“(iv) The total number and geographic distribution of trainers, guardians, students, teachers, and other school personnel trained using such grants pursuant to this paragraph.

“(v) The results of pre-training and post-training surveys to gauge trainees’ increased understanding of the scope and signs of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse; how to interact with potential victims and survivors of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse using age-appropriate and trauma-informed approach; and the manner in which to respond to potential child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse.

“(vi) The number of potential victims and survivors of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse identified and served by grantees, excluding any individually identifiable information about such children and acting in full compliance with all applicable privacy laws and regulations.

“(vii) The number of students in elementary or secondary school identified by grantees as being at risk of being trafficked or sexually exploited and abused, excluding any individually identifiable information about such children.

“(viii) The demographic characteristics of child trafficking survivors and victims, sexually exploited and abused children, and students at risk of being trafficked or sexually exploited and abused described in clauses (vi) and (vii), excluding any individually identifiable information about such children.

“(ix) Any service gaps and best practices identified by grantees.”.

SEC. 102. HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may carry out a Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program to prevent the re-exploitation of eligible individuals who have been victims of trafficking, by assisting such individuals to integrate or reintegrate into society through social services support for the attainment of life-skills, employment, and education necessary to achieve self-sufficiency.

(b) SERVICES PROVIDED.—Services offered, provided, and funded by the Program shall include (as relevant to the victim of trafficking)—

(1) enrollment and participation in—

(A) basic education, including literacy education and English as a second language education;

(B) job-related skills training;

(C) vocational and certificate programs; and

(D) programs for attaining a regular high school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

(2) life-skill training programs, including management of personal finances, self-care, and parenting classes;

(3) résumé creation and review;

(4) interview coaching and counseling;

(5) assistance with expungement of criminal records when such records are for non-violent crimes that were committed as a consequence of the eligible individual's victimization, including assistance with credit repair;

(6) assistance with enrollment in college or technical school;

(7) scholarship assistance for attending college or technical school;

(8) professional coaching or professional development classes;

(9) case management to develop an individualized plan with each victim of trafficking, based on each person's needs and goals; and

(10) assistance with obtaining victim compensation, direct victim assistance, or other funds for mental health care.

(c) SERVICE PERIOD.—Eligible individuals may receive services through the Program for a cumulative period of 5 years.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with one or more eligible organizations to carry out this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term “eligible individual” means a domestic or foreign victim of trafficking who—

(A) has attained the age of 18 years; and

(B) is eligible to receive services under section 107(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)).

(2) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATION.—The “eligible organization” may include a nongovernmental organization and means a service provider that meets the following criteria:

(A) Experience in using national or local anti-trafficking networks to serve victims of trafficking.

(B) Experience qualifying, providing, and coordinating services for victims of trafficking, as described in subsection (b), that is linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed.

(C) With respect to a service provider for victims of trafficking served by the Program who are not United States citizens, a provider that has experience in identifying and assisting foreign-born victims of trafficking, including helping them qualify for Continued Presence, T-Visas, and other Federal, State, and local services and funding.

(D) With respect to a service provider for victims of trafficking served by the Program

who are United States citizens and legal permanent residents, a provider that has experience identifying and assisting victims of trafficking, as such term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102), especially youth and underserved populations.

(3) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program established under this section.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

SEC. 201. MODIFICATIONS TO PROGRAM TO END MODERN SLAVERY GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1298 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114) is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (g)(2), by striking “2020” and inserting “2028”.

(2) In subsection (h)(1), by striking “Not later than September 30, 2018, and September 30, 2020” and inserting “Not later than September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2028”.

(b) AWARD OF FUNDS.—All grants awarded under the authority provided by section 1298 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017, as amended by subsection (a), shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

SEC. 202. AMENDMENTS TO TIER STANDARDS.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO TIER 2 WATCH LIST.—Subsection (b)(2) of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “SPECIAL” and inserting “TIER 2”; and

(2) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) SUBMISSION OF LIST.—Not later than the date on which the determinations described in subsections (c) and (d) are submitted to the appropriate congressional committees in accordance with such subsections, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of countries that the Secretary determines require special scrutiny during the following year. The list shall be composed of countries that have been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) pursuant to the current annual report because—

“(i) the estimated number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing and the country is not taking proportional concrete actions; or

“(ii) there is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year, including increased investigations, prosecutions and convictions of trafficking crimes, increased assistance to victims, and decreasing evidence of complicity in severe forms of trafficking by government officials.”.

(b) MODIFICATION TO SPECIAL RULE FOR DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED COUNTRIES.—Subsection (b)(2)(F) of such section 110 (22 U.S.C. 7107) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “the special watch list” and all that follows through “the country—” and inserting “the Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A) for more than 2 years immediately after the country consecutively—”;

(2) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “the special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii)” and inserting “the Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A)”; and

(3) in clause (ii), by inserting “in the year following such waiver under subparagraph (D)(ii)” before the period at the end.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (b) of such section 110 (22 U.S.C. 7107) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (2), as amended by subsection (a)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”; and

(C) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “SPECIAL WATCH LIST” and inserting “TIER 2 WATCH LIST”; and

(ii) in clause (i), by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”.

(2) In paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of”.

(3) In paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “each country described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)” and inserting “each country described in paragraph (2)(A)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking “the Special Watch List under paragraph (2)” and inserting “the Tier 2 watch list under paragraph (2)”.

SEC. 203. EXPANDING PREVENTION EFFORTS AT THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In order to increase the prevention efforts by the United States abroad, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) shall encourage incorporation of activities to counter trafficking in persons (C-TIP) into broader assistance programming. The Administrator shall—

(1) determine a reasonable definition for the term “C-TIP Incorporated Development Programs”, which shall at a minimum include any programming to address economic development, education, democracy and governance, food security, and humanitarian assistance that the Administrator determines includes a sufficient counter-trafficking in persons element incorporated in the program design or delivery;

(2) encourage that any program design or delivery that may directly serve victims of trafficking in persons is age-appropriate, linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, and survivor- and trauma-informed, and provides opportunities for anonymous and voluntary feedback from the beneficiaries receiving such services;

(3) encourage that each USAID mission incorporates a counter-trafficking in persons perspective and specific approaches into development programs, project design, and methods for program monitoring and evaluation, when addressing a range of development issues, including—

(A) economic development;

(B) education;

(C) democracy and governance;

(D) food security; and

(E) humanitarian assistance;

(4) implement robust training and disseminate tools around the incorporation of a counter-trafficking perspective and awareness in the day-to-day work of development professionals; and

(5) encourage subsequent Country Development Cooperation Strategies include a counter-trafficking in persons analytic component to guide future project design and promote the inclusion of counter-trafficking elements in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation required for Tier 2 Watch List and Tier 3 countries (as such terms are defined for purposes of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107), as amended).

SEC. 204. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS EFFORTS IN DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE POLICY.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(b)(4) (22 U.S.C. 2151-1(b)(4))—

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

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) effective counter-trafficking in persons policies and programs.”; and

(2) in section 492(d)(1) (22 U.S.C. 2292a(d)(1))—

(A) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(B) by striking “that the funds” and inserting the following:—“that

“(A) the funds”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the President shall, to the greatest extent possible—

“(i) ensure that assistance made available under this section does not create or contribute to conditions that can be reasonably expected to result in an increase in trafficking in persons who are in conditions of heightened vulnerability as a result of natural and manmade disasters; and

“(ii) integrate appropriate protections into the planning and execution of activities authorized under this chapter.”.

SEC. 205. CLARIFICATION OF NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF SCOPE OF WITHHELD ASSISTANCE.—Section 110(d)(1)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(d)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) the United States will not provide nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance to the central government of the country, or any funding to facilitate the participation by officials or employees of such central government in educational and cultural exchange programs, before the end of the first fiscal year beginning after such government complies with the minimum standards or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance; and”.

(b) DEFINITION OF NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE.—Section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(10)) is amended to read as follows:

“(10) NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance’ means United States foreign assistance, other than—

“(i) with respect to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961—

“(I) assistance for international narcotics and law enforcement under chapter 8 of part I of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.);

“(II) assistance for International Disaster Assistance under subsections (b) and (c) of section 491 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2292);

“(III) antiterrorism assistance under chapter 8 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.); and

“(IV) health programs under chapters 1 and 10 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.);

“(ii) assistance under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.);

“(iii) assistance under sections 2(a) through (c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(a)–(c)) to meet refugee and migration needs;

“(iv) any form of United States foreign assistance provided through nongovernmental

organizations, international organizations, or private sector partners—

“(I) to combat human and wildlife trafficking;

“(II) to promote food security;

“(III) to respond to emergencies;

“(IV) to provide humanitarian assistance;

“(V) to address basic human needs, including for education;

“(VI) to advance global health security; or

“(VII) to promote trade;

“(v) any other form of United States foreign assistance that the President determines, by not later than October 1 of each fiscal year, is necessary to advance the security, economic, humanitarian, or global health interests of the United States without compromising the country’s steadfast commitment to combating human trafficking globally; or

“(vi) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogramming pursuant to section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1).

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance’ also excludes payments to, or the participation of, government entities necessary or incidental to the implementation of a program that is otherwise consistent with section 110 of this Act.”.

SEC. 206. TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSES OF ORGAN HARVESTING.

Section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) is amended—

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

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

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following:

“(I) information about the trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, including cases and steps governments are undertaking to prevent, identify, and eliminate such trafficking.”.

SEC. 207. ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE REPORTING.

Sec. 106(b)(6)(C) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act, P.L. 114-26, as added by Sec. 914(e)(1) of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act, P.L. 114-125 (19 U.S.C. 4205(b)(6)(C)), is hereby repealed.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2021, \$13,822,000” and inserting “for each of the fiscal years 2024 through 2028, \$17,000,000”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking “To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b),” and inserting “To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b) of this Act and sections 101 and 102 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023,”; and

(B) by striking “\$19,500,000” and all that follows, and inserting “\$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2024 through 2028, of which \$5,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated in each fiscal year for the National Human Trafficking Hotline and for cybersecurity

and public education campaigns, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, for identifying and responding as needed to cases of human trafficking.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “2018 through 2021, \$65,000,000” and inserting “2024 through 2028, \$116,400,000”;

(4) in subsection (c) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(3) PROGRAMS TO END MODERN SLAVERY.—Of the amounts authorized by paragraph (1) to be appropriated for a fiscal year, not more than \$37,500,000 may be made available to fund programs to end modern slavery.

“(4) PROGRAMS AT THE USAID.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1), \$22,000,000 is authorized to be made available each fiscal year to the United States Agency for International Development, of which \$2,000,000 is authorized to be allocated for countering trafficking in persons from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.”; and

(5) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2024 through 2028, of which \$35,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year for the Office of Victims of Crime Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Human Trafficking”.

SEC. 302. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL MEGAN’S LAW.

Section 11 of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21509) is amended by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2024 through 2028”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, more than 20 years ago, the U.S. Congress approved and the President signed historic legislation that I authored known as the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, a comprehensive, whole-of-government initiative to combat sex and labor trafficking in the United States and around the world.

The TVPA created a bold, new domestic and international antihuman trafficking strategy and established numerous new programs to protect victims, prosecute traffickers, and to the extent possible, prevent human trafficking in the first place—what we call the three Ps.

Though it is hard to believe now, the TVPA was met with a wall of skepticism and opposition—dismissed by

many as a solution in search of a problem. For most people at that time, including some lawmakers, the term “trafficking” applied almost exclusively to drugs and weapons, not to human beings.

Reports of vulnerable persons, especially women and children, being reduced to commodities for sale were often met with surprise, incredulity, or indifference.

The bill was finally signed into law on October 28, 2000, and within a year after enactment, no one was arguing anymore that the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s integrated 3Ps strategy—prevention, protection for victims, and prosecution of the traffickers—was flawed, unworkable, unnecessary, or counterproductive.

The TVPA included several sea change criminal code reforms, including treating as a victim—and not a perpetrator of a crime—anyone exploited by a commercial sex act who had not attained the age of 18 and anyone older where there was an element of force, fraud, or coercion.

The TVPA radically reformed the U.S. criminal code to authorize asset confiscation, as well as jail sentences of up to life imprisonment.

Thousands of human traffickers have been prosecuted and jailed pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, including—although he never came to trial—all charges brought against Jeffrey Epstein.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the number of persons prosecuted for human trafficking more than doubled from 2011 to 2021—from 729 persons to 1,672 persons, respectively.

Among its many provisions, the Act also created the President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, the U.S. State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Office, and the annual TIP Report. I encourage my colleagues to look at it and read it, at least when they are traveling, especially, or meeting with delegations from other countries. Read the TIP Report and find out where that country that you are going to visit or whose lawmakers or diplomats you are going to meet, where they stand in terms of what they are doing with regards to trafficking.

It also calls for serious and sustained efforts to eliminate human trafficking. If they don’t, and if they have a really horrific record, they get put on Tier 3 for egregious violators, and they are subject to sanctions.

□ 1815

Over the years, I have authored four additional laws, including in 2003, 2005, 2016—that was the International Megan’s Law—and in 2019, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Act. We are reauthorizing that and the underlying TVPA today.

Today, the House considers a 5-year reauthorization named after and in

honor of the great abolitionist and civil rights leader, Frederick Douglass.

Special thanks are in order to our original cosponsors, including Chairman MCCAUL; subcommittee Ranking Member SUSAN WILD; as well as KATHY MANNING, who is managing over on the Democratic side tonight; ANN WAGNER; HENRY CUELLAR; JOE WILSON; Amata Radewagen; and MICHAEL BURGESS, all original cosponsors of the bill.

A special thank you to the extraordinarily talented staffers, including Mary Vigil, to my left, who did an amazing job on this; Janice Kaguyutan; Mary Noonan; Doug Anderson; and survivors Bella Hanoukey and Robert Lung, who also provided tremendous insight.

A heartfelt thanks to the over 20 organizations that have provided insight, recommendations, and have endorsed this legislation.

Terry FitzPatrick, for example, the director of the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking, a consortium of various groups, has said on behalf of them: The U.S. has the world’s most comprehensive governmental effort to fight human trafficking, and this law is the reason why. It is the blueprint for comprehensive action at home and abroad. Updating and reauthorizing the act is essential to maintaining America’s leadership.

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops strongly endorsed the legislation and asked Congress to approve the measure “without further delay.” Bishop Mark Seitz of El Paso stated: We must unite to identify and address conditions that lead to human trafficking and promote efforts to prevent it.

A great big thank you to Kenneth Morris. This man is the great-great-great-grandson of Frederick Douglass and the great-great-grandson of Booker T. Washington. He runs a group called Family Initiatives, and he has been such a great source and inspiration for this legislation.

He has said that this legislation, named after his ancestor, emphasizes education and resilience as an effective means to prevent human trafficking among children, prevent re-trafficking of survivors, and provide support and hope to survivors in their journeys toward self-empowerment.

Mr. Morris goes on to say: In the words of my great-great-great grandfather and the great American abolitionist Fred Douglass: Enslavement is a scourge on humanity. To expose it is to kill it. Slavery is one of those monsters of darkness to whom the light of truth is death. Expose slavery, he goes on to say, and it dies.

He goes on to say: This wisdom is in the form of human trafficking, which is modern-day slavery. Since 2008, he points out that they have helped and trained 60,000 adults and 500,000 children in the skills of keeping themselves safe from harm.

This legislation has provisions in it to make our young people situationally

aware, from elementary and secondary school, so that everyone knows what the traffickers do, how horrible their schemes are, their nefarious organizations, what they do with drugs, and other ways of enticing young people. The next thing you know, they are trafficked and are in modern-day slavery.

Let me also point out that the bill seeks to promote, as I said, situational awareness. It also authorizes survivors’ employment, housing, and education programs. It authorizes a program for housing. One of the things we find is that when a woman or a man—most are women—are liberated, where do they go? They need help. We do have programs in existence. This will redirect some of those funds to help them get a house, a home, so that they are less likely and less vulnerable to being re-trafficked.

It makes scalable programs through training of the trainers, in collaboration with the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force. It encourages the usage of prevention efforts to include accessible, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed approaches for USAID beneficiaries and further incorporates counter-trafficking efforts across our development portfolio.

We know for a fact that it is a problem in developing countries, where sometimes even the peacekeepers engage. I had hearings and worked on it. There was another one the other day that JOHN JAMES chaired about peacekeepers, the fact that sometimes they become the ones who engage in trafficking and abuse young people.

It streamlines statutory language for the Tier 2 Watch List and reauthorizes the Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

There is also language in it about organ harvesting. Last March, we passed legislation to really combat this horrible organ harvesting debacle where, especially in China, they are killing 28-year-olds, the average age, whether it be Falun Gong or Uyghurs, to steal their hearts, lungs, and livers, especially livers. Unfortunately, it is a big business for the Chinese Communist Party, so we put language in this that will be part of the TIP report.

It also reauthorizes the International Megan’s Law. What is that? Back in 1994, a little girl who used to be in my district, Hamilton Township, New Jersey, was killed by a convicted pedophile who was out of prison and lived across the street, who buried her after horribly abusing her.

Every one of our States has a Megan’s law, and they work really well. We found that many of the convicted pedophiles get a passport and travel in child sex tourism.

I wrote a law that took 8 years to get passed. Three times it passed in the House. The Senate did not want to hear about it, but it finally got passed. That said a number of things, including before they travel, these individuals have

to register with the U.S. Government, and we inform the country of destination that they soon will be coming. If they want to say no, you can't come in, that is exactly what happens; they don't get to go to that country.

It is run by the Angel Watch Center. They do a magnificent job and I thank them. The law is working. According to Homeland Security Investigations, HSI, the U.S. Government has notified foreign governments of the planned travel of 27,679 covered sex offenders, and it has not been in effect that long. As of late January, 9,489 individuals convicted of sex crimes against children were denied entry into those nations.

We have taken the secrecy out of traveling, to some extent, and these countries are empowered to say: Look who is coming. You are not getting in to abuse our children.

We also put language in it that allows for stamping the passport to make sure that if they do lie and they get in, it is on the passport that they are a covered sex offender.

Mr. Speaker, I have much more to say, but I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, November 29, 2023.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: I write regarding H.R. 5856, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee's Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee's report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 5856 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2024.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5856, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of

2023, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
WORKFORCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REP-
RESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 5, 2023.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: This letter is in regard to the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Education and the Workforce in matters being considered in H.R. 5856, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023.

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 5856, the Committee on Education and the Workforce agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions, sections 101 and 102, which fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction.

Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for any such request.

Finally, I respectfully request a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 5856, as amended, and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in your committee's report to accompany the legislation and/or in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA FOXX,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2024.

Hon. VIRGINIA FOXX,
Chairwoman, Committee on Education and the
Workforce, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN FOXX: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5856, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5856. I was proud to help introduce this bipartisan bill alongside my good friend and one of the colleagues with whom I have worked closest with in Congress, Representative CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, as well as my dear friend Representative SUSAN WILD, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Congress has reauthorized this important bill several times, in 2003, 2006, 2008, 2013, and most recently in 2019. This legislation serves as a reminder that Congress has long played and will continue to play a critical role in advancing U.S. interests and global efforts to combat and eliminate human trafficking.

I thank Representative SMITH for having authored the first modern U.S. anti-trafficking bill and its subsequent reauthorizations and for his tireless work fighting to do the right thing to protect those who have been dehumanized by forced labor and sexual exploitation. We are deeply grateful for his leadership and are also proud to partner with him not only in elevating this issue but also in saving lives and protecting vulnerable people around the world, which is what this legislation has done.

Today, we build on the successes and the lessons learned over the last decades. This bill is a 5-year reauthorization of important counter-trafficking programs, and it also modernizes vital prevention, protection, and prosecution tools to eradicate this billion-dollar criminal enterprise and save countless lives from this egregious violation of human rights.

This bill saves lives, and it is a bipartisan cause. It is not about politics. This is about doing the right thing. It is about our common humanity. It is about protecting those who have been subjected to unspeakable crimes.

The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act builds on the decades of efforts to combat human trafficking, modernizing prevention, protection, and prosecution tools. This 5-year reauthorization of counter-trafficking programs will be critical for U.S. efforts around the globe to eliminate the human trafficking industry.

I, again, thank my good friend, Representative CHRIS SMITH, for his lifetime of work on this issue. It has made a real difference. This reauthorization will continue to make a difference for years to come by building on the lessons learned since he introduced the

first modern anti-trafficking bill in 2000.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5856, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank my good friend and colleague for her efforts. We have worked together on so many human rights issues, including combating anti-Semitism and other important human rights issues and trafficking. She was a star when we had our hearings on this. I thank her for her eloquent defense of the victims, as well as trying to stop the perpetrators of these horrible crimes.

At a congressional hearing—one of the ones I was talking about just now with my good friend and colleague—that I chaired last May, a woman by the name of Gina Cavallo, an amazing, courageous woman from my home State of New Jersey, told us how she suffered unspeakable violence, including rape, beatings, coercive drug abuse, and other torture as her traffickers sold her like a commodity from one buyer to another.

This is only a part of her testimony, but it goes right to the heart of what we are talking about. She testified: “It is so critical that survivors are heard.” She said that the Frederick Douglass Act is a result of listening. We listened to her and other human trafficking victims, and much of what we have here tonight has been informed by their insights.

Gina Cavallo told us that she is a survivor of domestic violence and childhood abuse.

That experience as a child led me to a place where I felt ashamed, unloved, and rejected. It also led me to being trafficked.

Force, fraud, and coercion were all used by someone who pretended to be my friend but ultimately abducted me into being trafficked. For nearly 2 years from the age of 18, I was prostituted and sold to the highest bidder and raped over and over again.

My identity was taken, as I was given a new name. Sleep deprivation, threats of violence, pornography, drugs, and food were all used as punishment and reward, leading to my traffickers taking psychological control over me.

Does this sound like anything that a young person dreams of for their future? Being stripped and robbed of your mind and body, your humanity, your dignity, and respect?

□ 1830

She goes on to say:

I became a commodity to be used for others' gain. But I often blamed myself for my situation because I believed it was my fault.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard this. I know my good friend, Karen, has heard this, as well as other Members in this Chamber. So often the trafficking victims say: Oh, it is my fault.

It is not. They have been coerced, deceived, and drugged often into this terrible, terrible trafficking situation.

She goes on to say:

As a victim, I was taught to distrust family and friends, and, especially, law enforcement. The more they isolated me, the more fear I felt and the more control they gained, which is very intentional.

It took decades for me to identify that I was a victim. I learned through counseling and by my continuous healing journey that what happened to me wasn't my fault.

As a victim, I was left with a lifetime sentence: ruined relationships, addiction, hospital visits, suicide attempts, lack of jobs and education—and also left with shame and fear.

In her testimony, Gina said:

But what you especially can do as lawmakers is to ensure that in every aspect of your work to end trafficking that you put forward measures mandating widespread survivor-informed and trauma-informed training.

She goes on:

We need to create a safer country where people can come forward without stigma to reveal their experiences. No one should feel the double victimization of being trafficked, as well as feeling that they stay silent because of shame, fear, and not feeling safe.

Today, Gina is a brave survivor with an indomitable spirit. She works in coalitions, including the New Jersey Coalition Against Human Trafficking and others, and she speaks to many school assemblies.

Mr. Speaker, believe me, when she speaks, those students listen.

In writing the Frederick Douglass Act, we listened to her and others, and we were moved. Of course, it helped us get it right. Again, that situational training is at the core of this particular bill to educate our young people.

I say to all my colleagues that there are curricula out there, and the Frederick Douglass Foundation has curricula. Go to your schools and go to your police departments and say: Please, will you take a look at this and have a day or two or more of training so that the young people of elementary and secondary age, and it also applies to college and higher education, that they know how to defend themselves, and if they see a friend at risk to intervene quickly before the traffickers get them on drugs and hurt them and hurt them severely.

Mr. Speaker, I see we are pretty much out of time, so I urge a “yes” vote on this legislation.

“One of the most important things I tell fellow survivors is, ‘You are not alone,’” said Judge Robert Lung, former Chair of the US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. “The TVPRA is your opportunity to tell survivors, ‘You are not alone, you matter and Congress cares.’ Those may be the most life changing and important words spoken in this legislative session. May God continue to bless Congress.”

“I am proud of Congressman SMITH and his staff for drafting H.R. 5856, the *Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023*,” said Bella Hounakey, survivor leader, expert and member of US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. “I feel very empowered and I am convinced that while I can't make a difference alone, I'm renewed and rejoice that there are organizations and politicians like Mr. SMITH who are running towards sur-

vivors, instead of away from them. H.R. 5856 would continue to give voice and space for ethical storytelling to ensure that the public is well informed and prepared to act, and that survivors deserve our undivided attention and support. H.R. 5856 would allow survivors to develop their—our narrative, one that is tailored to the unique needs and sensitivities of our community while continuing to fight trafficking in all its forms.”

“The Frederick Douglass TVPRA of 2023 is essential for maintaining and improving the US response to the heinous crime of human trafficking. As a country we mustn't slow down the critical work we're doing to punish criminals and ensure that those victimized are given access to support and justice.”—Gina Cavallo, Survivor Consultant for New Jersey Coalition Against Human Trafficking

“Human trafficking is a heinous crime that robs individuals of their dignity, freedom, and basic human rights,” said Ashlie Bryant, CEO, 3Strands Global Foundation. “*The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023* is a critical step in our ongoing efforts to combat modern slavery. By reauthorizing and strengthening the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000*, we reaffirm our commitment to preventing trafficking, protecting survivors, and prosecuting perpetrators. This legislation underscores the importance of comprehensive, coordinated efforts to address trafficking both domestically and internationally, reflecting our collective responsibility to uphold human dignity and ensure justice for all.”

“In 2000, Congress passed the groundbreaking *Trafficking Victims Protection Act* (TVPA)—the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking,” said Sharon Payt, Vice President of US Corporate and Government Partnerships, International Justice Mission. “In the over two decades since, the anti-trafficking movement has expanded and strengthened with continued, bipartisan leadership from Congress and the US government, including formation of the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Reauthorizing the TVPA is an important signal to our global neighbors that the US government remains committed to ending human trafficking. IJM is grateful to Congressman CHRIS SMITH for his persistent dedication to this crucial issue.”

“The US has the world's most comprehensive governmental effort to fight human trafficking, and this law is the reason why,” said Terry FitzPatrick, Director, Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST). “It's the blueprint for comprehensive action at home and abroad. Updating and reauthorizing the act is essential to maintaining America's leadership.”

“Hope for Justice supports the TVPA because of the robust opportunities it provides trafficking survivors to reenter society in a meaningful and deserved way. As a global organization, we are particularly thrilled with the section that addresses fighting human trafficking abroad that would allow for increased opportunity for grant funding, and expansion of prevention efforts internationally. We have seen immense results from our programs globally, and this bill will help organizations like ours continue to impact survivors worldwide. This horrific criminal enterprise has left so many survivors in its wake, and it's time we give them the support they deserve to flourish as they heal.”—Sarah Butler, U.S. Program Director, Hope for Justice

“The Frederick Douglass TVPA's Employment and Education Program stands as a

proven testament to the transformative impact of second chances for trafficking survivors. With provisions for job training, education, expungement assistance, scholarships, and case management, this initiative stands to positively shape the lives, families, and communities of survivors by offering hope and opportunity after the trauma of human trafficking.”—Tasha Kennard, CEO, Thistle Farms

“Empowering our educators and equipping our youth with the tools to recognize and prevent human trafficking, exploitation, and abuse is not just a moral imperative; it’s a strategic necessity. The Frederick Douglass TVPA bill provides vital resources through grants for prevention education, enabling the frontlines of our education system to get ahead of trafficking before it ensnares another innocent life. This is why The Foundation United is dedicated to this effort and why we vehemently support this bill. Prevention is the only way to get upstream and eradicate this grave human rights violation.”—Elizabeth Fisher Good, CEO, The Foundation United

“The Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act is a flagship piece of human rights legislation, and one that is critical to combat the scourge and horror of human trafficking. Every man, woman, and child is made in the image of God, and every effort to compel or coerce someone into labor or commercial sex is an abomination. The dark underbelly of this global illness must be brought into the light and exposed, so that justice can be applied. It is imperative that the United States be a part of the solution in this area, not the problem.”—Travis Weber, Vice President for Policy and Government Affairs, Family Research Council

“Congressman SMITH’s TVPA has shaped the domestic and international anti-trafficking landscape since 2000 creating empowering programs for survivors and strengthening efforts to prosecute traffickers. Since 2018 his law has been named after my ancestor, Frederick Douglass, thereby emphasizing education and resilience as effective means to prevent human trafficking among children, prevent re-trafficking of survivors, and provide support and hope to survivors in their journeys toward self-empowerment.

In the words of my great-great-grandfather and the great American abolitionist Frederick Douglass—enslavement is a scourge on humanity that “to expose it is to kill it. Slavery is one of those monsters of darkness to whom the light of truth is death. Expose slavery, and it dies.”

This wisdom holds to today in the form of human trafficking, the modern-day slavery. Since 2008 we have provided anti-trafficking education programming and trained more than 60,000 adults and over 500,000 children teaching them to be aware of human trafficking and learn the skills to keep themselves safe from harm.

It is after all “easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.” Passage of the Smith/Wild bill will allow us and many other organizations to continue the necessary work of combatting human trafficking and honoring the lives of so many effected by it in the U.S. and abroad.”

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ELLZEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5856, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5856, as amended, will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Motion to reconsider H. Res. 863; and Adoption of H. Res. 863, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 11, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

YEAS—414

Adams	Cohen	Gomez
Aderholt	Cole	Gonzales, Tony
Aguilar	Collins	Gonzalez,
Alford	Comer	Vicente
Allen	Connolly	Good (VA)
Allred	Correa	Gooden (TX)
Amo	Costa	Gosar
Amodei	Courtney	Gottheimer
Armstrong	Craig	Granger
Arrington	Crane	Graves (LA)
Auchincloss	Crawford	Graves (MO)
Babin	Crenshaw	Green (TN)
Bacon	Crockett	Green, Al (TX)
Baird	Crow	Griffith
Balderson	Cuellar	Grijalva
Balint	Curtis	Grothman
Banks	D’Esposito	Guest
Barr	David (KS)	Guthrie
Barragan	Davidson	Harder (CA)
Bean (FL)	Davis (IL)	Harris
Beatty	Davis (NC)	Harshbarger
Bentz	De La Cruz	Hayes
Bera	Dean (PA)	Hern
Bergman	DeGette	Higgins (LA)
Beyer	DeLauro	Hill
Bice	DelBene	Himes
Biggs	Deluzio	Hinson
Bilirakis	DeSaulnier	Horsford
Bishop (GA)	DesJarlais	Houchin
Bishop (NC)	Diaz-Balart	Houlahan
Blumenauer	Dingell	Hoyer
Blunt Rochester	Doggett	Hoyle (OR)
Boebert	Donalds	Hudson
Bonamici	Duarte	Huffman
Bost	Duncan	Huizenga
Bowman	Dunn (FL)	Hunt
Boyle (PA)	Edwards	Issa
Brown	Ellzey	Ivey
Brownley	Emmer	Jackson (IL)
Buchanan	Escobar	Jackson (NC)
Bucshon	Eshoo	Jackson (TX)
Budzinski	Espallat	Jackson Lee
Burchett	Estes	Jacobs
Burgess	Evans	James
Burlison	Ezell	Jayapal
Bush	Fallon	Jeffries
Calvert	Feenstra	Johnson (GA)
Cammack	Ferguson	Johnson (LA)
Caraveo	Finstad	Johnson (SD)
Carbajal	Fischbach	Jordan
Cárdenas	Fitzgerald	Joyce (OH)
Carey	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (PA)
Carl	Fleischmann	Kamlager-Dove
Carson	Fletcher	Kaptur
Carter (GA)	Flood	Kean (NJ)
Carter (LA)	Foster	Keating
Carter (TX)	Foushee	Kelly (IL)
Cartwright	Fox	Kelly (MS)
Casar	Franklin, Scott	Kelly (PA)
Case	Frost	Khanna
Casten	Fry	Kiggans (VA)
Castor (FL)	Fulcher	Kildee
Castro (TX)	Gaetz	Kiley
Chavez-DeRemer	Gallagher	Kilmer
Cherfilus-	Gallego	Kim (CA)
McCormick	Garbarino	Kim (NJ)
Ciscomani	García (IL)	Krishnamoorthi
Clark (MA)	García (TX)	Kuster
Clarke (NY)	García, Mike	Kustoff
Cleaver	García, Robert	LaHood
Cline	Gimenez	LaLota
Cloud	Golden (ME)	LaMalfa
Clyburn	Goldman (NY)	Lamborn

Landsman	Nehls	Smith (WA)
Langworthy	Newhouse	Smucker
Larsen (WA)	Nickel	Sorensen
Larson (CT)	Norcross	Soto
Latta	Nunn (IA)	Spanberger
LaTurner	Obenolte	Spartz
Lawler	Ocasio-Cortez	Stansbury
Lee (CA)	Ogles	Stanton
Lee (FL)	Omar	Stauber
Lee (NV)	Owens	Steel
Lee (PA)	Pallone	Stefanik
Leger Fernandez	Palmer	Steil
Lesko	Panetta	Steube
Letlow	Pappas	Stevens
Levin	Pascarell	Strickland
Lieu	Payne	Strong
Lofgren	Pelosi	Swalwell
Loudermilk	Peltola	Sykes
Lucas	Pence	Takano
Luetkemeyer	Perez	Tanney
Luna	Peters	Thanedar
Luttrell	Petterson	Thompson (CA)
Lynch	Pfuger	Thompson (MS)
Mace	Phillips	Thompson (PA)
Magaziner	Pingree	Tiffany
Malliotakis	Pocan	Timmons
Maloy	Porter	Titus
Mann	Posey	Tlaib
Manning	Pressley	Tokuda
Matsui	Quigley	Tonko
McBath	Ramirez	Torres (CA)
McCaul	Raskin	Torres (NY)
McClain	Reschenthaler	Trahan
McClellan	Rodgers (WA)	Trone
McCollum	Rogers (AL)	Turner
McCormick	Rogers (KY)	Underwood
McGarvey	Rose	Valadao
McGovern	Ross	Van Drew
McHenry	Rouzer	Van Dyne
Meeks	Ruiz	Van Orden
Menendez	Ruppersberger	Vargas
Meng	Rutherford	Vasquez
Meuser	Ryan	Veasey
Mfume	Salinas	Velázquez
Miller (IL)	Sánchez	Wagner
Miller (OH)	Sarbanes	Walberg
Miller (WV)	Scalise	Waltz
Miller-Meeks	Scanlon	Wasserman
Mills	Schakowsky	Schultz
Molinaro	Schiff	Waters
Moolenaar	Schneider	Watson Coleman
Mooney	Scholten	Weber (TX)
Moore (AL)	Schrier	Webster (FL)
Moore (UT)	Schweikert	Wenstrup
Moore (WI)	Scott (VA)	Westerman
Moran	Scott, Austin	Weston
Morelle	Scott, David	Wild
Moskowitz	Sessions	Williams (GA)
Moulton	Sewell	Williams (NY)
Mrvan	Sherman	Williams (TX)
Mullin	Sherrill	Wilson (FL)
Murphy	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Nadler	Slotkin	Wittman
Napolitano	Smith (MO)	Womack
Neal	Smith (NE)	Yakym
Neguse	Smith (NJ)	Zinke

NAYS—11

Brecheen	Hageman	Rosendale
Buck	Massie	Roy
Clyde	McClintock	Self
Greene (GA)	Norman	

NOT VOTING—6

Chu	Garamendi	Perry
Frankel, Lois	Mast	Salazar

□ 1902

Mr. ROSENDALE, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Mr. SELF changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER ON H. RES. 863, IMPEACHING ALEJANDRO NICHOLAS MAYORKAS, SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY, FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to reconsider on the resolution (H. Res. 863) impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors, offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote on adoption of H. Res. 863.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 211, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 42]

YEAS—216

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

- Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney

- Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamicci
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Brownlee
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cardenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Meuser
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DesSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Nickel
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)

- Chu Mast
Frankel, Lois Salazar

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1909

So the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

- Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz

NAYS—211

- Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeke
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nader
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta

NOT VOTING—4

- Mast
Salazar

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 213, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 43]

YEAS—214

- Aderholt Gaetz Miller-Meeks
Alford Garbarino Mills
Allen Garcia, Mike Molinaro
Amodi Gimenez Moolenaar
Armstrong Gonzales, Tony Mooney
Arrington Good (VA) Moore (AL)
Babin Gooden (TX) Moore (UT)
Bacon Gosar Moran
Baird Granger Murphy
Balderson Graves (LA) Nehls
Banks Graves (MO) Newhouse
Barr Green (TN) Norman
Bean (FL) Greene (GA) Nunn (IA)
Bentz Griffith Obernolte
Bergman Grothman Ogles
Bice Guest Owens
Biggs Guthrie Palmer
Bilirakis Hageman Pence
Bishop (NC) Harris Perry
Boebert Harshbarger Pfluger
Bost Hern Posey
Brecheen Higgins (LA) Reschenthaler
Buchanan Hill Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon Hinson Rogers (AL)
Burchett Houchin Rogers (KY)
Burgess Hudson Rose
Burlison Huizenga Rosendale
Calvert Hunt Rouzer
Cammack Issa Roy
Carey Jackson (TX) Rutherford
Carl James Scalise
Carter (GA) Johnson (LA) Schweikert
Carter (TX) Johnson (SD) Scott, Austin
Chavez-DeRemer Jordan Self
Ciscomani Joyce (OH) Sessions
Cline Joyce (PA) Simpson
Cloud Kean (NJ) Smith (MO)
Clyde Kelly (MS) Smith (NE)
Cole Kelly (PA) Smith (NJ)
Collins Kiggans (VA) Smucker
Comer Kiley Spartz
Crane Kim (CA) Stauber
Crawford Kustoff Steel
Crenshaw LaHood Steel
Curtis LaLota Stefanik
D'Esposito LaMalfa Steil
Davidson Lamborn Steube
De La Cruz Langworthy Strong
DesJarlais Latta Tenney
Diaz-Balart Kelly (MS) Thompson (PA)
Donalds Kelly (PA) Tiffany
Duarte Kiggans (VA) Timmons
Duncan Kiley Turner
Dunn (FL) Kim (CA) Valadao
Edwards Kustoff Van Drew
Ellzey LaHood Van Dуйne
Emmer LaLota Wagner
Estes LaMalfa Walberg
Ezell Lamborn Waltz
Fallon Langworthy Smith (MO)

NAYS—213

- Adams Amo Barragan
Aguilar Auchincloss Beatty
Allred Balint Bera

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

NOT VOTING—4

Chu	Mast
Frankel, Lois	Salazar

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1916

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

APPOINTING AND AUTHORIZING MANAGERS FOR THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL OF ALEJANDRO NICHOLAS MAYORKAS, SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 2(a) of H. Res. 996, H. Res. 995 is hereby adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 995

Resolved, That Mr. Green of Tennessee, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Higgins of Louisiana, Mr. Cline, Mr. Guest, Mr. Garbarino, Ms. Greene of Georgia, Mr. Pfluger, Ms. Hageman, and Ms. Lee of Florida, are appointed managers to conduct the impeachment trial against Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, that a message be sent to the Senate to inform the Senate of these appointments, and that the managers so appointed may, in connection with the preparation and the conduct of the trial, exhibit the articles of impeachment to the Senate and take all other actions necessary, which may include the following:

- (1) Employing legal, clerical, and other necessary assistants and incurring such other expenses as may be necessary, to be paid from amounts available to the Committee on Homeland Security under applicable expense resolutions or from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.
- (2) Sending for persons and papers, and filing with the Secretary of the Senate, on the part of the House of Representatives, any pleadings, in conjunction with or subsequent to, the exhibition of the articles of impeachment that the managers consider necessary.

REMEMBERING RICH KELLEY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Rich Kelley of Centre County.

Rich was a tireless advocate for emergency services in Centre County, and he never wavered on his dedication to helping others. Rich joined Mount Nittany Health System in 1991, working his way up to EMS manager and is responsible for the significant development and growth of the department and EMS in the region.

Over the years, he also served as Centre County coroner, executive director of Bellefonte EMS, assistant manager of Centre LifeLink EMS, and was a flight paramedic for Geisinger Life Flight.

He was active in fire service, having served as a volunteer for the Undine, my own home department of Howard, and the Logan Fire Departments, where our paths crossed. I consider Rich and his wife, Teresa, dear friends, and his passing is a tragic loss.

His contagious personality and cheerful sense of humor will be missed across Centre County for years to come. Scripture in 1 Thessalonians instructs us with these words:

Brothers and sisters, we do not want you to be uninformed about those who sleep in death, so that you do not grieve like the rest of mankind, who have no hope.

Rich Kelley lived his life dedicated to service and caring for others in a way that brought hope to so many. Let us find peace having known Rich Kelley.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS MAKE BORDER CRISIS WORSE

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss how House Republicans make the border crisis worse to harm America.

Last week, they failed in their political stunt to impeach Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas. There was no reason at all to do this in the first place. Then they failed to pass an appropriations bill because they did not include border security funding.

Let's be honest. Republicans are not interested in border security. Their master, Donald Trump, told them to do nothing so he could use it as an election ploy. Consequently, they are allowing more undocumented immigrants to enter this country, and they are allowing dangerous fentanyl and other drugs to threaten the lives of Americans. They do it so they can kiss the feet of their boss and fearless leader.

They are robbing resources and funding from hardworking Americans to do it. It is an example of cowardice that has no equal in American history.

HONORING DEPUTY GREG MCCOWAN

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a true American hero who gave his life while keeping my community safe.

On Thursday, February 8, a violent criminal opened fire during a traffic stop. He put Blount County Deputy Shelby Eggers in the hospital and killed Deputy Greg McCowan who was 43 years old.

McCowan was known for being a loving man and a brave officer. His family was the light of his life, Mr. Speaker, and he loved them dearly.

His fellow deputies knew they could count on McCowan when he was serving alongside them. One of his colleagues described him as one of those guys you always wanted on your side. In 2021, he received the Sheriff's Office Lifesaving Award for rescuing a man from a burning vehicle.

I give my sincere condolences and prayers of healing to Greg's parents, Dallas, Elizabeth, and Jeff; his fiancée, Leah; his children, Cayley and Cayden; Leah's children, Caven and Jacob; his sister, Charity; and everyone else who knew and loved him.

I also thank a very good friend of mine, Blount County Sheriff James "Jimbo" Berrong for his leadership through this tragedy.

He is a good friend of mine, and I know he has been working so hard to

take care of his department and deal with this incredible loss.

Earlier today, they caught the murderer, and it was due to East Tennessee law enforcement's tireless work to bring him to justice.

We can never forget exactly how much our law enforcement sacrifices to keep us safe every day, Mr. Speaker. My prayer is that this never happens to any of your communities.

REMEMBERING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MSU SHOOTING

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

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today we mark the first anniversary of the shooting at Michigan State University that took the lives of Arielle Anderson, Brian Fraser, and Alexandria Verner, and physically injured five others.

I spent today's anniversary on campus in East Lansing, where I saw firsthand how the pain and trauma of that terrible day continues to reverberate throughout the Spartan community.

I was heartened to see so many people turn their emotions into action through the day of service activities offered at the East Lansing Hannah Community Center and International Center.

As the first Member of Congress that we can find who has faced two school shootings, both at MSU and Oxford High School, I know too well how these events rip a hole in the lives of the community, one that remains long beyond the headlines.

A place that is burned into my brain is the place I spent the night that evening a year ago—the East Lansing Police Department—as the hours-long manhunt went on. It seemed fitting to go back today to thank them, the fire department, and the first responders.

We have responded in Michigan. In response to the MSU shooting, the Michigan legislature stepped up and passed the most robust and comprehensive gun safety legislation in our history.

In our courts, we just recently convicted the mother of the shooter in the Oxford High School shooting. We are setting an example of how to respond when our kids are crying out for leadership.

HONORING PAUL HAMILTON PLOEGER

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Paul Hamilton Ploeger. Paul grew up in Darien, Georgia, before moving to Brunswick where he finished high school at Glynn Academy.

Following graduation in 1960, he was commissioned as an ensign in the

United States Navy, and he was stationed in many different States across the country.

After serving in the Navy, Paul, his wife, Carole, and his children moved to South Carolina where he worked as an engineer and systems analyst for Allied Chemical in Irmo.

In 1975, Paul moved back to Georgia where he worked for the American National Bank in Brunswick and then began his association with Southeastern Bank in Darien in 1983 until his retirement in 2005.

Paul was a devoted member of the Coastal Georgia Historical Society and the Brunswick Kiwanis Club where he participated in projects to better the lives of children in the community. He also volunteered his time as a mentor for middle school students.

Paul will be missed by all, and I send my condolences to his family.

OFFSHORING JOBS AND OUR PRODUCTIVE WEALTH

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, why does our country have a budget deficit? Answer: Because America over the last three decades has been offshoring jobs and our productive wealth.

The people of Ohio and the industrial Midwest overwhelmingly oppose ill-conceived foreign trade deals that have harmed millions of them.

The harm began in 1993 when NAFTA was enacted. It deepened in 1994 when we joined the World Trade Organization, and the bottom dropped out in 2000 when the U.S. helped China get WTO benefits without trade reciprocity. Math tells the rest.

Our trade deficit with the world racked up to \$15 trillion since 1994, as our real wealth drained out. American manufacturing plunged by a third from 370,000 facilities in 1992 to 250,000 in 2017. From 1993 to 2024, we lost 5.6 million manufacturing jobs.

NAFTA, moreover, hurt our neighbors just as much. It stimulated massive undocumented immigration from Mexico and Latin America. The pact pitted millions of unsubsidized Mexican white corn farmers against subsidized U.S. yellow corn.

What America makes and grows, makes and grows America. Our challenge is to stay the course of small business creation and investment right here in the USA.

TOURING THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, every State in our country has been negatively impacted by the Biden administration's wide-open border policies.

Last week, I traveled to Cochise County, Arizona, with the Congress-

sional Western Caucus and the Committee on Natural Resources to tour our southern border and discuss President Biden's border policy and how it is affecting our Federal lands and parks.

While in Arizona, my colleague, Representative TOM TIFFANY, and I decided to follow up on the story that James O'Keefe had exposed that alleged the Casa Alitas Ramada hotel in Tucson was housing illegal immigrants at taxpayer expense.

Congress has the right, of course, to exercise oversight, as Federal funds prop up these locations and nongovernment organizations, known as NGOs, that are secretly housing these illegals, and Congress has a right to see how American tax dollars are being spent. We have that accountability.

Instead, we were denied access to even the parking lot, given no information, and they even called the sheriff's office on us.

We will be back. Congress must immediately investigate and hold onsite hearings and get down to the bottom of this.

These NGOs that wrap themselves in charity and in religion, in some cases, are making a lot of money off this and are actually undermining the security of our country by trying to move people as fast as they can into this process.

These NGOs must publicly testify before Congress, and more importantly, the American public, about how our tax dollars are being used and what for.

BURN FITNESS COMPETITION

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

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise from this Chamber here in the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize 44 days of fitness that has taken place in a humble and independent gym called Burn Fitness.

For 44 days, incredible people from across Oakland County have been participating in a fitness competition, engaging in spirited activities and spirited training, and I have been so pleased to be a part of that competition.

We say all the time here in Congress as your Representative that we are really representing the best of Michigan.

While I cannot be with you all tomorrow for the 45th day of this competition, please know that I am rooting for Sweet Caroline. I am rooting for her great final workout, and I know that she will make us all proud.

HONORING THE LIVES OF FIVE U.S. MARINES

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

Mrs. KIGGANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the lives of five United

States Marines lost in an H-53 helicopter crash in San Diego, California, last week.

These young men embodied what it means to be military pilots and U.S. Marines. As aviators, we know that risks, even during routine training missions, are part of the job. Our Nation will be forever indebted for their sacrifice.

Captain Jack Casey was a 2019 graduate of the Virginia Military Institute from Dover, New Hampshire. He was 26.

Captain Miguel Nava was a United States Naval Academy graduate from Traverse City, Michigan. He was 28.

Captain Benjamin Moulton was from Emmett, Idaho. He was 27.

Lance Corporal Donovan Davis was from Olathe, Kansas. He was 21.

Sergeant Alec Langen was from Chandler, Arizona. He was 23.

These five marines will forever be remembered in the military aviation community. Please keep their family and friends in your prayers. We are eternally grateful for their service and sacrifice to our great Nation.

CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that I rise today to celebrate Black History Month and its 2024 theme—African Americans and the Arts.

This theme reflects on the important work of the African-American artists who preserve history, enrich communities, and create empowerment through the visual and performing arts.

Throughout the years, northwest Indiana has been home to many such noteworthy and inspiring art-based organizations, including the West Side Theater Guild, Marshall J. Gardener Center for the Arts, the Glen Theater, the Miller Beach Arts and Creative District, the Gary Theater Ensemble, and the Morning Bishop Theatre Playhouse.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the countless African-American artists in northwest Indiana and across our country for their profound passion, creativity, and perseverance to enrich our culture and our quality of life.

GET BACK TO WORK

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

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. Not even a week after my Republican colleagues failed to advance their unconstitutional impeachment of Secretary Mayorkas, House Republicans again put critical House business on hold while they wasted precious time on another meaningless impeachment vote.

Mr. Speaker, the list of things this House majority has ignored is long and only getting longer. House Republicans have failed to pass the key bills needed to avoid a government shutdown in March.

Congress still needs to reauthorize the FAA bill to improve air travel and safety. We need to reauthorize FISA to bolster our national security.

House Republicans need to provide critical military aid to our allies in Ukraine and Israel, and the civilians in Gaza and Ukraine need lifesaving humanitarian aid as soon as possible.

House Republicans can't pass or haven't passed any of these critical bills. I am calling on my House Republican colleagues to get serious and to let us get back to doing the work the American people need us to get done.

HONORING MAYOR IRMA ANDERSON

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mayor Irma Anderson, a trailblazing leader within Contra Costa County.

Mayor Anderson, who passed away at the age of 93, leaves behind an indelible legacy as mayor, nurse, and community advocate.

After working for the Contra Costa County Health Department for 20 years, Mayor Anderson's commitment to service led her to make history as the first Black woman to serve as a Richmond City Councilmember and the first Black woman to be elected mayor of a major California city.

Mayor Anderson's career in public service was characterized by her spirit for advocacy and commitment to giving voice to the underrepresented.

She developed a historic partnership with the West Contra Costa Unified School District. Mayor Anderson will be remembered for her decades of service to Contra Costa County and her genuine spirit of kindness and compassion.

I extend my deepest sympathies to Mayor Anderson's loved ones who are here in the room today. I know they and the people of Contra Costa County will join us in celebrating her life and legacy.

LET'S DO OUR JOB

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me pay tribute to the Congressional Black Caucus and the managers tonight for honoring Black History Month. I look forward to participating this month of February to honor the great history and excellence of African Americans.

At this time, I call upon Speaker JOHNSON to do his work. There is a \$60

billion bill that will help us fund the desperate people of Ukraine, Gaza, Israel, and Taiwan and be able to help the Palestinian families.

It has already been voted on in the early hours of this morning from the Senate. Let the House do its job, do its will. Let us vote.

Mr. Speaker, 300 of us will vote to push that legislation forward, yet tonight, we did a foolish thing, and that is to pass an impeachment of a very qualified and effective Secretary of Homeland Security.

Do your job, Mr. Secretary. Do not be impacted, Secretary Mayorkas, by this false attempt to diminish you.

Help us as we work toward making the border safe, and that is the way we do it, by doing our job, and also passing also the funding bill that has been put forward.

I ask my colleagues: Let's do our job.

EFFORTS TOWARD A VIBRANT FUTURE

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, eastern North Carolina's resilience and potential have drawn national leaders' attention.

Recently, Interior Secretary Deb Haaland visited the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. We are grateful for her presence and the announcement of \$1.4 million for the Scuppernong River Interpretive Boardwalk renovation.

This investment reflects our collective efforts toward a vibrant future for eastern North Carolina. Let's continue working together to ensure the voices and needs of Tyrrell County and the East are heard and addressed nationally.

□ 1945

EVOLUTION OF BLACK EXCELLENCE THROUGHOUT HISTORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUNT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order hour.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to coanchor this CBC Special Order hour along with my distinguished colleague, Representative JONATHAN JACKSON.

For the next 60 minutes, members of the CBC have an opportunity to speak directly to the evolution of Black excellence throughout history, an issue of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, Congress, the constituents we represent, and all of America.

As we celebrate the evolution of Black excellence, I rise today to pay homage to the significant events and trailblazers who played a central role in shaping south Florida's history. In Fort Lauderdale, you can find the historic Sistrunk neighborhood—what we have known to be the heart and soul of the city. Since the very beginning, this vibrant and beloved neighborhood has been the epicenter of Broward County's Black culture and heritage.

Sistrunk's early days can be traced back to the individuals from Georgia, South Carolina, and the Bahamas who migrated to the region. Some of the neighborhood's earliest inhabitants were railroad workers who resided in shanties prior to the beginning of the 20th century.

After the railroad tracks were finalized, some workers found other employment and became Fort Lauderdale residents once the city was officially incorporated in 1911.

If you take a trip down to this neighborhood, you will find yourself on Sistrunk Boulevard, which is named after the trailblazer who changed the trajectory of our region for the better.

Born in 1891, Dr. James Franklin Sistrunk is a pioneer to whom our community owes a debt of gratitude.

He graduated from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee. Dr. Sistrunk later served his Nation in World War I before relocating to Dunnellon to practice medicine. He later moved to Fort Lauderdale.

Despite being a qualified surgeon, the color of his skin prevented him from working in White hospitals.

In 1938, he joined Dr. Von D. Mizell to establish Fort Lauderdale's first medical facility to treat Black patients, Provident Hospital. It opened after a farm truck carrying dozens of Black workers overturned near a Whites-only hospital. The workers were told that they could only receive treatment outside. Once again, let me repeat that. The Black workers could only receive treatment outside.

During his 44 years of practice, Dr. Sistrunk delivered over 5,000 babies. Throughout Broward County, Dr. Sistrunk would tend to patients in their homes and assist those who were financially strained. After the desegregation of public hospitals, Dr. Sistrunk became an active member of Broward General Hospital.

This summer, I visited the Holy Cross Health Center located at the L.A. Lee YMCA /Mizell Community Center. It sits on historic land where Provident Hospital once stood and is building on its legacy in providing accessible healthcare.

As we celebrate Black excellence, I am honored to pay tribute to Dr.

James Franklin Sistrunk, who transformed the health of Broward County in more ways than one.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for her leadership in this Congress on these important Special Order hours that the CBC has been involved in. She has done an exemplary job in making sure she is able to rally the cattle and keep them in order, and I just wanted to acknowledge that.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the evolution of Black excellence during Black History Month.

I have said on this floor that the African American story is the greatest success story in our country's history, and we are here to highlight some of those many examples of that success.

First, I want to discuss why it is important to have this discussion. Black excellence is a term born out of the difficulties Black Americans have faced since the very beginning. It is a term that helps change the historical perception of Blacks in America, and it focuses on the millions of Black Americans that have helped change that perspective.

Since the first Africans set foot on American soil, we have fought for everything that we have in this country. First, we had to fight for the right to be considered people. Then we had to fight to make sure the promises of the Constitution applied to us. We are still fighting those fights every single day.

In essence, Black excellence is not a series of actions, it is a state of being that evolved from struggle. It is a response to critics, and it is a mantra that reminds millions of Black children and teens that there are doors open to them that were closed to their ancestors.

Usually Black history and Black excellence focuses on the most famous Black Americans, like Frederick Douglass, Dr. Martin Luther King, Shirley Chisholm, Jesse Owens, Maya Angelou, Michael Jordan, and Oprah Winfrey. However, history is filled with Black Americans who need to be recognized more often. Americans like Bayard Rustin, who organized the March on Washington. Bessie Coleman, the world's first licensed Black pilot. Alice Coachman, the first Black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. Benjamin Davis, Sr., the first Black General in the U.S. Army. Dr. Rebecca Lee Crumpler, the first Black woman to earn a medical degree in the U.S. Frederick McKinley Jones, a Black inventor who made it possible to transport blood and donated organs across this country. His invention alone saved tens of thousands of lives.

Today, Black Americans carry on their tradition of excellence in a variety of fields and professions. Dr. Kizzmekia Corbett helped create a COVID-19 vaccine. Victor Glover was the first Black astronaut to live and work at the International Space Sta-

tion for an extended period of time. Rashida Jones is the president of MSNBC and is the first Black executive to run a major news network.

Brian Stephenson, executive director of the Equal Justice Initiative, has helped hundreds of wrongfully-convicted Americans get the justice and freedom they deserve. Tristan Walker cofounded an organization to help minority students get jobs with the country's leading technology firms.

Today's Congressional Black Caucus is filled with political leaders who have triumphed over adversity. Their stories are exceptional examples of Black excellence. Yet, these Black Americans are only a few of the millions who have worked to help our communities and our country every day. Their work inspires African-American school children everywhere to find their own means to achieve Black excellence.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Honorable DONALD PAYNE.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH).

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative CHERFILUS-McCORMICK for diligently holding the Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour. I don't know what we would do without her.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to participate in this evening's Special Order hour celebrating the evolution of Black excellence throughout history. The stories and triumphs of Black Americans deserve to be commemorated all year long, but especially during Black History Month.

The legacies of the men and women who shaped this Nation's history impact our daily lives in countless ways. It is my honor to take just a few moments to share highlights from the communities that I am proud to represent.

I grew up in the heart of the civil rights movement. I was the baby in the stroller at the March on Washington. My father was the president of the Illinois chapter of the NAACP, and my mother was a nurse. My parents' teachings and example made such a strong impression on me even as a little girl. Some of my fondest memories were watching them direct meetings in our home and prepare for marches while caring for and lifting up each and every person that they interacted with. As the daughter of civil rights leaders, I know how hard-fought our freedoms are.

In Georgia, we proudly claim two of this Nation's most prominent civil rights leaders: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the great Congressman John Lewis, whose presence and influence this legislative body misses every single day. Georgia's legacy of Black excellence extends far beyond Atlanta and reaches every corner of our State in a multitude of ways.

In my district, Georgia's Seventh Congressional District, I am proud of the incredible transformation in Black

history that has taken place over the last 200 years. In Gwinnett County, Salem Missionary Baptist Church was founded in Lilburn around 1834, when slaves constructed a meeting place to gather and worship.

Three decades later, Hopewell Baptist Church was founded by freed slaves. The original building was destroyed in a fire in 1920, but its congregation continued to grow. The current church building was dedicated in 1993.

In the early 1920s, entrepreneur Robert Livsey purchased the Maguire-Livsey House, a former plantation in South Gwinnett, and dubbed it “The Promised Land.” As the decades passed, this property became a thriving farm and Black business hub in the region, bringing a sense of independence and empowerment for the local Black community.

In Lawrenceville, the Hooper-Renwick School was the only Black public high school in Gwinnett County until the end of school segregation. The Hooper-Renwick School merged with the Gwinnett County school system in the 1960s. Plans are currently underway to transition this building into a library and Black History Museum.

In Johns Creek, the Macedonia Cemetery is a historical site of deep local significance. It is the resting place of dozens of enslaved individuals and their descendants.

Black Americans continue to excel and reach new heights through the leadership of notable figures in our community, whether it be in education, medicine, government, science, technology, sports, or fine arts.

□ 2000

Other history-makers in my district, such as Beauty Baldwin, was one of the first Black teachers at Central Gwinnett High School. She later served as the State’s first Black female school superintendent.

Mr. Speaker, Baldwin Elementary and the Gwinnett Voter Registration and Elections buildings are named in her honor.

Everton Blair made history by becoming the youngest person and the first Black and LGBTQ+ person ever elected to the Gwinnett School Board. He graduated from Shiloh High School and Harvard University and was a policy fellow in the Obama administration.

Nicole Love Hendrickson is the first African American and the third woman to serve as Gwinnett County’s chair. Hendrickson has issued proclamations celebrating Juneteenth and, for the first time in Gwinnett’s history, acknowledging the 1911 lynching of Charles Hale in Lawrenceville, Georgia.

Gwinnett County District 3 Commissioner Jasper Watkins is the first African American in the Armed Forces in the State of Florida to achieve board certification with the American Soci-

ety of Health-System Pharmacists’ Nuclear Pharmacy Residency Program.

This region’s athletes and entertainers include Alvin Kamara, a Norcross native and running back for the New Orleans Saints; George Rogers, a Duluth native and Heisman Trophy winner; and Ezzard Charles, a Lawrenceville native who is widely regarded as the greatest light heavyweight boxer of all time.

Migos, an American hip-hop trio composed of rappers Quavo, Offset, and Takeoff, was founded out of Lawrenceville in 2008. I was privileged to work with Quavo in my work to end gun violence following the tragic death of Takeoff in 2023.

Mr. Speaker, I hope it is clear just how rich and diverse the history of Black Americans in my district truly is. Each and every day, men and women are making a tremendous impact and shaping the future of our growing community. As their congresswoman, I am committed to doing my part to protect the rights that have brought us this far and advancing the progress that Black Americans continue to make every single day in America. I will march on until victory is won.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mrs. MCBATH for her remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. IVEY).

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Representative for yielding and allowing me to participate in celebrating Black History Month.

Mr. Speaker, this week, I will be introducing the Frederick Douglass Congressional Gold Medal Act, which would honor Frederick Douglass with a long overdue expression of appreciation and celebrate his legacy with a Congressional Gold Medal.

I am proud to offer this bipartisan legislation with my colleague, Congressman ANDY HARRIS, whose district includes the historic birthplace of Mr. Douglass.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 130 years since his passing, Frederick Douglass’ remarkable life remains a beacon of inspiration to all Americans.

Born into slavery on Maryland’s Eastern Shore, Mr. Douglass overcame countless obstacles to become one of the most powerful and impactful figures in 19th century America.

Douglass was enslaved for the first two decades of his life. During this period, he taught himself to read and write, skills which would later play a critical role in his life as an abolitionist and civil rights leader.

In his twenties, Douglass escaped slavery, first to New York and then eventually settling in Massachusetts. Douglass dedicated the remainder of his life to furthering the cause of freedom for others in America.

Beginning in the 1840s, Douglass became active in the abolitionist movement, often utilizing his profound oratory and writing skills to captivate and inform his audiences.

As a writer and publisher, Frederick Douglass used the power of his written works to document the cruelty of slavery and push for abolition. He was the publisher of *The North Star*, a newspaper that he authored, and multiple autobiographies in which he shared the brutality of his enslavement in Maryland.

Douglass exposed the oppression of enslaved Americans, speaking powerfully at abolition conventions and meetings with civic leaders.

In 1852, Douglass delivered his famous Fourth of July address in Rochester, New York. In his speech, Douglass asked the question: What to the slave is the Fourth of July? While commending the ideals of the Founding Fathers, he also noted the hypocrisy of such ideals in relation to the treatment of enslaved Americans as he had been.

Perhaps some of Douglass’ most impactful achievements came as our Nation was torn apart by the Civil War. Douglass was a key advocate in ensuring that the Civil War brought about the end of slavery in the United States.

As the war began, Douglass recruited African-American men to join the Union Army, including his own sons.

After the war, he fought for equal pay and equal treatment for African-American soldiers. This advocacy included several meetings with President Abraham Lincoln at the White House, to whom Douglass became a trusted confidant.

After the war, Douglass continued his work as a dedicated fighter for equality and the extension of the rights of the U.S. Constitution to all Americans. He was a prominent and powerful advocate for the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.

One of his most powerful postwar moments came in 1876 at the dedication of the Emancipation Memorial here in Lincoln Park in Washington, D.C., where Douglass delivered the keynote address.

Later in his life, Douglass was also a public servant. He was appointed to several influential government posts, including U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds, and Minister to Haiti.

Frederick Douglass dedicated his life to furthering the cause of freedom in the United States. Few Americans have shaped our Nation so profoundly and permanently as Frederick Douglass. To this very day, Douglass’ message and principles remain a guiding light for our country as we continue to seek fulfillment of our Nation’s promise and potential for justice and equality.

Although the immeasurable impact of Frederick Douglass elevated him to the pantheon of some of the greatest Americans, he has never received a proper, official commendation from Congress for his contributions to our Nation.

If awarded, Douglass’ medal would be displayed at the National Museum of

African American History and Culture right here in Washington, D.C., where Americans can view the medal and learn more about Douglass' legacy.

It is long past time for Congress to bestow this honor upon an American whose indelible impact is still felt today and will continue to be felt for generations to come. Therefore, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black history, I rise today to recognize the cornerstone of Black achievement in America: historically Black colleges and universities, known as HBCUs.

As a proud alumna of Howard University, proud wife of a Howard Law graduate, and proud mother of a Howard University student, I speak from personal experience when I say that HBCUs have the transformative power to shape the leaders of tomorrow. HBCUs have a long and illustrious history deeply intertwined with the struggle for civil rights and the fight for equality.

From their inception during the era of segregation to the present day, these institutions have remained safe havens where Black scholars, in spite of systemic barriers, can flourish intellectually, academically, and culturally.

My own journey to Congress, firmly rooted in the halls of Howard University, is a testament to the power of an HBCU education.

It was at Howard University that I received not only a world-class education but also absorbed the values of community, service, and social justice.

It was at Howard University that I witnessed how education can be a catalyst for change and help others realize the American Dream.

HBCUs have generated half of the Black lawyers, 40 percent of Black engineers, 80 percent of Black judges, and 70 percent of Black doctors nationwide. They graduate 27 percent of Black Americans with bachelor's degrees in STEM subjects, putting them at the forefront of innovation.

These figures demonstrate the undeniable impact of HBCUs in nurturing talent, fostering academic excellence, and empowering Black students to realize their fullest potential.

However, HBCUs are significant for reasons far beyond academics. They are focal points for the preservation of culture, where a rich legacy and history of the Black community are honored.

HBCUs serve as catalysts for economic empowerment, providing disenfranchised groups with upward mobility.

As we reflect on the importance of HBCUs, let us not forget the ongoing challenges they face. Despite their contributions, HBCUs grapple with inadequate funding and crumbling infrastructures.

It is incumbent upon us all, as advocates for equality and stewards of education, to ensure that HBCUs receive the support they need to continue

shaping future leaders. I am grateful that the Biden-Harris administration has invested over \$7 billion in HBCUs, unlocking opportunities for millions of Americans.

HBCUs represent the very best of Black excellence. We can all draw inspiration from the unwavering resilience that underpins these institutions.

Their steadfast commitment to equality and greatness inspires us all to tear down barriers and build a future where everyone may openly follow their ambition, regardless of the color of their skin.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, we have heard from my distinguished colleagues about the evolution of Black excellence throughout history an issue of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus, our constituents, Congress, and all Americans tonight.

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

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Kevin F. McCumber, Acting Clerk of the House, reported that on February 8, 2024, the following bill was presented to the President of the United States for approval:

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

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 14, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3098. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the "Annual Report to the Congress on the Presidential \$1 Coin Program", pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 5112(p)(3)(B); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 109-145, Sec. 104); (119 Stat. 2670); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3099. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Major final rule — Community Reinvestment Act (RIN: 3064-AF81) received February 7, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3100. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — FDIC Official Signs and Advertising Requirements, False Advertising, Misrepresentation of Insured Status, and Misuse of the FDIC's Name or Logo (RIN: 3064-AF26) received January 31, 2024,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3101. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Beneficial Ownership Information Access and Safeguards (RIN: 1506-AB59) received January 31, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3102. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Special Purpose Acquisition Companies, Shell Companies, and Projections [Release Nos.: 33-11265; 34-99418; IC-35096; File No. S7-13-22] (RIN: 3235-AM90) received February 6, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3103. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Financial Responsibility, Administrative Capability, Certification Procedures, Ability To Benefit (ATB) (RIN: 1840-AD51, 1840-AD65, 1840-AD67, and 1840-AD80) received February 7, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-3104. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — O-Benzyl-P-Chlorophenol (OBPCP); Exemption from the Requirement of a Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2023-0225; FRL-10919-02-OCSPP] received January 30, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3105. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Revisions; California; Butte County Air Quality Management District; Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2023-0422; FRL-11353-02-R9] received January 30, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3106. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Alabama; Birmingham Limited Maintenance Plan for the 2006 24-Hour PM2.5 NAAQS [EPA-R04-OAR-2021-0367; FRL-11573-02-R4] received January 30, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3107. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding of Failure to Submit State Implementation Plan Submissions for the 2012 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards; California; Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin [EPA-R09-OAR-2023-0630; FRL-11617-01-R9] received January 30, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3108. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Saflufenacil; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0868; FRL-11673-01-OCSPP] received January 30, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3109. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Combating Auto Retail Scams Trade Regulation Rule (RIN: 3084-AB72) received February 7, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3110. A letter from the Program Analyst, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — 2018 Quadrennial Regulatory Review — Review of the Commission's Broadcast Ownership Rules and Other Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 202 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 [MB Docket No.: 18-349] received February 9, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3111. A letter from the Regulatory Policy Analyst, OC/OPLIA/OP/RPMS, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Calcium Formate [Docket No.: FDA-2020-F-0151] received January 31, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3112. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3113. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3114. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the situation in Mali that was declared in Executive Order 13882 of July 26, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3115. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Lebanon that was declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3116. A letter from the Deputy Director, Congressional Affairs, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removals from the Unverified List [Docket No.: 240117-0016] (RIN: 0694-AJ52) received February 9, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3117. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to hostage-taking and the wrongful detention of United States nationals abroad that was declared in Executive Order 14078 of July 19, 2022, pursuant to

50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3118. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau of Management, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Procurement of Certain Essential Medical Supplies To Address the COVID-19 Pandemic [AID-2020-0004] (RIN: 0412-AB09) received January 10, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3119. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Office of Legislative Affairs, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan and Report, and Budget Overview, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3120. A letter from the Director, Office of Financial Reporting and Policy, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's FY 2023 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3121. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notice of a nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3122. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notice of an action on nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3123. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of the General Counsel, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notice of a discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3124. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, General Law, Ethics, and Regulation, Department of the Treasury, transmitting six (6) notifications of a vacancy, designation of acting officer, nomination, and action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3125. A letter from the Deputy Director of Congressional Affairs, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting two notices of an action on nomination and discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3126. A letter from the Inspector General, U.S. House of Representatives, Office of Inspector General, transmitting Report No. 24-CLK-01; to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-3127. A letter from the Inspector General, U.S. House of Representatives, Office of Inspector General, transmitting Report No. 24-CAO-02; to the Committee on House Administration.

EC-3128. A letter from the Assistant to the Director, RACA, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustments; Annual Adjustments [234A2100DD/AAK001030/

A0A501010.999900253G] (RIN: 1076-AF74) received February 7, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3129. A letter from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Office of CFO and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation [Docket No.: 231129-0280] (RIN: 0605-AA66) received January 31, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3130. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigration Benefit Request Requirements [CIS No.: 2687-21; DHS Docket No.: USCIS 2021-0010] (RIN: 1615-AC68) received February 7, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3131. A letter from the Policy Advisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalties; 2024 Inflation Adjustments for Civil Monetary Penalties [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-LE-2023-0257; FF09L00200-FX-LE12200900000] (RIN: 1018-BH16) received February 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3132. A letter from the Chair, White House Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the Good Neighbor Environmental Board's advice letter on drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure in the U.S.-Mexico border region; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOST: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 3722. A bill to require a pilot program on activities under the pre-separation transition process of members of the Armed Forces for a reduction in suicide among veterans, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 118-380 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 5450. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to modify the application of price evaluation preference for qualified HUBZone small business concerns to certain contracts, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 118-381). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 6156. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to designate a point of contact for for-profit child care providers, submit a report to Congress, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-382). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 7128. A bill to establish

requirements relating to size standard compliance of small business concerns owned and controlled by women for certain purposes, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-383). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 6276. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to identify the utilization rate of certain public buildings and federally-leased space, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 118-384). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 2426. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to identify obstacles to identifying and responding to reports of children missing from foster care and other vulnerable foster youth, to provide technical assistance relating to the removal of such obstacles, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 118-385). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEILL: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 4316. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to permit a State to include as part of the mail voter registration form a requirement that applicants provide proof of citizenship, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 118-386). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 5687. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize health savings accounts, with an amendment (Rept. 118-387). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1009. Resolution providing consideration of the bill (H.R. 7176) to repeal restrictions on the export and import of natural gas (Rept. 118-388). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself and Mr. COLE):

H.R. 7319. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit 501(c)(3) organizations from providing direct funding to official election organizations and to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit the District of Columbia from receiving or using funds or certain donations from private entities for the administration of a District of Columbia election, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LEE of Florida:

H.R. 7320. A bill to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Mr. STEIL, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 7321. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to modernize certain reporting requirements for electioneering communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. ROY, Mr. OGLES, and Mr. TIFFANY):

H.R. 7322. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to enforcement by an attorney general of a State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN ORDEN (for himself and Mr. MCGARVEY):

H.R. 7323. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to disapprove courses of education offered by a public institution of higher learning that does not charge the in-State tuition rate to a veteran using certain educational assistance under title 10 of such Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BALINT:

H.R. 7324. A bill to make improvements in the enactment of title 41, United States Code, into a positive law title and to improve the Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BALINT (for herself, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TLAI, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 7325. A bill to address the housing crisis through bold investments to increase and preserve the national affordable housing supply, paths to homeownership, and perpetual affordability through shared equity housing and community land trust models, investigating landlord price fixing, and providing relief for rural renters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BENTZ:

H.R. 7326. A bill to amend chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep those chapters current and to correct related technical errors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 7327. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure adequate consideration of payment rates for multimission hospitals under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 7328. A bill to establish an Office of Housing Innovation in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist in exploring and developing new approaches for increasing and diversifying the supply of housing and for meeting the challenges of housing shortages, housing affordability, and traffic congestion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of California,

Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CARSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. LIEU, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 7329. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish Election Day as a legal public holiday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 7330. A bill to amend the Secure Fence Act of 2006 to authorize certain States to erect temporary protective fencing within 25 miles of the southwest border to deter unlawful immigration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 7331. A bill to establish a FISA Oversight Office for applications under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MALOY:

H.R. 7332. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain Federal land to the State of Utah for inclusion in certain State parks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. MILLS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SOTO, Mr. FROST, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. LUNA, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H.R. 7333. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in West Palm Beach, Florida, as the "Thomas H. Corey VA Medical Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 7334. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the detention of certain aliens who commit robbery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 7335. A bill to direct the Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to report to the appropriate committees on encounters with covered aliens included in the terrorist screening database; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7336. A bill to amend title 1, United States Code, to provide that, for the purpose of determining eligibility for Federal funds, the District of Columbia shall be treated as a State and any political subdivision of a

State or unit of local government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7337. A bill to provide a short-term disability insurance program for Federal employees for disabilities that are not work-related, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa (for himself and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina):

H.R. 7338. A bill to establish an Office of the Community Development Advocate for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, to establish a process for decertification of community development financial institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. ROSS:

H.R. 7339. A bill to make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself and Mrs. LESKO):

H.R. 7340. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to the laws relating to the recognition of agents, attorneys, organizations and their representatives, and other individuals for the purposes of assisting in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 7341. A bill to make technical amendments to title 49, United States Code, as necessary to improve the Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VALADAO (for himself and Mr. MCGARVEY):

H.R. 7342. A bill to establish the Veterans Advisory Committee on Equal Access, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 7343. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the detention of certain aliens who commit assault against law enforcement officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 7344. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to expand the use of salad bars in schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. TOKUDA (for herself and Mr. CASE):

H. Res. 1010. A resolution supporting the designation of February 2024 as "Hawaiian Language Month" or "Olelo Hawai'i Month"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-88. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 121, respectfully urging the Congress of the United States to provide for a permanent universal school meals program; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted re-

garding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 7319.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit 501(c)(3) organizations from providing direct funding to official election organizations and to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit the District of Columbia from receiving or using funds or certain donations from private entities for the administration of DC elections.

By Ms. LEE of Florida:

H.R. 7320.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

National Security

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 7321.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Elections

By Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina:

H.R. 7322.

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

Article 1

Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Grants state attorneys general standing to sue the federal government for failure to enforce immigration laws that harm a state or its residents.

By Mr. VAN ORDEN:

H.R. 7323.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

Article I, Section 8, clause 14

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to disapprove courses of education offered by a public institution of higher learning that does not charge the in-State tuition rate to a veteran using certain educational assistance under title 10 of such Code.

By Ms. BALINT:

H.R. 7324.

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

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public contracts code revision.

By Ms. BALINT:

H.R. 7325.

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

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Housing

By Mr. BENTZ:

H.R. 7326.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends chapters 4, 10, and 131 of title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep those chapters current and to correct related technical errors

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 7327.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Ensuring adequate payment for multimission hospitals under the Medicaid program

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 7328.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish an Office of Housing Innovation in the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist in exploring and developing new approaches for increasing and diversifying the supply of housing and for meeting the challenges of housing shortages, housing affordability, and traffic congestion, and for other purposes.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 7329.

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

Article I, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish Election Day as a Federal holiday

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 7330.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Secure Fence Act of 2006 to authorize certain States to erect temporary protective fencing within 25 miles of the southwest border to deter unlawful immigration, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 7331.

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

U.S. Const., Art. 1, Sec. 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Civil liberties

By Ms. MALOY:

H.R. 7332.

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

Article I, Section 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain Federal land to the State of Utah for inclusion in certain State parks, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 7333.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would rename the VA Medical Center located at 7305 N Military Trail West Palm Beach, FL 33410, in honor of Mr. Thomas H. Corey.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 7334.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4

The single subject of this legislation is:

Border Reporting

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 7335.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4

The single subject of this legislation is:

Border Reporting

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7336.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would amend title 1 of the United States Code to deem the District of Columbia as both a state and political subdivision of a state for the purpose of eligibility for federal funding, unless otherwise provided in a statute.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 7337.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would offer federal employees short-term disability insurance at no cost to the federal government.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:

H.R. 7338.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish an Office of the Community Development Advocate for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, to establish a process for decertification of community development financial institutions, and for other purposes.

By Ms. ROSS:

H.R. 7339.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To make revisions in title 51, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 7340.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Appropriate access to veterans benefits

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 7341.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Technical amendments to title 49.

By Mr. VALADAO:

H.R. 7342.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish the Veteran Affairs Committee on Equal Access

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 7343.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Provides for the detention of certain aliens who commit assault against law enforcement officers

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 7344.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Pilot Program to expand Salad Bars in Schools.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 148: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
 H.R. 311: Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 335: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
 H.R. 491: Mr. KILMER and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 525: Mr. RYAN and Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 533: Mr. LALOTA and Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 537: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. LUTTRELL.
 H.R. 603: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. RUIZ, and Ms. CHU.
 H.R. 619: Ms. KUSTER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
 H.R. 620: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
 H.R. 727: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 770: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 807: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. IVEY, and Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 830: Mr. LALOTA.
 H.R. 866: Mr. THANEDAR.
 H.R. 871: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 880: Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 903: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
 H.R. 907: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 953: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1002: Mr. MOLINARO.
 H.R. 1045: Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 1065: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE.
 H.R. 1087: Ms. PORTER, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1097: Mr. MRVAN, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 1102: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
 H.R. 1173: Mrs. PELTOLA.
 H.R. 1184: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
 H.R. 1199: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 1200: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 1222: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 1255: Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CASTEN, and Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 1328: Mr. HIMES, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. IVEY, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. CARAVEO, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 1385: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
 H.R. 1403: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 1503: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H.R. 1514: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
 H.R. 1526: Mr. VEASEY.
 H.R. 1538: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 1572: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1610: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 1788: Mr. VALADAO, Mr. MEEKS, and Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 1823: Mr. MOYLAN.
 H.R. 1831: Mr. COHEN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 2370: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H.R. 2400: Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 2447: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 2468: Ms. MALOY.
 H.R. 2583: Mr. LEVIN.
 H.R. 2618: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.
 H.R. 2663: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. DELUZZO, and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 2706: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
 H.R. 2720: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 2725: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 2727: Mr. ALLRED.
 H.R. 2742: Mr. GHMENEZ.
 H.R. 2760: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 2763: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 2801: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2809: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
 H.R. 2846: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 2923: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. PRESSLEY.
 H.R. 3039: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 3082: Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 3092: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
 H.R. 3106: Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 3146: Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SEWELL, and Mrs. PELTOLA.
 H.R. 3194: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
 H.R. 3199: Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 3202: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. MCCORMICK.
 H.R. 3205: Mr. LALOTA.
 H.R. 3269: Mr. CAREY and Ms. TENNEY.
 H.R. 3333: Mr. LANGWORTHY.
 H.R. 3350: Ms. TENNEY and Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 3381: Mr. MANN, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. CASE, and Mr. LALOTA.
 H.R. 3386: Mr. THANEDAR and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 3394: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 3396: Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. LAWLER, and Mrs. KIM of California.
 H.R. 3411: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 3425: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 3433: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
 H.R. 3443: Mr. COHEN, Mr. TRONE, Ms. McCLELLAN, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 3541: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 3611: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 3656: Mr. LALOTA.
 H.R. 3682: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
 H.R. 3690: Mr. CAREY and Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 3808: Ms. SCANLON.
 H.R. 3828: Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 3861: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 3869: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. BABIN.
 H.R. 3875: Mr. LIEU.
 H.R. 3970: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 4002: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 4010: Mr. TRONE and Mr. MFUME.
 H.R. 4039: Mr. LALOTA.
 H.R. 4050: Mrs. FLETCHER and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
 H.R. 4132: Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 4138: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 4175: Mr. SMUCKER.
 H.R. 4195: Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 4275: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 4293: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
 H.R. 4335: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 4391: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 4456: Mr. SOTO.
 H.R. 4466: Ms. TLAIB, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. IVEY.
 H.R. 4518: Mr. MORELLE.
 H.R. 4519: Ms. ESCOBAR.
 H.R. 4534: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
 H.R. 4567: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
 H.R. 4576: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
 H.R. 4579: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 4708: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 4728: Ms. CHU and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H.R. 4757: Mrs. KIM of California.
 H.R. 4829: Mr. RYAN, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 4848: Mr. CRANE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. BURLISON.
 H.R. 4878: Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 4914: Ms. ROSS.
 H.R. 4950: Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 4963: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 5012: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. LALOTA, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mrs. WAGNER.
 H.R. 5041: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York and Mr. NEAL.

- H.R. 5064: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
H.R. 5099: Mr. MOLINARO.
H.R. 5138: Mr. BACON and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5163: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 5216: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 5224: Mr. KILEY and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 5251: Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 5266: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 5281: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 5344: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 5359: Mr. MOLINARO.
H.R. 5363: Ms. LEE of Florida.
H.R. 5367: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 5399: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.
H.R. 5403: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 5456: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 5531: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 5644: Mr. PAYNE, Ms. BUSH, Ms. MENG, and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 5683: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 5709: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 5717: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 5728: Mr. SORENSEN.
H.R. 5796: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 5799: Mr. EZELL.
H.R. 5806: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5813: Ms. CARAVEO, Ms. PETERSEN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 5822: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 5829: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. VALADAO, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 5856: Ms. PORTER, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 5871: Mr. TONKO and Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 5879: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 5975: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 5985: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 6023: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 6046: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 6049: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUDSON, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 6072: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 6074: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 6090: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 6094: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 6111: Mr. PALLONE and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 6173: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 6191: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 6213: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6220: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 6247: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 6283: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.
H.R. 6312: Ms. PORTER and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 6314: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 6330: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 6331: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
H.R. 6345: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 6394: Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 6415: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 6429: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 6433: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 6437: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 6451: Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 6465: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 6492: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 6515: Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 6531: Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. DELUZIO, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCGARVEY, and Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 6538: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 6542: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 6592: Ms. CHU, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 6608: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 6610: Mr. SMUCKER and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 6623: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6628: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H.R. 6640: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6672: Ms. SALINAS and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 6683: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 6720: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 6751: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 6756: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 6768: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 6780: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 6815: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 6854: Ms. BOEBERT.
H.R. 6860: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BENTZ, and Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 6906: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 6929: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MENG, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 6972: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 6996: Mr. SORENSEN.
H.R. 6999: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 7018: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 7034: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 7041: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 7042: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 7047: Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 7055: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 7059: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 7060: Mr. MOYLAN.
H.R. 7077: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
H.R. 7082: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 7089: Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 7094: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 7109: Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. GUEST, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CRANE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. GOODEN of Texas.
H.R. 7114: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 7122: Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. BARR, and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 7123: Mr. ALLRED and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 7127: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 7130: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 7142: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 7161: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 7165: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 7176: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. FRY, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. BICE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. HERN, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. DUNN of Florida.
H.R. 7183: Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 7184: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 7185: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas and Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 7186: Mr. ELLZEY and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 7218: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 7244: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 7247: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 7248: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 7254: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 7262: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 7267: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 7272: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 7280: Mrs. HOUCHIN.
H.R. 7287: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 7288: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MAGAZINER, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 7289: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 7297: Mrs. BICE.
H.R. 7299: Ms. TOKUDA and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 7306: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
H.J. Res. 54: Ms. MATSUI.
H.J. Res. 110: Mr. NORMAN and Mr. YAKYM.
H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. BERA.
H. Res. 50: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.
H. Res. 108: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H. Res. 146: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mr. MOULTON.
H. Res. 195: Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. DELBENE.
H. Res. 376: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 701: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.
H. Res. 806: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H. Res. 897: Mr. LAWLER.
H. Res. 901: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. CHU, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SESSIONS, and Ms. WEXTON.
H. Res. 965: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BURLISON, and Mr. TRONE.
H. Res. 966: Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. LALOTA, and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H. Res. 978: Mr. VAN DREW.
H. Res. 979: Mr. BACON.
H. Res. 990: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 991: Ms. STANSBURY.
H. Res. 993: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H. Res. 1001: Mr. BEAN of Florida.
H. Res. 1005: Ms. JAYAPAL.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY RODGERS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 7176, the Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act of 2024, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.