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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Illinois).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 16, 2024

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARY E. MILLER 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 11:50 a.m.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 248TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HALIFAX RESOLVES

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a pivotal chapter in our great Nation's history, a moment that forever altered the course of our destiny. It was 248 years ago that the seeds of liberty were sown in Halifax, North Carolina.

On April 12, 1776, a group of visionary delegates took a stand that would define the character and direction of a country yet to be born. The Halifax Resolves were not simply words on paper. They were a proclamation and a declaration of a dream for freedom that was bigger than themselves and bigger than any one of us.

That dream became North Carolina's loud call for American independence. The Halifax Resolves were born from a year of passionate debate, from a people united not by what they could see, but what they could imagine, a people who believed that a just world was possible.

We gathered over the weekend to commemorate the 248th anniversary of this momentous occasion, not only to reflect on the bravery and wisdom of our predecessors, but to recommit ourselves to the timeless principles embodied in the Halifax Resolves.

Madam Speaker, I stand on the shoulders of giants, and we must always remember that it is through the courage of those who came before us that we enjoy the freedoms that we hold dear today, a story of courage, a story of hope, a story that tells us that the path to freedom and independence may be long, but it is well worth it in the end.

Happy anniversary to the Halifax Resolves. May the legacy of freedom and bravery and independence continue to inspire us for generations to come.

HONORING NATIONAL LIBRARIAN DAY

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

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of National Librarian Day, which is recognized every April 16.

As we celebrate the profound impact of literature, let us not forget the un-

sung heroes behind its organization and dissemination, our dedicated librarians, of which my mother was one. With roughly 17,500 public libraries spread across the Nation, including more than 550 within Iowa, librarians are the pillar of our communities.

In an era marked by rapid digital transformation, librarians have managed to adapt to the times. Libraries now offer audiobooks, e-reader materials, free computer skills classes, and access to free online resources. Many public libraries even offer language and citizenship classes, access to useful tools, technology like 3D printers and computers, and free workshops on a variety of hobbies and life skills. They provide a quiet shelter during hot or rainy days at no cost, and they serve as a safe, welcoming hangout for people of all ages.

I am grateful for our librarians and thank them for all that they do.

IN RECOGNITION OF CONGRESSIONAL APP CHALLENGE WINNERS ISHIKA DESAI AND NISHITA GUDIPAT

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ishika Desai and Nishita Gudipat from Pleasant Valley High School on winning the 2024 Congressional App Challenge.

Ishika and Nishita created an app called Orbit that manages the productivity of their fellow students. Every year, students around the country are asked to create an app that solves a district-specific problem, and this year, Ishika and Nishita rose to the occasion in Iowa's First Congressional District with Orbit.

The app challenge was created in 2016 to foster an appreciation for computer science and STEM. Since its inception, over 40,000 students across 50 States have participated in the challenge. The winning teams get their app displayed at the Capitol Building for a year. They also get to fly out to D.C. and meet with their Representatives.

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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I was happy to meet with these young ladies and their parents and see firsthand how their app works. I congratulate them and all the winners.

IN CELEBRATION OF MODERN WOODMEN PARK

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, today I rise to celebrate Iowa's very own Modern Woodmen Park for once again being named the number one minor league ballpark in the country.

Modern Woodmen Park is home to the Quad City Bandits and seats more than 17,000 people. This stadium is perfect for baseball fanatics, as well as families who want to spend quality time together.

Attached to the field is a kids' amusement park that features roller coasters and the State's only double-decker carrousel. This park has been a staple of Davenport since 1931 and provides the city with a much-needed economic boost.

I am proud of all those who help maintain this beautiful park, and I look forward to my next game there.

IN RECOGNITION OF CAITLIN CLARK

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Caitlin Clark, the University of Iowa's superstar player, for being selected first overall in the 2024 WNBA draft by the Indiana Fever.

Following back-to-back seasons of playing in the national championship game, Caitlin now finds herself competing for the most prestigious award in all of women's basketball, a WNBA championship.

Caitlin finished her illustrious college career as the highest scorer in NCAA basketball history, surpassing legends such as "Pistol" Pete Maravich and Kelsey Plum. She also won all major Player of the Year awards in her junior and senior years.

I could not be prouder of Caitlin and all that she accomplished at her young age. Additionally, even Coach Lisa Bluder said: When she came into the locker room as a freshman, she said: We are going to go to the Final Four.

No one believed her, but she inspired her coaches, her team, and her community to make it happen.

I can't wait to see the impact she has on the WNBA. As always, Go Hawks.

IN MEMORY OF CANDACE CARROLL

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

Mr. PETERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Candace Carroll, a longtime San Diego attorney, constituent, and friend.

To say Candace was a trailblazer would be an understatement. I don't know how many women entered the legal profession in 1974, the year Candace graduated from Duke Law School. I do know that, just 4 years earlier, there were only 13,000 women lawyers in the entire United States.

Today, there are more than half a million.

Candace said of Duke Law: It was the first place I had ever been where, if you were a fairly loud, smart, and opinionated woman who put your hand up all the time, you were welcomed.

Indeed, Candace was never one to stay silent. Her accomplishments reflect that.

Her impressive legal career included a clerkship with the D.C. Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, 7 years as an appellate attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, and she practiced with Sullivan Hill Rez & Engel in San Diego for 30 years.

A mother of three, she advocated for women attorneys who were struggling to juggle a work-life balance, and she was also a champion for underserved communities, serving on the boards of San Diego Volunteer Lawyers, the national and local ACLU, and the San Diego chapter of the International Rescue Committee.

She cared about the next generation of attorneys. She taught seminars at Duke Law and the University of San Diego School of Law, where she supervised a Ninth Circuit legal clinic. She and her husband, Len, established fellowships at Duke to aid students working in unpaid public interest positions during law school.

Candace also loved the arts. She served on the board of directors of the San Diego Opera and was credited with helping save the organization from being forced to shut down.

Madam Speaker, if everything I have mentioned doesn't reflect someone who has embraced a life of giving back, Candace also served as President of the San Diego County Bar Association and the California Women Lawyers, and chaired Senator Barbara Boxer's San Diego-area advisory committee for Federal judge and U.S. attorney nominations.

Sadly, Candace died from leukemia at her home in San Diego on January 24 with her husband, Len, and her sons, Daniel, Matthew, and David by her side. She was an inspiration to those who were lucky enough to know her friendship, compassion, and commitment to service firsthand, and San Diego is a better place because of her.

DESIGNATION OF TIJUANA RIVER AS ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST ENDANGERED RIVERS

Mr. PETERS. Madam Speaker, I rise to mark the unfortunate designation today of the Tijuana River as one of America's most endangered rivers. While it gives me no pride that the Tijuana River is receiving this distinction, it will help bring critical attention to this environmental catastrophe and public health threat.

The sewage crisis has plagued the river for far too long, harming the environment, public health, tourism, our national security, and residents' quality of life.

We are finally beginning to turn the page on this crisis, thanks to advocacy efforts like this, and soon the story of

the Tijuana River will, I hope, be one of triumph and not tragedy.

Last month, we celebrated a victory when we secured \$156 million for the U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission's construction budget. This money will go toward fixing and upgrading the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant. It keeps us on track to begin work this year, but there is still a lot more to be done.

We will need to secure additional funding over the next few years to ensure this project is completed without delay and at the fully intended capacity.

I will continue working with my colleagues here in Congress to end this crisis so that, one day, the Tijuana River earns the distinction of being an environmental jewel and not an environmental disaster.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PICKETT COUNTY LADY BOBCATS

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, for many folks I represent in the Upper Cumberland Region of Tennessee, this year feels a lot like 1989. That is the last time that Pickett County Lady Bobcats were named TSSAA girls' basketball State champions.

They reclaimed that title last month when they defeated the Moore County Lady Raiders 56–45 in the class 1A final. The championship, Madam Speaker, was a family affair. Lady Bobcats guard Zoe Nicholas now joins her aunt and grandmother in having been members of a Pickett County State championship team.

It doesn't stop there. Nicholas' cousin, Callie Reeder, is also on the winning team and was even named Tournament Most Valuable Player.

The coach that led the team to victory, Brent Smith, has a brother named Barry, who happened to coach the last winning team 35 years ago.

It is important to note that, even though this is the first State championship in a while, the program does very well every season. It is also important to note that, each time the Lady Bobcats have made it out of the quarterfinals and advanced to the State championship, they have won.

I congratulate the current champions for keeping that now six-time winning streak alive.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to represent Pickett County and many places like it that take so much pride in their families, communities, and their home team.

Again, I congratulate the Pickett County Lady Bobcats 2024 TSSAA Single A girls' basketball State champions.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 2024–2025 TENNESSEE FFA STATE OFFICER TEAM

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize the 2024–2025 Tennessee Future Farmers of America State Officer team.

I commend FFA for all it does to support our Nation's young people and the many ways it has helped produce some of our Nation's best and brightest.

For countless elected officials, including me, FFA is where it all started. It is where we began honing leadership skills, learning ways to meet challenges, big and small, and seeing the value of hard work.

□ 1015

The experiences FFA students are afforded in those few short years will continue to matter to them throughout their lives.

Serving in an officer role can be transformative. I know because I had the chance to be one myself. I was elected FFA president of my local chapter in Cookeville, Tennessee, in 1982. The following year, I was fortunate enough to be elected Middle Tennessee State vice president.

My time as an FFA State officer taught me tremendous lessons I am proud to hold on to until this very day. I still keep two of my FFA blue corduroy jackets in framed cases on my office wall as a reminder of the lessons learned from that experience.

I say all of this to send a message to FFA students everywhere: Living to serve isn't just part of the FFA motto; it is a lifestyle.

I congratulate the newly elected Tennessee FFA State officers: T. Wayne Williams, State president; Emily Whitehead, East Tennessee State vice president; Skylar Baird, Middle Tennessee State vice president; Sarah Ault, West Tennessee State vice president; Shelbi Wallace, State secretary; Eli Julian, treasurer; Paige Pardue, reporter; and Lexi Rush, sentinel.

FFA chapters across Tennessee are preparing student leaders for big things. In fact, it is those chapter officers and this slate of State officers that give me so much hope for the future of our State.

Madam Speaker and Members of Congress, please join me in recognizing the newly elected Tennessee FFA State officers. I congratulate each of them.

AMERICA STANDS WITH ISRAEL

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

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to make it crystal clear: America stands with Israel.

On October 7, 2023, Iranian-backed Hamas terrorists invaded Israel, killing and kidnapping both Israelis and Americans, resulting in the deadliest day for the Jewish people since World War II.

In the aftermath of the October 7 attacks, House Republicans made it clear that we always have been and always will be staunch supporters of Israel. Unfortunately, the Biden administration and some radical Washington Democrats have taken a different approach.

Since day one, President Biden's mission has been to appease the Iranian re-

gime in Tehran as if it would be effective in discouraging bad behavior. President Biden took a sledgehammer to President Trump's policies, which actually worked and deterred terrorism, by reversing permanent sanctions on Iranian drones and missiles, allowing them to expire in October 2023.

In September of last year, President Biden unfroze \$6 billion in Iranian funds for the release of five American hostages. While we are grateful that those Americans are free, exchanging \$6 billion in assets sets an alarming precedent that only further incentivizes hostage-taking by Iran and other bad actors. America does not negotiate with terrorists.

The President's appeasement in dealing with the terrorist regime in Tehran backfired and put American and Israeli lives at risk. After 4 years of peace in the Middle East under President Trump, President Biden has empowered Iranian proxies and put the entire region at risk.

If it isn't clear enough to the Biden administration, here is a wake-up call: The President's policies aren't working. They are failing. In fact, President Biden's policies are so disastrous that for the first time in history, Iran has launched a direct military assault on Israel.

Some people are claiming that Israel should not respond to Iran's attack based on the punches thrown but rather on the punches that landed. Of the more than 300 drones, cruise missiles, and ballistic missiles that Iran launched at Israel, fortunately, the Iron Dome and other defense mechanisms protected Israel from much of the damage that Iran intended to cause.

In no other country would we spew such a nuanced foreign affairs strategy. America would not tolerate this behavior from any neighboring country, and neither should Israel.

Since October 7, House Republicans have passed legislation to support our ally. We supported Israel's right to self-defense, condemned Hamas terrorism, rejected anti-Semitism, reaffirmed America's commitment to Israel's security, pushed the Biden administration to reinstate and refreeze the Iranian assets and further prevent Iran from funding terrorism. We have fully funded U.S.-Israel cooperative missile defense programs and supported the expansion of the Abraham Accords to encourage peace in the Middle East.

This week, Congress will again vote on legislation to condemn the behavior of the Iranian regime and show our unequivocal support for our ally, Israel. For House Republicans and for me, there is no question: America stands with Israel.

Now, Mr. President, the choice is yours. Abandon our strongest ally in the Middle East or join House Republicans in standing with our ally and sole democratic partner in the Middle East, Israel.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF KEVIN "CATFISH" JACKSON

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, as you know, I come down here quite often. I consider this to be one of the great privileges that we have in Congress—to recognize people in our districts for the lives that they lived, for the achievements that they achieved.

Some of them I know, and some of them I don't. All of them deserve to be recognized because all of them have done great things.

Today, I come down to honor someone who was a dear friend.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of my dear friend, Kevin "Catfish" Jackson.

Kevin grew up in Cartersville, Georgia. Those who knew him recognized his talent and motivated him to pursue a future in athletics and academics. He actually wanted to quit high school. He wanted to become a lineman for Georgia Power. His coaches saw his athletic ability and encouraged him to continue on, and he did. He will be remembered for, among many things, being a member of the 1980 University of Georgia National Championship football team. He played under Coach Vince Dooley and Coach Erk Russell.

In fact, Coach Russell told the story about how he got his nickname, "Catfish." Some people say it was because the coach said he fought like a cat and drank like a fish. The coach also said that it might have been because, one day in practice, he was waddling around in the mud and looked like a catfish.

Due to his dedication, teamwork, and love for the sport, he was voted by his teammates as co-captain for the Georgia Bulldogs in 1983. Later, he was selected by his coaches for the Coach Wally Butts award for "the player who pays the price," a title that recognized his willingness to sacrifice for others without any ends.

After graduating with a degree in business education, Kevin moved to the city of Savannah, my hometown, and he became a very prominent businessman and a very important member of our community. He applied what he learned both in the classroom and on the field to his business ventures and earned a reputation for treating staff with the respect that he hoped to receive in return.

His sales career started in 1985. He first worked as a salesman for the Georgia Fastener and Safety Company in Savannah. Then, he went on to serve as vice president of marketing at Scapa Group.

In 1999, he founded his own business, EnviroVac Holdings, a company committed to environmental and industrial cleaning services. As president and CEO, he successfully expanded his company across the southeastern region of the Nation.

Kevin was a man of many passions. He lived life like he was. He lived life big. He was known for giving his all in everything he worked on.

He served as chairman of the Savannah Economic Development Authority. He served on the boards of directors for the Georgia Ports Authority, the Georgia Economic Development Authority, the lottery, and so much more.

Despite his many obligations, he always looked out for his community, and his strong faith guided him to tirelessly serve others. He lent his talents to many wonderful organizations, including the Alzheimer's Association, Bethesda Academy, CASA, Leukemia Society, Cure for Cancer, Feed the Hungry, United Way, YMCA, and Savannah Christian Prep School.

I would be remiss if I did not mention his involvement in the organization Band of Brothers. In fact, for a while, we met at his business. The Band of Brothers is a prayer group, a Bible study that meets every week on Friday mornings at 6:30. Kevin was a big part of getting that started.

He was always there when you needed him, both in his career and his personal endeavors. His heart was always filled with gratitude, and his personality brought joy to all he met.

More than anything, he loved his family. I loved following him on Instagram, seeing all the different posts that he would have been enjoying his grandchildren. He even built them a zoo, practically a zoo, a farm with all the farm animals.

Words cannot express the profound impact that Catfish has left on his community. He will be missed, but his career and service have created a legacy that will never be forgotten.

The Savannah and broader Georgia community are praying for Kevin's family. His memory will live on in our hearts forever. We suffered a great void in our community with the loss of Kevin "Catfish" Jackson, but his memory will live on forever.

RECOGNIZING DEDICATION AND SERVICE OF NICK SELIMOS

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

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Speaker, it is a privilege to be on this House floor and recognize people who have done great things for the community and for other people.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Nick Selimos, whose service and dedication to his work continue to unite and uplift Washington, D.C., where over 589,000 government employees work and live.

Nick has served as the maitre d' of The Monocle Restaurant for over 50 years this month. He is not an elected leader. He is not a lobbyist. He is not a congressional staffer. Yet, his impact and influence reaches as far as anyone with political power in this town would have.

Nick knows about the lives of individuals who have walked into The Monocle every day. Not only does he know political affiliations, not only does he know committee positions or the bills they are working on, but he also knows how their spouses are doing, where their kids just got accepted to school, and when their next grandkid is on the way.

It is his incredible memory paired with a genuine care for people that has made him a success in this town. When Nick started at The Monocle in 1974, Washington was a much smaller town, and the nature of politics and the entire political arena was much different. Nick has grown alongside it, matching the needs and changes in this town stride for stride.

Nick's deep knowledge and understanding of the needs of his guests exemplifies why people continue to return to The Monocle, along with the great food that they provide daily. It is why I take my staff, my friends, and my family time and time again to The Monocle. He is truly an outstanding leader. His demeanor and dedication to service guide the atmosphere of the entire restaurant.

As we recognize Mr. Nick Selimos, let us be inspired by his example so that we may do our work and that we may do it well for the betterment of the people we serve. He has set the gold standard for over 50 years, and his commitment and service will long be remembered.

Madam Speaker, I hope we will all join in giving Nick a big thank-you.

□ 1030

RECOGNIZING MAYOR ERNEST CHARGUALAF

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

Mr. MOYLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of Mayor Ernest Chargualaf, who is retiring this year after over a decade of public service. Having been elected in 2008, Mayor Chargualaf holds the distinction of being the mayor of the southernmost village of Guam, the village of Malesso.

Mayor Chargualaf's history of service dates back to his time working for the Government of Guam. A lifelong public servant, Mayor Chargualaf was previously the Youth Center Supervisor with the Department of Parks and Recreation and held several positions at the Public Defender Corporation.

A few of his accomplishments during his tenure include: securing over 200 new crypts at the cemetery, completing the long-awaited land exchange for 32 families in the Land for the Landless program, repairing the community center, dedicating and renaming the pier park as the Malesso Veterans Sons & Daughters Pier Park, and the placement of four government lots behind the mayor's office.

Present day, Mayor Chargualaf is known for his leadership abilities, gen-

erosity, and his tenacity in advocating for the people of Malesso. He and his team continue to commit their time to ensuring there are programs for the elderly and sports activities for the youth.

I will certainly remember him as a gifted public servant who could make a village a family and carry out the spirit of "harmony," "inafa' maolek."

I would like to personally thank Mayor Chargualaf for his unwavering dedication and commitment to Malesso and its residents. I wish him the best in his retirement and thank him for his many years of service. I am confident his legacy will inspire future leaders to come. "Hooray," "Biba," Mayor Chargualaf. "Hooray," "Biba," Malesso.

SENDING A CLEAR MESSAGE TO TEHRAN

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

Mr. TIMMONS. Madam Speaker, I stand before you today to speak on the unbreakable bond between the United States and Israel, a partnership rooted not just in strategic interests, but in our shared values of democracy, freedom, and justice. This critical alliance not only shapes the destiny of our nations but also upholds the very principles that define our civilization.

When Iran launched an unprecedented attack on Israel this past weekend, we saw the forces of tyranny emboldened against beacons of freedom. We saw the importance of U.S. leadership and alliances in chaotic regions, but ultimately, we saw the result of inaction.

For 6 months, Israel, our greatest ally in the Middle East, has been at war for its very survival. We have supported them and prayed for their safety from the very beginning. In November, when they needed us, this House, the Republican majority, passed a bill to aid our friends. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle didn't want to take \$14 billion out of the \$80 billion they handed over to the IRS to pay for it.

The result of this was weakness. We showed weakness to our allies and to the world. This cannot stand. The United States has a moral obligation to support our allies in democracy and regional security against the forces of tyranny and terrorism. We have a moral obligation to bring another bill to the floor to support this alliance.

Let us send a clear message to Tehran and to the world: The United States stands unequivocally with Israel. We will not waver in our commitment to defend our ally from the threats of Iran and its proxies. We must do this to free the Palestinians in Gaza from the tyranny of Hamas. We must do this for Israel. We must do this to send a message to the world.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 33 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROSE) at noon.

PRAYER

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

Almighty God, You foil the plans of nations. You thwart the purpose of people. God, what hope do we who represent this Nation have? Lord, how can we, who work on behalf of the American people, get anything done without You?

When You look down from Your Heavens and see us, when You look from Your dwelling place and observe our lives, we pray You would consider our hearts and shape them according to Your perfect plan.

Blessed is the nation whose God is You, O Lord, for Your plans stand firm forever. The purposes of Your heart will sustain all generations who seek to serve You.

May our hope be ever in Your unfailing love. May all that we do revere You. Deliver us from the famine of our faith and the failure of our flawed designs. For You alone are our help and our shield.

Let Your unfailing love rest upon us, Lord, even as we put our hope in You.

We pray these prayers in Your sovereign name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Ms. BUDZINSKI led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was commu-

nicated to the House by Ms. Avery M. Stringer, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

FAMILIES ASSAULTED BY BIDENFLATION

(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, since Biden came to office, the pocketbooks of American families have been assaulted.

Upon his arrival, inflation was just 1.4 percent, but with Bidenflation of spend, borrow, and tax, inflation has reached a 40-year high, destroying jobs.

Bidenflation is a tax on American citizens and a direct result of the reckless spending of Biden and far-left Democrats, costing households over \$12,000 more a year just for the basics.

Examples of such price increases include eggs, which are up by 49 percent; baby food, up 31 percent; electricity, up 29 percent; pet food, up 24 percent; and coffee, up 20 percent.

House Republicans will continue to fight to reduce inflation and create jobs.

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. We do not need new border laws. We need to enforce the current existing laws. Biden shamefully opens the borders for dictators as more 9/11 attacks across America are imminent, as warned by the FBI.

REMEMBERING AND CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF DR. WILLIAM PATTERSON

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

Ms. BUDZINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize and celebrate the life of someone who served as a pillar of his community and beacon of light to the students of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Dr. William Patterson.

Dr. Patterson was a professor and community mentor who was dedicated to bettering the lives of the young people around him.

During his time as an associate professor at the University of Illinois School of Music, Dr. Patterson worked with the Moyer Boys and Girls Club and created new initiatives for Black middle school, high school, and college students, like the Hip Hop Xpress Urban STEM Lab.

Dr. Patterson's impact on our community cannot be overstated. He was known for always being fully present until the work was done.

As we mourn his loss, we also celebrate Dr. Patterson and his work, work that we must honor by continuing to follow his example of leadership and excellence. May his legacy live on to empower and inspire young people to blossom into bright, civic-minded leaders for generations to come.

RECOGNIZING SERVICE CLUBS AND THEIR VOLUNTEERS

(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 recognize members of the Lions Club, the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the Optimist organization, who are on Capitol Hill today.

Volunteer service is a cornerstone of a successful, strong, and healthy community. It is also an important staple of American life. I am a member of my hometown organization, the Howard Area Lions Club, so I know firsthand the good this club does around the world.

To share the impactful work of service clubs and our volunteers, Congressman JIMMY PANETTA of California, who is a Rotarian, and I founded the Congressional Service Organization Caucus in 2019.

Later today, the Congressional Service Organization Caucus will host a Member and staff briefing. Speakers from Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, and Optimist clubs will share how their members strive to make the world a better place, one community at a time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join the Congressional Service Organization Caucus to ensure service to others remains a viable part of American life for generations to come.

TAKING SPOONFULS' PLEDGE TO WASTE LESS

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I have officially taken the pledge. An incredible organization from Massachusetts called Spoonfuls is calling on all of us to reduce our wasted food footprint while helping those who don't know where their next meal is coming from.

I have always said that, in America, we have a mismatch: Acres of fresh fruits and vegetables and some of the most talented farmers in the world, yet nearly 40 million Americans go hungry. We have enough food to feed everyone, yet so much goes to waste.

In fact, about 40 percent of the food the U.S. produces ends up thrown in the trash, and too much of it is perfectly good to eat.

In Congress, I was proud to get the Food Donation Improvement Act to President Biden's desk, making it easier for organizations to donate unused food. This law is a win-win for organizations looking to do good and for Americans who are hungry.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue to look for ways to minimize food waste in my life, and I hope that others, including my colleagues in Congress, will join me in this fun, commonsense commitment. Let us rededicate ourselves to ending hunger now.

CONGRATULATING MIRAJ PATEL

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate one of my constituents, Miraj Patel, on becoming the first Houstonian and the youngest person ever to lead the Asian American Hotel Owners Association in its 35-year history.

In Miraj, they have elected a young man born and raised in my district to be the leader of the largest hotel owners association in the United States, with over 20,000 members.

Miraj's passion for the hotel industry started in his family's 30-room motel on Wayside Drive, in the heart of my district. Now, it has grown into an American success story and proves that your dreams can come true.

I am truly excited about Miraj's vision and what it will bring to the Asian American Hotel Owners Association. I know, from his heart, he will always put people first.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate and wish Miraj nothing but success in his new endeavor.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6323, IRAN COUNTER-RORMISM ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 1143, CONDEMNING IRAN'S UNPRECEDENTED DRONE AND MISSILE ATTACK ON ISRAEL; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4691, IRAN SANCTIONS RELIEF REVIEW ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5947, TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESCISSION OF CERTAIN WAIVERS AND LICENSES RELATING TO IRAN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6046, STANDING AGAINST HOUTHI AGGRESSION ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4639, FOURTH AMENDMENT IS NOT FOR SALE ACT

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1149 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1149

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6323) to modify the availability of certain waiver authorities with respect to sanctions imposed with respect to the financial sector of Iran, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4639) to amend section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value, to address communications and records in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-28 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the resolution (H. Res. 1143) condemning Iran's unprecedent drone and missile attack on Israel. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4691) to provide for congressional review of actions to terminate or waive sanctions imposed with respect to Iran. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-30 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5947) to provide for the rescission of certain waivers and licenses relating to Iran, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 6046) to designate Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization and impose certain sanctions on Ansarallah, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules

Committee Print 118-29 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4639) to amend section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value, to address communications and records in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-28 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived.

□ 1215

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. For the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN), the ranking member of the Rules Committee and my good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all

Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and in support of the underlying legislation.

House Resolution 1149 provides for consideration of six measures: H.R. 6323, H. Res. 1143, H.R. 4691, H.R. 5947, H.R. 6046, and H.R. 4639.

The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6323, the Iran Counterterrorism Act of 2023, under a closed rule, with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees and provides one motion to recommit.

Additionally, the rule provides for consideration of H. Res. 1143, a resolution condemning Iran's unprecedented attack on Israel, under a closed rule with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees.

Further, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4691, the Iran Sanctions Relief Review Act of 2023, under a closed rule with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 5947, which provides for the rescission of certain waivers and licenses relating to Iran, under a closed rule with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees and provides for one motion to recommit.

The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 6046, the Standing Against Houthi Aggression Act, under a closed rule with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees and provides one motion to recommit.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 4639, the Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act, under a structured rule with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees and provides one motion to recommit. The rule makes in order three amendments.

Mr. Speaker, President Joe Biden's foreign policy decisions have been a complete disaster on the world stage and have emboldened our adversaries and empowered foreign terrorist organizations.

Sadly, we were forewarned about all of this. Former President Obama's De-

fense Secretary, Robert Gates, stated nearly a decade ago regarding President Biden: "I think he has been wrong on nearly every major foreign policy and national security issue over the past four decades."

He is right. Let's look at the facts.

In the first year alone, the President green-lit Nord Stream 2 to provide Russian gas to Europe while simultaneously blocking the Keystone XL pipeline here at home. He issued 94 executive orders on immigration, which has led to an unprecedented invasion at our southern border. To appease his far-left radical base, he delisted the Houthis as a foreign terrorist organization, which directly led to this conflict in the Red Sea. He is responsible for the complete surrender of Afghanistan, which killed 13 American servicemembers, stranded thousands of Americans, returned the Taliban to power, and expanded ISIS-K and al-Qaida.

In 2022, his policies of appeasement led to the largest invasion of Europe since World War II. To help his party in the mid-terms, he depleted the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to its lowest levels since I was born, 1983, and he sent millions of barrels of oil to Communist China.

In the first days of 2023, he allowed a Chinese spy balloon to cross the entire country, which collected intelligence on innocent Americans. On the 22nd anniversary of 9/11, on the very anniversary, in an insult to the people who suffered those terrorist attacks, Joe Biden unfroze \$6 billion in oil sanctions to Iran just days before an Iranian proxy group killed over a thousand people in Israel.

How does Iran thank us? Our troops in the Middle East faced over 100 attacks from proxy networks, which led to the death of three servicemembers in Jordan.

Just this year, Biden waived billions of dollars in sanctions to allow Iranian energy exports into Iraq—and I kid you not—while also announcing an indefinite pause to new approvals of U.S. liquefied natural gas exports from here.

Guess who benefits from that? It is not the United States. It is not the American worker. It is Russia, China, and Iran who benefit from Joe Biden's reckless foreign policy.

This administration's policies truly embody the slogan: America last. That is why House Republicans are bringing to the floor this week legislation to condemn Iran's recent attack on Israel, block Biden's ransom payments to Iran, redesignate the Houthis as a foreign terrorist organization, and apply maximum pressure on the Iranian regime.

We cannot stand idly by as the Biden administration hands over the keys to the Ayatollah; the dictator in Communist China, Chairman Xi; and the dictator Vladimir Putin.

This week's votes will be very clear: Do you stand with our ally and strategic partner Israel, or do you stand with the authoritarian regime in Tehran?

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Pennsylvania in condemning Iran's attack on Israel, and I also express my growing concern at this situation. I hope that President Biden continues working to de-escalate tensions. I don't think that any of us want this to turn into a broader conflict that puts even more civilians at risk.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank President Biden because, as Commander in Chief, he ordered our military to shoot down more than 70 drones and 3 ballistic missiles that Iran launched. Because of his actions and his work to unite our allies in the region, Israeli airspace was defended, and 99 percent of the projectiles fired by Iran were intercepted.

That is real. That is concrete. That is tangible.

Listening to my friends on the other side. I think they blame Joe Biden for everything. I mean, they blame him for Iran's attack more than they blame Iran. I think they have people on their side who blame Joe Biden for the earthquake, and I think one of my friends on the other side of the aisle blamed Joe Biden for the eclipse. This is crazy.

At some point they need to stop playing the blame game and work with Democrats to address these global challenges in a thoughtful and bipartisan way. Instead of doing that, instead of bringing everybody together, what we have from Republicans is a fake response to a real crisis.

The majority dusted off a bunch of old bills, some of which have never had a hearing and have never been marked up by committee, and they are bringing them to the floor. I guess they decided the original schedule for the week would have looked bad because they originally planned to bring up bills dealing with household appliances.

You heard that right, Mr. Speaker. With all the crises going on in the world, the majority's plan this week was to bring up a bill about refrigerator freedom. Not just one bill or two bills; they had a whole week, six bills, dedicated to appliances. They wanted us to debate the Liberty in Laundry Act this week. It took an actual international emergency to get them to notice how out of touch and absurd their policy agenda is.

Meanwhile, Democrats have been saying for months and months that we need Republicans to get serious about helping our allies, and for months we have heard excuse after excuse from Republicans.

First, they said we had to wait until H.R. 2, their extreme MAGA border bill, became law. Then they changed their tune because they tanked their

own border bill. Next, they told us to wait until the Federal Government was fully funded. We did that, and the MAGA caucus moved the goalposts yet again. Then Democrats were told aid for Ukraine had to wait until the House reauthorized FISA.

Guess what, Mr. Speaker? Republicans are out of excuses and our allies are out of time. Speaker Johnson's inaction has consequences. He has emboldened our adversaries and left our allies wondering: Where is America? I hear reports that he is in back-room discussions with Members to find a way forward on Ukraine funding, and I hope that we see the aid our allies need on the floor this week and that there is no partisan B.S. attached to it.

What our allies need right now aren't more empty, do-nothing exercises and political messaging like we are doing today. They need our help immediately.

These bills we are debating do not meet this moment at all. The very first thing we should have done this week is come back and debate a bipartisan bill that can provide real, tangible help to our allies. Instead, we get more wasted time, more broken promises, more useless rhetoric from this Republican majority.

Has anyone even asked the Senate if these bills are going anywhere over there, Mr. Speaker?

They passed the sanctions bill on Iran 6 months ago and haven't sent it to the Senate yet. Are they going to send any of these bills to the Senate or is this all for show, so they can send out a press release to say they did something?

Meanwhile, the world is wondering when America will get our act together and when this Republican majority is going to get their act together, stop playing politics, and start doing their job.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, in recent days, far-left activists have chanted "Death to America" and "Death to Israel."

In Chicago, cheers broke out over the weekend when Iran started attacking Israel during a meeting about the upcoming DNC convention. Just think about that for a moment. This isn't your grandfather's Democratic Party.

In the 3 months following the October 7 attack, there has been an increase of 360 percent in anti-Semitic incidents in this country. It was reported earlier this year that there was an exodus of Jewish families leaving Oakland, California, because of the anti-Semitic radicalization of the teachers union in that city. This isn't 1930s Nazi Germany. This is 21st century California where we are seeing this happen.

If you doubt me, just listen to the leaders of the Democratic Party. Here is Representative RASHIDA TLAIB, who said: "From the river to the sea is an aspirational call for freedom, human rights, and peaceful coexistence, not

death, destruction, or hate." This is an absolute lie. "From the river to the sea" is a call for genocide of the Jewish people and the destruction of the State of Israel. There is Representative TLAIB condoning a call for genocide.

Let's not forget about Representative ILHAN OMAR, who said: "We have seen unthinkable atrocities committed by the U.S., Hamas, Israel, Afghanistan, and the Taliban." Equating the United States, the U.S. military, and the Israeli Defense Forces to terrorist organizations is not only disgusting, it is absolutely disgraceful. She also said: "Israel has hypnotized the world," alluding to an anti-Semitic trope that we have seen for absolutely centuries.

Now, here is Representative JAYAPAL, as well, who said: "Well, we condemn Hamas' firing of those rockets, but I think you have to look at what prompted even that behavior."

It is very clear, far-left activists look to their leaders for direction. The Democratic thought leaders in that party sympathize with terrorists.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my good friend and the chairman of the Rules Committee.

□ 1230

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

I rise today in support of this very important rule. Specifically, I rise in support of Israel following the attack on Israel by Iran this past weekend.

This direct attack on Israel is unprecedented. It does mark the first time that Iran has directly attacked Israel from Iranian soil. In total, more than 300 drones were launched toward Israel, severely injuring a 7-year-old girl and damaging a military base.

While the United States worked with longstanding allies to help assist in the interception of these missiles and drones, it is clear that the stability of the region is only as strong as the Israeli-United States partnership.

Understanding this and the gravity of Iran's attack, Republicans have put forth legislation this week to condemn the attack and reaffirm our support for Israel. Be assured, Mr. Speaker, Israel does have a right to self-defense.

This rule and the underlying legislation in the rule reaffirms the United States' commitment to Israel's security, it designates the Houthis as a foreign terrorist organization, and it holds Iran accountable for their support of proxy wars and terrorism in the region.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that the United States take up these measures and ensure the safety of Israel and the safety of the United States. Undeniably, Iran should be held accountable for this attack. This legislation seeks to do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the rule from my colleagues.

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

Let me just say I have never heard so much B.S. in my life, to be honest with

you. Let me just remind my colleagues that Donald Trump, the guy they apologize for constantly, is the one who let Iran attack U.S. troops.

Donald Trump is the one who allowed not one but dozens of Chinese spy balloons to fly overhead without telling us.

Donald Trump is the one who gave classified Israeli intelligence to the Russians, intelligence they could have given to Iran.

Donald Trump is the one who went to North Korea—remember that—and tried to get a brutal dictator to love him. He said, hey, Kim Jong-un and I are in love.

Donald Trump is the one who tried to extort Ukraine by withholding our aid, and he was impeached over it.

Donald Trump praises Putin, he fawns over Xi Jinping and Victor Orban, and he sends Kim Jong-un love letters.

It is pathetic. It is pathetic.

Donald Trump is the one who praised an angry mob who attacked the United States Capitol and injured people. That is all good for my friends on the other side.

At every step of the way, Trump stood with America's adversaries and those who oppose democracy. I am sorry that is an inconvenient truth for my Republican friends, but it is the truth.

Contrast that with Joe Biden. Joe Biden rallied the world to Ukraine's defense. He defended our ally Israel in their air space, and he has rebuilt our image on the world stage and has stood up for democracy.

My friends on the other side said nothing when the previous President was apologizing and praising every tin horn dictator in the world who had no regard for human rights.

Democrats are the party of democracy. Republicans can use whatever rhetoric they want about the far-left this and the far-left that. Their party has been radicalized by MAGA extremists.

Here we are at this late date debating legislation that is going nowhere when, in fact, our allies, specifically Ukraine, is out of money and out of equipment to defend themselves against Russia, and my friends just sit there and twiddle their thumbs.

This is pathetic. This is pathetic.

I urge my colleagues to understand what is going on here. We are doing this exercise that is going nowhere. I do not know who it is designed to please—maybe to show that we are doing work when we are not doing work.

We actually passed a bill on Iran—6 months ago to be exact—that is still here. They never even sent it over to the Senate. This is all for show. Meanwhile, we have a real crisis on our hands.

I hope my friends will get serious. Let's waste this time doing these bills that are problematic and that are

going nowhere, but don't come and lecture us about democracy or about protecting Israel, about protecting democracy in Ukraine.

It is because of House Republicans that the world right now is on the brink, and I hope that hopefully in the next couple of days you come to your senses and allow us to provide relief to our ally Ukraine. I hope that we do that because if not, it will be too late. You have waited so long, constantly giving in to the most extreme right-wing elements of your party, people who have nothing but contempt for Ukraine, for democratic movements who couldn't give damn about human rights.

It is pathetic that at this late date we are here doing this and not doing what we should have done a long time ago—and that is provide Ukraine the assistance it needs to push back on Russia.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward presumptive nominees for the Office of President.

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

You know, there is a lot of emotion coming from the other side of the aisle, but as a really good friend has told me before, facts don't care about your feelings. If you look at the facts it is pretty clear the difference between the Democrats, Obama and Biden, and President Trump.

Let's just look at Russia. It is not a coincidence that Vladimir Putin moved into Crimea and parts of Georgia when President Obama was in office, and then for the 4 years President Trump was in office, there were zero military incursions. Then as soon as Joe Biden took office, he moves into Ukraine. Actions speak louder than words. Again, those facts don't care about your feelings.

Let's look at Ukraine. You want to talk about conditioning aid? Joe Biden conditioned lethal aid on Ukraine, forcing the Ukrainians to fire a prosecutor that was investigating a corrupt oil and gas company that Hunter Biden just happened to be on the board of. I will let you draw your own conclusions on that, but it is very clear that Joe Biden actually did what President Trump was wrongfully impeached for, and then he actually bragged about it on TV.

He also had many missteps. Remember at the beginning of the lead-up to the war, Joe Biden said that we would tolerate a "minor incursion" in Ukrainian territory, just whetting the appetite of Vladimir Putin. Then when the Russians did invade, and Joe Biden slow-walked lethal aid. Where were the MiGs that were sent? Why didn't we get the Ukrainians antiaircraft air batteries? Why didn't we jam the electronic abilities of the Russians to

make sure that they didn't have air superiority?

The Ukrainians still don't have the lethal aid because Joe Biden and his far-left radical administration slow-walked the aid from the beginning of this war. It has been an absolute disaster because of Joe Biden's incompetence and the incompetence of those he surrounds himself with.

I find it very rich to then attack President Trump's record on Israel. Who was the first U.S. President to move the Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem? It was Donald Trump, making him the most pro-Israeli President we have ever had. Who was it that had the Abraham Accords? It wasn't Joe Biden. That was President Trump who had the Abraham Accords. If he was a Democrat, he would have won two Nobel Peace Prizes for that.

Let's not forget about Joe Biden, who still up to today, is calling for a ceasefire when our number one ally in the world, Israel, is fighting for its life against a terrorist organization in Hamas. The people across the aisle and people in the White House are calling for a ceasefire on that. I think that is absolutely unacceptable.

For all the talk about supporting our fellow democracies, let me remind you that there is one thriving democratic state in the Middle East. There is only one democracy in the Middle East, and that is Israel. It would be nice if my friends across the aisle would support that democracy.

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

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

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding the time today.

I rise today in support of the underlying legislation to put a stop to the Biden administration's policies of appeasement and stand firmly with our friend and ally, the great State of Israel.

On October 7, 2023, Hamas—bankrolled by the Iranian regime with funds that could have been spent on food or medicine or other humanitarian needs of the Iranian people—murdered and kidnapped children, they raped women, and they brutalized the elderly. It was barbarism that the world hadn't seen in years.

The evil we saw on display on October 7 was done at the behest of and with the resources provided by Iran's fundamentalist leaders. These are the very same leaders that call for death to Americans, Israelis, and the extermination of the Jewish state and Jews everywhere. I want to remind everyone here today that we are still American, and we still have American and Israeli hostages in Gaza. They are still being held by a terror group whose lifeline has been and continues to be Iran.

Mr. Speaker, the true cost of the Biden administration's failed policies

of appeasing this terrorist state is on full display. Just this weekend, Iran launched a full-scale military assault on our ally with 330 drones, low-flying cruise missiles, and ballistic missiles.

The time for appeasement has long since passed. Let me remind everyone that President Biden continued to allow Iran to access \$10 billion even after they funded the horrific attacks on October 7. It is ridiculous and frankly disgusting that any of my colleagues would continue to advocate and to serve as apologists for state sponsors of terrorism.

In the face of so much aggression in the region, I am relieved to see that Israel, with the help of the United States, the United Kingdom, and so many other allies, were able to minimize the damage from Iran's recent attacks. We would not be at this point if it had not been for President Biden's relaxing of sanctions and disgraceful attempts at appeasement in a vain attempt to resurrect the failed Obama-era nuclear agreement, an agreement that did nothing but empower Iran and its proxies in the region.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I am here today on the House floor calling for this administration and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to stop pretending that we can negotiate or appease a regime that wishes genocide on the Jewish people and the destruction of the State of Israel.

I strongly support the underlying legislation to put a check on this administration's reckless policies toward Iran that have jeopardized the safety of the American people and the survival of our friend and ally, the State of Israel, as they fight to defend themselves.

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

Oh, my goodness, Mr. Speaker, listen to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY). He got up, and he blamed the President of the United States more for Iran's attack on Israel than he blamed the supreme leader of Iran.

It is pathetic. It is pathetic.

I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), yes, we are emotional when we talk about this stuff. We are emotional when we talk about this stuff because the bottom line is people are dying, and we have Members on the other side of the aisle who continue to use Putin's talking points in defending why we are not giving aid to Ukraine. That is not me saying that. That is the Republican chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

So, I mean, this is a really important moment here, whether we are going to stand with our friends in Ukraine, whether we are going to help them stand up to Russia, or whether following the example of Trump we are going to turn a blind eye. I mean, Putin is hoping that maybe Trump wins and the Republicans win because then he knows he can take over Ukraine.

Yes, we are emotional because people are dying. Russia has launched a vicious war against Ukraine, and we are emotional when we talk about not only protecting Israel but protecting innocent people in Gaza as well because we actually think human rights matter.

Human rights knows no political party, knows no country's boundaries. Everyone's human rights ought to be upheld. We are emotional because we are sick and tired of the rhetoric coming from my Republican friends. We are sick and tired of them apologizing for Putin all the time or turning a blind eye on human rights abuses in the Middle East or anywhere else in the world.

Coming to the floor with bills that my friends know are going nowhere—I mean, we have done similar bills before that are still being held at the desk and have not been sent to the Senate. This is all about show business.

Enough. Enough.

We have an opportunity to come together, put politics aside, and do the right thing. I hope my friends will join us in that effort.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

□ 1245

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for pointing out the importance of the moment we are in and the fact that there are people dying. There are children dying of hunger. How is it that we do not cry for that, and that we do not cry for solutions?

Mr. Speaker, I, like all of my colleagues here today, strongly condemn Iran's heinous and unprecedented drone and missile attack on Israel over the weekend. We should all be proud of how President Biden, the United States military, and our allies struck down hundreds of drones to minimize the casualties and the damage from the attack.

This is the mark of a strong President, bringing our allies together to combat the threat to democracies around the world. The United States should lead because we are the strongest when we lead coalitions of democratic nations.

When the Republican majority scrapped this week's meaningless agenda of protecting the freedom of refrigerators, we thought this would be the moment when the Republican House leadership would finally rise to the challenge of funding the fight against tyranny. This rule, however, is a disappointment. It is incremental bills with titles condemning Iran, but the bills themselves, where it counts, the text of the legislation, does little. Lots of talk in the title but no real solutions in the bills.

It is especially sad because we have a bipartisan bill that would provide the bullets that Ukraine needs to defeat Russia, that would provide the humanitarian assistance that the starving

children in Gaza need to stay alive, that would provide more assistance to Israel, and that would combat China's increased aggression in the Indo-Pacific.

I know the vast majority of my Republican colleagues want to do the right thing for Ukraine, but when extreme Putin-protecting Republicans fail to curb Russia's aggression, they support Iran.

We cannot see these global threats in isolation. Iran's attack on Israel is tied to the efforts of Russia, Iran, and China to reassert themselves against the West, against America, and against democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the March 2024 Breaking Defense article titled: “Extremely Concerned: American generals raise alarm over Iran's tightening ties with Russia, China.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DESJARLAIS). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

[From Breaking Defense, March 22, 2024]
EXTREMELY CONCERNED: AMERICAN GENERALS RAISE ALARM OVER IRAN'S TIGHTENING TIES WITH RUSSIA, CHINA

(By Agnes Helou)

BEIRUT.—As wars rage in Gaza and Ukraine, senior US military officials sound the alarm to lawmakers about the renewed relationships between China, Russia and Iran in both the Middle East and Africa, suggesting alliances of geopolitical convenience intertwining the three could threaten America's position in both regions.

“I'm very concerned about this renewed relationship between Russia, China and Iran,” US Central Command head Gen. Michael Kurilla told a House Armed Services hearing Thursday. “What we're seeing is Iran is reliant on China and Russia is reliant on Iran.”

Kurilla explained that China buys “90 percent” of Iran's oil, which is sanctioned by the U.S. In return, China uses Iran's influence as part of an effort to “replace the US as one of the dominant forces in the Middle East.”

“So in effect, China is funding Iran's subversive and malign behavior in the region,” he said.

Iran, meanwhile, has provided thousands of one-way attack drones to Russia for its war in Ukraine and now has even “built a factory in Russia” to produce more locally, Kurilla said. The general said he couldn't discuss in an open setting what Russia is providing Iran for this help, but said that it was “concerning.”

In his testimony Kurilla didn't get complete the triangle, but US officials contend that China has provided at least non-lethal aid to Russia since Moscow's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, and just prior to the invasion Russia's Vladimir Putin and China's Xi Jinping announced a “no limits” partnership.

Earlier this month, Iran conducted maritime exercise with Russia and China, dubbed as Maritime Security Belt. The exercise reportedly took place in the North Indian Ocean and the Sea of Oman.

Similarly US Africa Command chief Gen. Michael Langley said the US also should be worried about Russian and Chinese increased footprint in Africa.

“We should be extremely concerned because I would say that both are very, very

much exploitative when possible, but they are also coercive when necessary,” he said. “They're trying to get what they want. They're trying to replace the West and, moreover, the United States in our access and influence across this crucial continent.”

Langley said Beijing and Moscow are offering “shiny objects” to “our African partners.” The US counters those temptations, he said, with a “hole government approach with USAID and the State Department” as well as the military there.

Back in the Middle East, Kurilla said the region “faces its most volatile security situation in the past half century” in the wake of Hamas's October 7 attack on Israel, Israel's massive, deadly counter-attack and the months-long campaign of Yemen-based Houthis to strike at commercial shipping targets in the Red Sea.

“The events of [October 7] not only permanently changed Israel and Gaza. They created the conditions for malign actors to sow instability throughout the region and beyond,” Kurilla said.

He added that Iran, which backs Hamas and the Houthis as well as Hezbollah in Lebanon, has exploited “what they saw as a once-in-a-generation opportunity to reshape the Middle East to their advantage.

“Iran has worked for decades to encircle the region with its proxies. And in the past six months, we have seen every proxy and the Iranian threat network operationalized in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Gaza, the West Bank, and Yemen,” he said. “Iran's expansive network of proxies is equipped with advanced sophisticated weaponry, and threaten some of the most vital trade in the world with global and US implications.”

Kurilla stressed that Iran knows that its “decade-long vision cannot be realized if countries in the region continue to expand integration with each other and deepen their partnership with United States.”

He said that American “partners” in the region “are committed to advancing the region, and the United States remains their partner of choice for now.”

The US leads two operations in the Red Sea: the defensive Operation Prosperity Guardian, meant to protect ships from incoming Houthi missiles and drones, and Operation Poseidon Archer, an offensive series of strikes undertaken along with the UK on Houthi targets in Yemen. Kurilla said a third effort is aimed at interdicting Iran's supply of arms to the Houthis.

Prosperity Guardian's international membership has fluctuated since its launch in December, but Kurilla said Thursday it currently has 24 partners, 17 of which were “public.”

But it's Iran that's the source of much of the problem, Kurilla said.

“Iran must be compelled to cease their malign behavior and their actions of directing and supplying funding and training these proxies,” he said. “We want to deny [the Houthi's] ability to be resupplied. That will take a whole tougher and actually international effort much like we did with counter piracy, to be able to go after that because only two ships can resupply the vast majority of the equipment that we've destroyed so far of the Houthis.”

“We have to stop that we have to increase the international effort to be able to do the inspections on the vessels that are going into Hodeidah [port in Yemen],” he said. “We need to isolate the Houthis in the information environment, we have to impose costs on Iran. So there's consequences to their behavior.”

Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, in the article, the U.S. Central Command head, General Michael

Kurilla, says: “I am very concerned about this renewed relationship between Russia, China, and Iran. What we are seeing is Iran is reliant on China and Russia is reliant on Iran.”

We cannot waste another day of precious floor time instead of getting directly to passing the bipartisan security bill that would actually hurt Iran. The Senate sent us the security bill 63 days ago. Twenty-two Senate Republicans voted for that bill. That is as bipartisan as you will ever get in the Senate.

Instead, we are in a holding pattern, waiting for Republicans to publicly share the text of bills they promise will provide humanitarian assistance and support Ukraine, the Indo-Pacific, and Israel.

Why should we be waiting? The Senate bill has been available for review by every office for 63 days.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Republican colleagues to put real solutions up for a vote, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote “no” on this rule.

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

Mr. Speaker, I guess I should congratulate my friends from across the aisle for finally realizing there is a link between Russia, China, and Iran. This has been U.S. foreign policy since at least the early 2000s, but better late than never, I guess.

I am taken aback by the fact that there is an allegation that Joe Biden is a strong President because he shot down the drones that Iran sent into Israel. If the President was strong, drones would not have been sent to Israel in the first place.

Again, let’s not forget that under President Trump, Russia was not attacking Ukraine and Iran was not attacking Israel. It is the President’s weakness and his policies of incompetence and American weakness that have invited this aggression.

For the talk about Ukraine, we on this side of the aisle have intellectual honesty and consistency on this because you can be for defeating Russia and also for Israel defeating Hamas. You can also be for holding Iran in check.

It is weird that the same people on the other side of the aisle who say if you talk about a peace settlement between Russia and Ukraine, that we are somehow using Russian talking points. Those same people will be the same ones who say we need to have a ceasefire in Gaza before the IDF is afforded their God-given right to destroy their enemy, Hamas. It sounds to me like the talking points of Hamas, but I will let others draw their own conclusion on that.

Talking about more failures in the Biden administration, let’s talk about the southern border and about how many terrorists have crossed that southern border.

Since President Biden took office, there have been over 340 encounters at

the southern border from individuals who are actually on the terrorist watch list. Just this month, news broke that a terrorist from Afghanistan, whose organization is responsible for the deaths of numerous Americans, was released twice—not once, but twice—into the interior of the United States after crossing our southern border. He then roamed around unrestricted for almost a year before he was captured.

Then earlier this year, a member of Al-Shabaab, which is an al-Qaida affiliate in Somalia, one of their members was able to live in the U.S. freely for almost a year, as well.

It is absolutely crystal clear: Biden and radical, extreme leftist Democrats cannot be trusted to protect our communities and secure the southern border. The numbers speak for themselves.

Mr. Speaker, talking about incompetence, let’s go back and talk about the surrender of Afghanistan.

Remember, under President Trump, there were zero fatalities for the last 18 months before Joe Biden took office. Yet, the President, Joe Biden, felt the need to surrender Afghanistan to the Taliban.

In 2021, the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan was absolutely the worst military blunder in my lifetime. The Biden administration abandoned the Bagram Air Base and released terrorist fighters from prison, including one that killed 13 servicemembers at Abbey Gate. It has led to a rise in al-Qaida and ISIS-K. The CENTCOM Commander testified just last month that ISIS-K will have the capability within 6 months to do external operations against the West.

We know through our OIG reports that President Biden and his failed bureaucrats in the State Department are funding the Taliban and al-Qaida through international assistance, but it didn’t impact just the Middle East. This has also emboldened China, Russia, and Iran, the three countries that Democrats apparently just discovered there is a connection between in their anti-Western positions.

Reports indicate that the withdrawal helped Putin justify his invasion of Ukraine. It is just another blunder in a long list of Biden foreign policy failures.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUFERD), my good friend and a sheriff.

Mr. RUFERD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. It is good to stand with him on this very important topic.

Mr. Speaker, I have to tell you, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 4639, which is the Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act included in the rule before us today.

I have to tell you, I am standing shoulder to shoulder here. Although you don’t see them, every major law enforcement agency in this country is standing with me in this opposition. The Fraternal Order of Police, Major County Sheriffs of America, Major Cit-

ies Chiefs Association, National Association of Police Organizations, National Sheriffs’ Association, and the list goes on.

I am disappointed to say that the Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act truly is one of the most antipolice bills I have seen since I have been in Congress.

No one’s Fourth Amendment rights are being bought. No one’s Fourth Amendment rights are being sold. No one’s Fourth Amendment rights are being violated.

This bill will simply block law enforcement from accessing open-source, commercially available, lawfully collected data that can help them solve crimes. It can help them develop probable cause.

Google and Facebook can access this data. The Chinese can access this data. Cartels and criminals can access this data. But we are not going to let the police access this data.

Now, my advocates will say: Private citizens and foreign adversaries can’t put you in jail. Well, that may be true. Some of them can actually do worse to you.

Here is the thing that we need to remember: No one can put you in jail without probable cause of committing a crime. This is open-source data. Only law enforcement will be blocked from collecting and accessing this data.

The bottom line is, the Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act will make communities far less safe, Mr. Speaker.

I adamantly oppose this bill. I will still vote “yes” on the rule because I believe in our process of regular order that gives Members the opportunity to hear both sides, debate, offer amendments, and, ultimately, vote a bill up or down. I am absolutely good with that.

Lately, some of my colleagues claim that they want regular order, yet they vote against regular order time and time again when they join with the Democrats to take down a rule. Seven times, I think, since I have been in Congress we have seen these rules go down. It is their way or the highway, and that is sad.

We promised the American people we would do better. Voting down a rule is not doing better.

Mr. Speaker, let’s pass this rule. Let’s pass the bills included in this rule that will punish Iranian aggression toward our ally Israel. Then, let’s defeat the Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act, which is only going to make our communities less safe.

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

Mr. Speaker, I think I have heard everything. The gentleman from Florida just talked about regular order, saying to vote for this rule because it represents regular order. I mean, he and I have a different opinion of what regular order is.

There are six bills. Five of them are completely closed rules. Is that regular order?

Two of these bills that are closed never went through committee or never had a markup in committee. Is that regular order?

Boy, I need to send the gentleman a textbook on what regular order is. This is not what it is.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER) is giving us lectures about Biden and leadership. I should remind the gentleman that the Republicans are on their second Speaker of this Congress right now. If reports are to be believed that were in the newspapers this morning, you have Republicans wanting to get rid of this Speaker and go on to a third Speaker.

I mean, please, oh my goodness, lecturing us on leadership?

You are upset that Joe Biden used the U.S. military to help intercept Iranian missiles into Israel. You say that is a lack of leadership by President Biden. On the contrary, that is leadership. It is protecting our ally from missiles from an adversary.

When Donald Trump was President and 109 U.S. troops suffered brain injuries in a strike by Iran, what was the leadership that the former President demonstrated? He did nothing, no response. Iran just did it, and he did nothing. He downplayed it like it was no big deal.

I am sorry, we have a different opinion of what leadership is all about. The fact of the matter is that we are looking for some leadership on the other side of the aisle to support Ukraine in their fight against Russia. I mean, the Senate acted a long time ago, and my Republican friends continue to do nothing but sit back and scream about Joe Biden and cover up all of Donald Trump's misdeeds and ignore all of his weaknesses. Meanwhile, Ukraine is literally at the edge right now.

I mean, this is a strange way of defining leadership. Do you want to show some leadership? Let's help our ally Ukraine. Let's stop Russia in its tracks rather than giving comfort to Vladimir Putin.

□ 1300

Now, I know when the former President was in office, he had a lot of nice words to say about Vladimir Putin, praised him as this great friend and this great leader. Then again, the former President also said he and Kim Jong-un, one of the most notorious dictators in the world, were in love. How pathetic. How disgusting.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), my good friend and the author of the Fourth Amendment Is Not For Sale Act.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill.

We all swore an oath to support and defend the Constitution. The Fourth

Amendment does not say that if you have nothing to hide, you have nothing to fear. It says as an American, you have a reasonable expectation of privacy. It goes on to say that you can have that privacy infringed upon if there is a probable cause warrant or a subpoena issued.

What our agencies are doing, though, is they are buying data around that to avoid having to even get a warrant or subpoena in the first place.

The Fourth Amendment is Not For Sale Act protects private information. Public information is not prohibited in any way. Whether you pay somebody to do the search for you or you do it yourself, public information is like the plain view doctrine. There is no limitation on that.

Mr. HIGGINS is clarifying that. CLAY HIGGINS, one of our colleagues, has served as a lifetime law enforcement officer. The Judiciary Committee, where numerous law enforcement officers serve, couldn't possibly be more pro-law enforcement because they have done the career themselves, and they have supported this bill out of committee.

To clarify that this bill is for law enforcement, Mr. HIGGINS has offered an amendment to say what the intent of the bill is. Automated license plate readers are there. That information has already been disclosed to the government. You know you have disclosed it. The license plate is designed to be a plain-view item in public.

Nothing about this should make policing harder, except that as Ketanji Brown Jackson, a Justice on the United States Supreme Court, said: The First Amendment is getting in the way.

Of what? Filtering speech.

If you think that the Fourth Amendment is getting in the way of enforcing the law, it is designed to. It is supposed to be a limitation on the ability of government to go after citizens because the government is entrusted with great powers.

Mr. Speaker, this rule is an important process to getting a vote on the bill. I thank the leadership team for putting it on the floor today.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, not one, not one of the bills under this rule, would prevent Iran from carrying on future attacks, not a single one.

What are we doing here? The answer is simple. Republican leadership can't organize their clown show of a conference. MAGA members are playing politics with a global crisis, blaming Joe Biden instead of Iran, and to top it all off, many of them continue siding with Putin, an ally of Iran, in his war of aggression against Ukraine.

The people of Ukraine have been bombarded by Iranian drones for months and months and months, and Republicans have refused to do anything about it, not a single thing.

Republicans had an emergency Rules Committee meeting. They scrapped their whole agenda this week to debate these useless bills that we are talking about right now. There has been nothing for months and months while the people of Ukraine beg for our help, nothing. In fact, not only has this Republican majority done nothing, they have Members who echo Putin's propaganda and mimic Kremlin talking points. You can't make this stuff up.

What do our allies see when they look at us now? When the Speaker even mentions potential action to support our allies, extreme MAGA Republicans threaten to remove the Speaker and shut down Congress again.

Mr. Speaker, is this the message we want to send our allies when they need us most? This is shameful. We are at a turning point right now, an inflection point in human history. Are Iran, Russia, and their allies going to write the next chapter of the story, or are people around the world going to stand up and say democracy is worth fighting for? Is America going to fulfill our obligations and lead the free world as we have always done and as Democrats want to do, or are we not?

We can't only do it sometimes or when it is politically convenient for one party or the other. We need to do it all the time. We need to do it in Ukraine, where people are fighting and dying for their freedom and begging us for support. It is beyond time we pass something real to help them.

The bills that we are talking about right now are messaging bills. We don't even know whether, if they pass, they will even be sent to the Senate because we have passed bills on Iran before, and they are still being held up by the House. We haven't sent them to the United States Senate.

I think people are sick and tired of my Republican friends going through the motions or making believe like they care about human rights or making believe that they care about ending the conflict in Israel or ending the fighting in Ukraine. I think people see through what my Republican friends are doing. They come to the floor and yell and scream and blame Biden for every single thing, yet they continue to do nothing.

This is the last week before we have another break, and it remains to be seen whether or not there will be a package that comes to the floor that will actually help Ukraine stand up against Russia.

I get it. There are a lot of Republicans who apologize for Putin and apologize for Russia; think Russia can do no wrong. The former President, in all of his meetings with Vladimir Putin, praised him and praised him and praised him and said they are really good friends. He doesn't really want us to help Ukraine at all and is imposing all of these new conditions.

We are running out of time. We either do something now or it is too late. What a tragedy to basically hand

Ukraine over to Vladimir Putin, as if that is where he will stop.

This is about human rights. This is about doing what is right. This is about standing up for the principles that this country is supposed to be all about. I just hope we do it.

I say to my colleagues: Vote “no” on this rule. We are wasting the time of this Congress. What we need to do is do something concrete before the end of the week to help Ukraine.

I know it is uncomfortable for my friend from Pennsylvania to hear that. I know he doesn’t want to have to scold some of his Republican colleagues who would like nothing better than to turn a blind eye while Vladimir Putin invades Ukraine.

I was in Ukraine. I met with not only Mr. Zelenskyy, but I met with a lot of average citizens in Ukraine. They are counting on us and the world community to help them protect their country from invasion. I hope that we do that. This, what we are doing today, is a colossal waste of time. That is what we do on a regular basis in this Chamber.

The Republican majority has done a horrific job, and we are now out of time. Let’s hope after we get this rule done and get whatever we are going to vote on done here, that before the end of the week we can actually bring a package to the floor that will help save Ukraine from a Russian invasion.

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

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Under President Trump’s leadership, our Nation was safe and our adversaries were put on notice. He truly embodied the slogan: Peace Through Strength.

As President, President Trump destroyed the ISIS caliphate and took Iranian General Qasem Soleimani and the founder of ISIS, Al-Baghdadi, off the battlefield.

President Trump refocused our Nation on the Indo-Pacific and the growing threat of the Chinese Communist Party. He enacted a maximum pressure campaign on Iran by pulling out of the disastrous Iran deal, placing significant sanctions on the regime, and used military deterrence against their proxy networks.

In stark difference to President Biden, the Trump administration designated the IRGC and the Houthis as foreign terrorist organizations.

When former President Obama failed to enforce his own red line and allowed chemical weapons to be used against the Syrian people, it was President Trump who targeted the Assad regime through force.

He also helped bring peace and stability throughout the globe by negotiating the Abraham Accords, pushed our NATO partners to do their fair share, and moved our Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. He stood up for the American worker, not the global elite, when he renegotiated NAFTA, placed tariffs on

China, made America energy independent, and secured our southern border.

In comparison, the Biden administration’s foreign policy agenda is worse than simply a nightmare because it is reality. That is why House Republicans this week will stand up for our ally Israel and block some of the disastrous decisions that have helped fund Iran’s terrorist network.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on the previous question and “yes” on the rule. I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND OF THE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN-AFFILIATED VESSELS TO UNITED STATES PORTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 118-131)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622 (d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Proclamation 10371 of April 21, 2022, with respect to the Russian Federation and the emergency authority relating to the regulation of the anchorage and movement of Russian-affiliated vessels to United States ports, is to continue in effect beyond April 21, 2024.

The policies and actions of the Government of the Russian Federation to continue the premeditated, unjustified, unprovoked, and brutal war against Ukraine continue to constitute a national emergency by reason of a disturbance or threatened disturbance of

international relations of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Proclamation 10371.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 2024.

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 1 o’clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATURNER) at 1 o’clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 1149;

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered; and

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 6245; and

H.R. 6015.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6323, IRAN COUNTERTERRORISM ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 1143, CONDEMNING IRAN’S UNPRECEDENTED DRONE AND MISSILE ATTACK ON ISRAEL; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4691, IRAN SANCTIONS RELIEF REVIEW ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5947, TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESCISSION OF CERTAIN WAIVERS AND LICENSES RELATING TO IRAN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 6046, STANDING AGAINST HOUTHI AGGRESSION ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4639, FOURTH AMENDMENT IS NOT FOR SALE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 1149) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6323) to modify

the availability of certain waiver authorities with respect to sanctions imposed with respect to the financial sector of Iran, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 1143) condemning Iran's unprecedented drone and missile attack on Israel; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4691) to provide for congressional review of actions to terminate or waive sanctions imposed with respect to Iran; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5947) to provide for the rescission of certain waivers and licenses relating to Iran, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6046) to designate Ansarallah as a foreign terrorist organization and impose certain sanctions on Ansarallah, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4639) to amend section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value, to address communications and records in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 212, nays 208, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 124]

YEAS—212

Aderholt	D'Esposito	Harshbarger	Casten	Khanna	Schneider	Bilirakis	Gosar	Miller (OH)
Alford	Davidson	Hern	Castor (FL)	Kildee	Scholten	Bishop (NC)	Graves (LA)	Miller (WV)
Allen	De La Cruz	Higgins (LA)	Castro (TX)	Kilmer	Schrier	Boebert	Graves (MO)	Miller-Meeks
Amodei	DesJarlais	Hill	Cherfilus-	Kim (NJ)	Scott (VA)	Bost	Green (TN)	Mills
Armstrong	Diaz-Balart	Hinson	McCormick	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David	Brecheen	Greene (GA)	Molinaro
Arrington	Donalds	Houchin	Chu	Kuster	Sewell	Buchanan	Griffith	Moolenaar
Babin	Duarte	Hudson	Clark (MA)	Landsman	Sherman	Bucshon	Grothman	Mooney
Bacon	Duncan	Huizenga	Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill	Burchett	Guest	Moore (AL)
Baird	Dunn (FL)	Hunt	Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Slotkin	Burgess	Guthrie	Moore (UT)
Balderson	Edwards	Issa	Clyburn	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)	Burlison	Hageman	Moran
Banks	Ellzey	Jackson (TX)	Cohen	Lee (NV)	Sorenson	Calvert	Harris	Murphy
Barr	Emmer	James	Connolly	Lee (PA)	Soto	Cammack	Harshbarger	Nehls
Bean (FL)	Estes	Johnson (LA)	Correa	Leger Fernandez	Spanberger	Carey	Hern	Newhouse
Bentz	Ezell	Johnson (SD)	Costa	Levin	Stansbury	Carl	Higgins (LA)	Norman
Bergman	Fallon	Jordan	Courtney	Lieu	Stanton	Carter (GA)	Hinson	Nunn (IA)
Bice	Feenstra	Joyce (OH)	Craig	Lofgren	Stevens	Carter (TX)	Houchin	Obernolte
Biggs	Ferguson	Joyce (PA)	Crockett	Lynch	Strickland	Chavez-DeRemer	Hudson	Ogles
Bilirakis	Finstad	Kean (NJ)	Crow	Magaziner	Ciscomani	Huizinga	Owens	
Bishop (NC)	Fischbach	Kelly (MS)	Cuellar	Manning	Suozzi	Cline	Hunt	Palmer
Boebert	Fitzgerald	Kelly (PA)	Davids (KS)	Matsui	Swalwell	Cloud	Issa	Pence
Bost	Fitzpatrick	Kiggans (VA)	Davis (IL)	McBath	Sykes	Clyde	Jackson (TX)	Perry
Brecheen	Fleischmann	Kiley	Davis (NC)	McClellan	Takano	Cole	James	Pfluger
Buchanan	Flood	Kim (CA)	Dean (PA)	McCollum	Thanedar	Collins	Johnson (LA)	Posey
Bucshon	Foxx	Kustoff	DeGette	McGarvey	Thompson (CA)	Comer	Johnson (SD)	Reschenthaler
Burchett	Franklin, Scott	LaHood	DeLauro	McGovern	Thompson (MS)	Crane	Jordan	Rodgers (WA)
Burgess	Fry	LaLota	DelBene	Meeks	Titus	Crawford	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Burlison	Fulcher	LaMalfa	Deluzio	Menendez	Tlaib	Crenshaw	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Gaetz	Lamborn	DeSaulnier	Meng	Tokuda	Curtis	Kean (NJ)	Rose
Cammack	Gallagher	Langworthy	Dingell	Mfume	Tonko	Torres (CA)	D'Esposito	Kelly (MS)
Carey	Garbarino	Latta	Doggett	Moore (WI)	Torres (NY)	Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Rosendale
Carl	Garcia, Mike	LaTurner	Escobar	Morelle	De La Cruz	Kidd	Kiggans (VA)	Roy
Carter (GA)	Gimenez	Lawler	Eshoo	Moskowitz	Trahan	DesJarlais	Kiley	Rutherford
Carter (TX)	Gonzales, Tony	Lee (FL)	Espaillat	Moulton	Trone	Diaz-Balart	Kim (CA)	Salazar
Chavez-DeRemer	Good (VA)	Lesko	Evans	Mrvan	Underwood	Donalds	Kustoff	Scalise
Ciscomani	Gooden (TX)	Letlow	Fletcher	Mullin	Vargas	Duarte	LaHood	Schweikert
Cline	Gosar	Loudermilk	Foster	Nadler	Vasquez	Duncan	LaLota	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Graves (MO)	Lucas	Foushee	Napolitano	Veasey	Dunn (FL)	LaMalfa	Self
Clyde	Green (TN)	Luna	Frankel, Lois	Neal	Velázquez	Edwards	Lamborn	Sessions
Cole	Greene (GA)	Luttrell	Frost	Neguse	Wasserman	Ellzey	Langworthy	Simpson
Collins	Griffith	Mace	Gallego	Nickel	Schultz	Emmer	Latta	Smith (MO)
Comer	Grothman	Malliotakis	Garamendi	Norcross	Waters	Estes	LaTurner	Smith (NE)
Crane	Guest	Maloy	Garcia (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Watson Coleman	Ezell	Lawler	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Guthrie	Mann	Garcia (TX)	Omar	Wexton	Fallon	Lee (FL)	Smucker
Crenshaw	Hageman	Massie	Garcia, Robert	Pallone	Wild	Feenstra	Lesko	Spartz
Curtis	Harris	McCaull	Golden (ME)	Panetta	Williams (GA)	Ferguson	Letlow	Stauber

Steel	Valadao	Westerman
Stefanik	Van Drew	Williams (NY)
Steil	Van Duyne	Williams (TX)
Steube	Van Orden	Wilson (SC)
Strong	Wagner	Wittman
Tenney	Walberg	Womack
Thompson (PA)	Waltz	Yakym
Tiffany	Weber (TX)	Zinke
Timmons	Webster (FL)	
Turner	Wenstrup	

NOES—208

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

NOT VOTING—9

Barragán	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Caraveo	Grijalva	Payne
Giménez	Hill	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1408

So the resolution was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote because I stepped out to the Speaker's Lobby for a meeting. Had I been present, I would have voted AYE on Roll Call No. 125.

HOLDING IRANIAN LEADERS ACCOUNTABLE ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6245) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to report on financial institutions' involvement with officials of the Iranian Government, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 4, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 126]

YEAS—419

Adams Casar Escobar Kinner
Kim (CA)

Harshbarger	McClain	Scanlon
Hayes	McClellan	Schakowsky
Hern	McClintock	Schiff
Higgins (LA)	McCollum	Schneider
Hill	Mccormick	Scholten
Himes	McGarvey	Schrer
Hinson	McGovern	Schweikert
Horsford	McHenry	Scott (VA)
Houchin	Meeks	Scott, Austin
Houlahan	Menendez	Scott, David
Hoyer	Meng	Self
Hoyle (OR)	Meuser	Sessions
Hudson	Mfume	Sewell
Huffman	Miller (IL)	Sherman
Huizenga	Miller (OH)	Sherrell
Hunt	Miller (WV)	Simpson
Issa	Miller-Meeks	Slotkin
Ivey	Mills	Smith (MO)
Jackson (IL)	Molinaro	Smith (NE)
Jackson (NC)	Moolenaar	Smith (NJ)
Jackson (TX)	Mooney	Smith (WA)
Jackson Lee	Moore (AL)	Smucker
Jacobs	Moore (UT)	Sorensen
James	Moore (WI)	Soto
Jayapal	Moran	Spanberger
Jeffries	Morelle	Spartz
Johnson (GA)	Moskowitz	Stansbury
Johnson (LA)	Moulton	Stanton
Johnson (SD)	Mrvan	Stauber
Jordan	Mullin	Steel
Joyce (OH)	Murphy	Stefanik
Joyce (PA)	Nadler	Steil
Kamlager-Dove	Napolitano	Steube
Kaptur	Neal	Stevens
Kean (NJ)	Neguse	Strickland
Keating	Nehls	Strong
Kelly (IL)	Newhouse	Suozzi
Kelly (MS)	Nickel	Swalwell
Kelly (PA)	Norcross	Sykes
Khanna	Norman	Tennney
Kiggans (VA)	Nunn (IA)	Thanedar
Kildee	Obernolte	Thompson (CA)
Kiley	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Ogles	Thompson (PA)
Kim (CA)	Owens	Tiffany
Kim (NJ)	Pallone	Timmons
Krishnamoorthi	Palmer	Titus
Kuster	Panetta	Tokuda
Kustoff	Pappas	Tonko
LaHood	Pascarella	Torres (CA)
LaLota	Pelosi	Torres (NY)
LaMalfa	Peltola	Trahan
Lamborn	Pence	Trone
Landsman	Perez	Turner
Langworthy	Perry	Underwood
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Valadao
Larson (CT)	Pettersen	Van Drew
Latta	Pfluger	Van Duyne
LaTurner	Phillips	Van Orden
Lawler	Pingree	Vargas
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Vasquez
Lee (FL)	Porter	Veasey
Lee (NV)	Posey	Velázquez
Lee (PA)	Pressley	Wagner
Leger Fernandez	Quigley	Walberg
Lesko	Ramirez	Waltz
Letlow	Raskin	Wasserman
Levin	Reschenthaler	Schultz
Lieu	Rodgers (WA)	Waters
Lofgren	Rogers (AL)	Watson Coleman
Loudermilk	Rogers (KY)	Weber (TX)
Lucas	Rose	Webster (FL)
Luna	Rosendale	Wenstrup
Luttrell	Ross	Westerman
Lynch	Rouzer	Wexton
Mace	Roy	Wild
Magaziner	Ruiz	Williams (GA)
Malliotakis	Ruppersberger	Williams (NY)
Maloy	Rutherford	Williams (TX)
Mann	Ryan	Wilson (SC)
Manning	Salazar	Wittman
Mast	Salinas	Womack
Matsui	Sánchez	Yakym
McBath	Barbanes	Zinke
McCaull	Scalise	

NAYS—4

NOT VOTING—8

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1414

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.

Stated for:

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 126.

**IRAN SANCTIONS
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2023**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6015) to require the President to prevent the abuse of financial sanctions exemptions by Iran, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McHENRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 13, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 127]

YEAS—408

Adams	Carson	Diaz-Balart	Kaptur	Norcross	Thompson (PA)
Aderholt	Carter (GA)	Dingell	Kean (NJ)	Norman	Tiffany
Aguilar	Carter (LA)	Doggett	Keating	Nunn (IA)	Timmons
Alford	Carter (TX)	Donalds	Kelly (IL)	Obornolte	Titus
Allen	Cartwright	Duarte	Kelly (MS)	Ogles	Tokuda
Allred	Case	Duncan	Kelly (PA)	Owens	Tonko
Amo	Casten	Dunn (FL)	Khanna	Pallone	Torres (CA)
Amodei	Castor (FL)	Edwards	Kiggans (VA)	Palmer	Torres (NY)
Armstrong	Castro (TX)	Elizay	Kildee	Panetta	Trahan
Arrington	Chavez-DeRemer	Emmer	Kiley	Pappas	Trone
Auchincloss	Cherifilus	Escobar	Kilmer	Pascarella	Turner
Babin	McCormick	Eshoo	Kim (CA)	Pelosi	Underwood
Bacon	Chu	Espaillet	Kim (NJ)	Peltola	Valadao
Baird	Ciscomani	Estes	Krishnamoorthi	Pence	Van Drew
Balderson	Clark (MA)	Evans	Kuster	Perez	Van Duyn
Balint	Clarke (NY)	Ezell	Kustoff	Perry	Van Orden
Banks	Cleaver	Fallon	Kilmer	Petterson	Vargas
Barr	Cline	Feenstra	LaHood	Phillips	Pfleuger
Bean (FL)	Cloud	Ferguson	LaLota	Pingree	Vasquez
Beatty	Clyburn	Finstad	LaMalfa	Lawler	Veasey
Bentz	Clyde	Fischbach	Lamborn	Langworthy	Velázquez
Bera	Cohen	Fitzgerald	Landsman	Larsen (WA)	Watson Coleman
Bergman	Cole	Fitzpatrick	Langworthy	Lee (FL)	Rogers (AL)
Beyer	Collins	Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)	Lee (NV)	Rogers (KY)
Bice	Comer	Fletcher	Larson (CT)	Leger Fernandez	Rose
Biggs	Connolly	Flood	Latta	Lesko	Rosendale
Bilirakis	Correa	Foster	LaTurner	Raskin	Rouzer
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Foushee	Lawler	Reschenthaler	Rutherford
Bishop (NC)	Courtney	Foxx	Lee (FL)	Rodgers (WA)	Rogers (AL)
Blumenauer	Craig	Frankel, Lois	Lee (NV)	Rodgers (KY)	Webster (FL)
Blunt Rochester	Crane	Franklin, Scott	Leger Fernandez	Rosenblum	Wenstrup
Boebert	Crawford	Frost	Lesko	Rosendale	Westerman
Bonamici	Crenshaw	Fry	Letlow	Ross	Wexton
Bost	Crockett	Fulcher	Levin	Rouzer	Wild
Boyle (PA)	Crow	Gaetz	Lieu	Rutherford	Williams (GA)
Brecheen	Cuelar	Gallagher	Lofgren	Rutherford	Williams (NY)
Brown	Curtis	Gallego	Loudermilk	Ruppersberger	Wilson (SC)
Brownley	D'Esposito	Garamendi	Lucas	Rutherford	Wittman
Buchanan	Davids (KS)	Garbarino	Luna	Rutherford	Womack
Bucshon	Davidson	Garcia (TX)	Luttrell	Salazar	Yakym
Budzinski	Davis (IL)	Garcia, Mike	Lynch	Salinas	Zinke
Burchett	Davis (NC)	Garcia, Robert			
Burgess	De La Cruz	Gimenez			
Burlison	Dean (PA)	Golden (ME)			
Calvert	DeGette	Goldman (NY)			
Cammack	DeLauro	Gomez	Bowman	Lee (CA)	Pressley
Carbajal	DelBene	Gonzales, Tony	Bush	Lee (PA)	Ramirez
Cárdenas	Deluzio	Gonzalez,	Casar	Massie	Tlaib
Carey	DeSaulnier	Vicente	Garcia (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Omar
Carl	DesJarlais	Good (VA)	Jayapal		

NAYS—13

Gooden (TX)	Mace	Sánchez	Sarbanes	Scalise	NOT VOTING—10
Gosar	Magaziner	Sarbanes	Barragán	Luettkemeyer	Weber (TX)
Gottheimer	Malliotakis	Scanlon	Caraveo	McClain	Wilson (FL)
Graves (LA)	Maloy	McCaul	Granger	Payne	
Graves (MO)	Mann	Schakowsky	Grijalva	Peters	
Green (TN)	Manning	Schiff			
Green, Al (TX)	Mast	Schneider			
Greene (GA)	Matsui	Scholten			
Griffith	McBath	Schrier			
Grothman	McGarvey	Schweikert			
Guest	McClellan	Scott (VA)			
Guthrie	McClintock	Scott, Austin			
Hageman	McCollum	Scott, David			
Harder (CA)	McCormick	Self			
Harris	McGarvey	Sessions			
Harshbarger	McGovern	Sewell			
Hayes	McHenry	Sherman			
Hern	Meeks	Sherrill			
Higgins (LA)	Menendez	Simpson			
Hill	Meng	Slotkin			
Himes	Meuser	Smith (MO)			
Hinson	Mfume	Smith (NE)			
Horsford	Miller (IL)	Smith (NJ)			
Houchin	Miller (OH)	Smith (WA)			
Houlahan	Miller (WV)	Smucker			
Hoyer (OR)	Miller-Meeks	Sorensen			
Hudson	Mills	Soto			
Huffman	Molinaro	Spanberger			
Huizenga	Moolenaar	Spartz			
Hunt	Mooney	Stansbury			
Issa	Moore (AL)	Stanton			
Ivey	Moore (UT)	Stauber			
Jackson (IL)	Moore (WI)	Steel			
Jackson (NC)	Moran	Stefanik			
Jackson (TX)	Morelle	Steil			
Jackson Lee	Moskowitz	Steube			
Jacobs	Moulton	Stevens			
James	Mrvan	Strickland			
Jeffries	Mullin	Strong			
Johnson (GA)	Murphy	Suozzi			
Johnson (LA)	Nadler	Swalwell			
Johnson (SD)	Napolitano	Sykes			
Jordan	Neal	Takano			
Joyce (OH)	Neguse	Tenney			
Joyce (PA)	Neils	Thanedar			
Kamilar-Dove	Newhouse	Thompson (CA)			
Kaptur	Nickel	Thompson (MS)			
Kean (NJ)	Norcross	Thompson (PA)			
Keating	Norman	Tiffany			
Kelly (IL)	Obornolte	Timmons			
Kelly (MS)	Ogles	Titus			
Kelly (PA)	Owens	Tokuda			
Khanna	Pallone	Torres (CA)			
Kiggans (VA)	Palmer	Torres (NY)			
Kildee	Panetta	Trahan			
Kiley	Pappas	Trone			
Kilmer	Pascarella	Turner			
Kim (CA)	Panetta	Waterson			
Kim (NJ)	Pappas	Velázquez			
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Watson Coleman			
Kuster	Perez	Watson Coleman			
Kustoff	Perry	Webster (FL)			
Kilmer	Petterson	Wenstrup			
LaHood	Posey	Westerman			
LaLota	Quigley	Wexton			
LaMalfa	Raskin	Wild			
Lamborn	Reschenthaler	Williams (GA)			
Landsman	Rodgers (WA)	Williams (NY)			
Langworthy	Rogers (AL)	Watson Coleman			
Larsen (WA)	Rogers (KY)	Webster (FL)			
Lee (FL)	Rosenblum	Wenstrup			
Lee (NV)	Rosenblum	Westerman			
Leger Fernandez	Rosenblum	Wexton			
Lesko	Ross	Wild			
Letlow	Rouzer	Williams (GA)			
Levin	Rutherford	Williams (NY)			
Lieu	Rutherford	Wittman			
Lofgren	Rutherford	Womack			
Loudermilk	Rutherford	Yakym			
Lucas	Rutherford	Zinke			
Luna	Rutherford				
Luttrell	Rutherford				
Lynch	Rutherford				

Barragán	Luettkemeyer	Weber (TX)
Caraveo	McClain	Wilson (FL)
Granger	Payne	
Grijalva	Peters	

□ 1421

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.

□ 1430

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLOOD). 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.

**STRENGTHENING TOOLS TO
COUNTER THE USE OF HUMAN
SHIELDS ACT**

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5917) to amend the Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act to modify and extend that Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5917

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 “Strengthening Tools to Counter the Use of Human Shields Act”.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to fully implement and enforce sanctions against terrorist organizations and other malign actors that use innocent civilians as human shields.

SEC. 3. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF SANCTIONING THE USE OF CIVILIANS AS DEFENSELESS SHIELDS ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act (Public Law 115-348; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

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

“(3) Each foreign person that the President determines, on or after the date of the enactment of the Strengthening Tools to Counter the Use of Human Shields Act—

“(A) is a member of Palestine Islamic Jihad or is knowingly acting on behalf of Palestine Islamic Jihad; and

“(B) knowingly orders, controls, or otherwise directs the use of civilians protected as such by the law of war to shield military objectives from attack.”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) 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 meets the criteria of a person described in subsection (b) or (c), the President shall—

“(1) determine if the person meets such criteria; and

“(2) submit a written justification to the chairman and ranking member detailing whether or not the President imposed or intends to impose sanctions described in subsection (b) or (c) with respect to such person.”

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 4 of the Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act (Public Law 115-348; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

“(7) PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD.—The term ‘Palestine Islamic Jihad’ means—

“(A) the entity known as Palestine Islamic Jihad and designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189); or

“(B) any person identified as an agent or instrumentality of Palestine Islamic Jihad on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the Department of the Treasury, the property or interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).”.

(c) SUNSET.—Section 5 of the Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act (Public Law 115-348; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking “December 31, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2030”.

(d) SEVERABILITY.—The Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act (Public Law 115-348; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 6. 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. 4. REPORT ON COUNTERING THE USE OF HUMAN SHIELDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that contains the following:

(1) A description of the lessons learned from the United States and its allies and partners in addressing the use of human shields by terrorist organizations such as Hamas, Hezbollah, Palestine Islamic Jihad, and any other organization as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(2) A description of a specific plan and actions being taken by the Department of Defense to incorporate the lessons learned as identified in paragraph (1) into Department of Defense operating guidance, relevant capabilities, and tactics, techniques, and procedures to deter, counter, and address the challenge posed by the use of human shields and hold accountable terrorist organizations for the use of human shields.

(3) A description of specific measures being developed and implemented by the United States Government to mobilize and leverage

allied nations, including member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), to deter, counter, and hold accountable terrorist organizations for the use of human shields.

(4) The current status of joint exercises, doctrine development, education, and training on countering the use of human shields in multinational centers of excellence.

(5) The current status of participation of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian personnel in any multinational center of excellence for the purposes of countering the use of human shields.

(6) The feasibility and advisability of beginning or continuing participation of members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense civilian personnel to promote the integration of joint exercises, doctrine development, education, and training on countering the use of human shields into multinational centers of excellence.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “multinational center of excellence” has the meaning given that term in section 344 of title 10, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. GALLAGHER, for introducing this important bipartisan legislation to address ongoing atrocities committed by Hamas and other Iran-backed terrorist organizations.

For years, it has been well documented how terrorist organizations like Hamas, Hezbollah, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad use civilians as human shields in conflict.

Hezbollah terrorists are systematically embedded in civilian areas and population centers throughout Lebanon. Hezbollah has embedded hundreds of arms depots, thousands of terrorists, and tens of thousands of rockets throughout densely populated southern Lebanon, and Hamas’ utter disregard for human life has been made plain for all to see since October 7.

After murdering 1,200 people on October 7, 2023, and taking 240 hostages, they have prevented innocent Palestinians from fleeing conflict zones and repeatedly rejected proposals that would bring a pause to the fighting in Gaza.

These terrorists do not care about innocent civilian lives. They know exactly what they are doing when they use a hospital as military headquarters and stockpile weapons in schools. Terrorist groups like Hamas, Hezbollah, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad have no regard for the lives of the innocent

women and children they place in harm’s way by co-locating civilian and military targets.

Every civilian that is harmed in this war is harmed as a result of Hamas’ actions. As Israel defends itself against the threat of Hamas and other Iran-backed terrorist groups, we must address the urgent issue of terrorist organizations using civilian shields immediately.

Congress must stand against these brutal practices and strengthen their ability to hold these terrorists accountable for their crimes.

The 2018 Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act established a strong framework for holding Hamas and other terrorist organizations accountable. This legislation today would reauthorize the 2018 law through the year 2030 and add Palestinian Islamic Jihad as a covered entity. It also establishes new tools to ensure that those who use human shields are held accountable.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, March 20, 2024.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCUAUL: I write regarding H.R. 5917, the Strengthening Tools to Counter the Use of Human Shields Act. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee’s report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 5917 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, April 3, 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. 5917, the Strengthening Tools to Counter the Use of Human Shields Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCaul,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, April 14, 2024.

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

DEAR MR. MCCaul: I write concerning H.R. 5917, the Strengthening Tools to Counter the Use of Human Shields Act. As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions within H.R. 5917 that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services, I forego any further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Committee on Armed Services takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 5917 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation and that our committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction.

Finally, I ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included by the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Congressional Record during floor consideration, to memorialize our understanding. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL D. ROGERS,
Chairman, House Committee
on Armed Services.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 14, 2024.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5917, the Strengthening Tools to Counter the Use of Human Shields Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCaul,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5917, the Strengthening Tools to Counter the Use of Human Shields Act, and I thank my colleagues, Representative GALLAGHER and Representative SHERMAN, for introducing this legislation.

As we all know, Hamas regularly uses people as human shields, hiding behind them and thereby endangering innocent Palestinian civilians. We have seen this clearly in the months since October 7, but this behavior is not new. It is and has been the de facto policy of Hamas for many years.

Hamas has operated from under, inside, and adjacent to hospitals, schools, and other civilian structures. Within civilian buildings, they have stored weapons caches and ammunition, built miles of tunnels underground, and launched attacks from behind women and children.

When Israel instructed families in Gaza to flee to the south for safety, Hamas demanded people stay in Gaza City, to remain in place, saying that it was beneficial to their strategy.

Hamas does not care for the Palestinian people. They never have. They never will. Hamas only means to exploit them as human shields.

This behavior of hiding behind non-combatants is a clear violation of international law and has been an unconscionable contributor to the deaths of too many innocent Palestinian people.

This measure, H.R. 5917, amends the Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act, adding additional terrorist entities, bolstering congressional oversight and reporting requirements, and extending its sunset provision.

This legislation will renew and strengthen existing law, and I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER), the author of this bill.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

It is fitting, at least for me, that we are debating this today because one of the very first bills I got passed as a freshman Member of Congress working across the aisle with my fellow classmate, Representative SUOZZI, was the Sanctioning the Use of Civilians As Defenseless Shields Act, which first created the authority for the President to sanction Hamas and Hezbollah for their use of human shields.

I remember at the time talking about this barbaric practice. I was met with shock and surprise.

Unfortunately, in the wake of October 7, the entire world has seen the lengths that these terrorist groups will go to in order to advance their genocidal cause, using innocent women and

children as human shields. The fact that this may be one of the last bills I get passed in Congress is fitting.

As I alluded to, there is nothing new about this despicable practice, which Hamas has perfected, of using civilians and hostages as human shields. They have been doing it for decades, placing innocents in harm's way. They have been unmasked in recent months for the world to see.

Rocket launchers, weapons caches, and terrorist fighters are found in or near civilian population centers, including sites like schools and mosques, to deliberately limit the Israeli military from striking Hamas targets or, if they do, to incur the condemnation of the world against them in order to limit their effectiveness going forward.

Our condemnation of this heinous war crime is not enough. We must use the full weight of American sanctions to curtail this practice and encourage like-minded countries to combat it, as well.

This bipartisan bill does just that. As the ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs talked about so eloquently, we extend the sunset of that authority, which dates back to 2018, from 2023 to 2030. It includes updates to ensure this is used to punish terrorists. Importantly, it gives the chairmen and ranking members of several congressional committees the power to require a written response from the President with a determination of whether a foreign person meets the criteria for sanctions and the President's justification for imposing or not imposing sanctions.

Additionally, it requires mandatory sanctions on Palestinian Islamic Jihad members who use human shields and supports constructive efforts to combat human shields by requiring the Department of Defense to submit a report to Congress on efforts to equip our allies to counter the use of human shields across the globe.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I thank Chairman MCCaul and Ranking Member MEEKS for their leadership of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and for their support of this bill during the markup.

I am also grateful for Congressman SHERMAN's partnership in this effort to renew and update these important sanctions.

Again, I think back to where I was 8 years ago as a freshman Member talking about what was then a very niche and poorly understood issue. Unfortunately, because of the barbarism on display, because of Hamas' actions in attacking and killing innocent Israelis, now the entire world has seen this barbaric practice up close. It is time for us to act.

I draw great optimism from the fact that even in this, with everything we have going on in Congress, Republicans and Democrats can come together on something this common sense to stand with our allies and stand firmly against our enemies.

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

Mr. Speaker, Hamas has not only shown complete disregard for the Palestinian people. It has also used them as human shields as an intentional war tactic. It is unconscionable and in clear violation of international law, contributing to the deaths of innocent non-combatants.

This measure updates and extends the Sanctioning the Use of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act by adding additional terrorist entities, bolstering congressional oversight and reporting requirements, and extending its sunset provisions.

The strengthening of this existing statute is timely, important, and necessary, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5917.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for his support. This is a really important bipartisan piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to do all that we can to address the crimes committed by Hamas and other Iran-backed terrorist groups. The use of civilians as human shields in conflict is abhorrent and immoral.

Congress must do everything in its power to hold Hamas and other terrorist groups accountable for these crimes. We have a responsibility to protect innocent civilians around the world who are used as human shields.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5917.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ILLICIT CAPTAGON TRAFFICKING SUPPRESSION ACT OF 2023

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4681) to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to illicit captagon trafficking, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4681

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 “Illicit Captagon Trafficking Suppression Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Industrial scale production of the amphetamine-type stimulant also known as captagon, and the illicit production of precursor chemicals, in territories held by the regime of President Bashar al Assad in Syria are becoming more sophisticated and pose a severe challenge to regional and international security.

(2) Elements of the Government of Syria are key drivers of illicit trafficking in captagon, with ministerial-level complicity in production and smuggling, using other armed groups such as Hizballah for technical and logistical support in captagon production and trafficking.

(3) As affiliates of the Government of Syria and other actors seek to export captagon, they undermine regional security by empowering a broad range of criminal networks, militant groups, mafia syndicates, and autocratic governments.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to target individuals, entities, and networks associated with the Government of Syria to dismantle and degrade the transnational criminal organizations, including narcotics trafficking networks, associated with the regime of President Bashar al Assad in Syria and Hizballah.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO ILLICIT CAPTAGON TRAFFICKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in subsection (b) shall be imposed with respect to any foreign person the President determines, on or after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) engages in, or attempts to engage in, activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a significant risk of materially contributing to, the illicit production and international illicit proliferation of captagon; or

(2) knowingly receives any property or interest in property that the foreign person knows—

(A) constitutes or is derived from proceeds of activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a significant risk of materially contributing to, the illicit production and international illicit proliferation of captagon; or

(B) was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a significant risk of materially contributing to, the illicit production and international illicit proliferation of captagon.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

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

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

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

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

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

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of any alien described in subsection (a) is subject to revocation regardless of the issue date of the visa or other entry documentation.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i))—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of the alien.

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

(d) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person only if, not later than 15 days prior to the date on which the waiver is to take effect, the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a written determination and justification that the waiver is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 60 days after the issuance of a waiver under paragraph (1), and every 180 days thereafter while the waiver remains in effect, the President shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the reasons for the waiver.

(e) HUMANITARIAN WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive, for renewable periods not to exceed 2 years, the application of sanctions with respect to a nongovernmental organization providing humanitarian assistance if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is important to address a humanitarian need and is consistent with the national security interests of the United States.

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the issuance of a waiver under paragraph (1), and every 180 days thereafter while the waiver remains in effect, the President shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the reasons for the waiver.

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

(g) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this section.

(2) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 10 days before the promulgation of regulations under this subsection, the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the proposed regulations and the provisions of this section that the regulations are implementing.

(h) EXCEPTIONS.—

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

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

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

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

(i) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

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

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

SEC. 5. DETERMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA, HIZBALLAH, AND NETWORKS AFFILIATED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA OR HIZBALLAH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(1) determine whether each foreign person described in subsection (b) meets the criteria for sanctions under this Act; and

(2) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing—

(A) a list of all foreign persons described in subsection (b) that meet the criteria for imposition of sanctions under this Act;

(B) for each foreign person identified pursuant to subparagraph (A), a statement of whether sanctions have been imposed or will be imposed within 30 days of the submission of the report; and

(C) with respect to any person identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) for whom sanctions have not been imposed and will not be imposed within 30 days of the submission of the report, the specific authority under which otherwise applicable sanctions are being waived, have otherwise been determined not to apply, or are not being imposed and a complete justification of the decision to waive or otherwise not apply such sanctions.

(b) FOREIGN PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The foreign persons described in this subsection are the following:

- (1) Maher Al Assad.
- (2) Imad Abu Zureiq.
- (3) Amer Tayssir Khiti.
- (4) Taher al-Kayyali.
- (5) Raji Falhout.
- (6) Mohammed Asif Issa Shalish.
- (7) Abdellatif Hamid.
- (8) Mustafa Al Masalmeh.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

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

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

(2) CAPTAGON.—The term “captagon” means any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of a stimulant in schedule I or II of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812), including—

(A) amphetamine, methamphetamine, and fenethylline;

(B) any immediate precursor or controlled substance analogue of such a stimulant, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802); and

(C) any isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers of such a stimulant, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.

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

(A) means an individual or entity that is not a United States person; and

(B) includes a foreign state (as such term is defined in section 1603 of title 28, United States Code).

(4) ILLICIT PROLIFERATION.—The term “illicit proliferation” refers to any illicit activity to produce, manufacture, distribute, sell, or knowingly finance or transport.

(5) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

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

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) a permanent resident alien of the United States;

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

(D) a person in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORAN. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important bipartisan legislation to combat the illicit captagon trade, and I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for introducing it.

In recent years, captagon, a highly addictive amphetamine-type stimulant drug, has flooded the Middle East. Captagon makes its users aggressive and dangerous, increasing their capacity to commit crimes and acts of violence.

In recent years, we have seen a sudden, drastic rise in captagon smuggling and usage throughout the Middle East. The brutal Iran-backed Assad regime in Syria is one of the main producers of captagon in the region. These war criminals are using narcotrafficking to evade global sanctions and fund their atrocities.

Since 2011, hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians have died because of the Assad regime’s unrelenting brutality. This is a regime that, with the support of Russia, Iran, and Hezbollah, tortures men, women, and children on an unthinkable scale. The Assad regime has repeatedly used chemical weapons against the Syrian people.

In response to these crimes, the United States and many of our part-

ners imposed overwhelming sanctions on the Assad regime, but the Assad regime found a workaround in the illicit drug trade. They are further destabilizing the Middle East by flooding our partner countries with drugs, and they are using the profits to stay afloat, despite our existing sanctions.

That is why the legislation we are considering today is so important. It provides updated sanctions authorities to make sure we are cutting off all forms of financing used by the Assad regime and its criminal associates.

This legislation would impose sanctions on anyone engaged in the production or proliferation of captagon, and it requires a report on whether Syrian and Hezbollah leaders should be sanctioned under this bill.

We must act now to cut off the financial lifeline that the illicit production of captagon provides the Assad regime.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, March 20, 2024.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCUAUL: I write regarding H.R. 4681, the Illicit Captagon Trafficking Suppression 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. 4681 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 THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 3, 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. 4681, the Illicit Captagon Trafficking Suppression 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.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4681, and I thank my friend and colleague, Congressman FRENCH HILL, for introducing this measure.

For years, the Assad regime has fueled its brutal and oppressive campaign against the Syrian people through the revenue of a drug trafficking network estimated to be worth billions of dollars.

Syria remains the largest producer of captagon, a dangerous and highly addictive amphetamine popular in the Middle East, and Assad's regime, affiliates, and criminal networks have used that trade to enrich themselves and fuel their war machine.

□ 1445

The Biden administration has taken significant steps to improve our coordination with allies and partners to interdict and disrupt the illicit network responsible for distributing captagon, but more can be done.

This measure builds on previous efforts to mandate sanctions on individuals and entities responsible for captagon trafficking as well as congressional reporting mandates to inform this body on what steps the United States is taking to counter these criminal efforts.

Disrupting Syria's narcotics trade is key to eliminating Assad's remaining financial lifeline, and this legislation is critical to that effort.

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), vice chairman of the Financial Services Committee, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the author of this bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas, and I certainly thank my good friend from New York, the ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, for his collaboration on this bill, H.R. 4681, the Illicit Captagon Trafficking Suppression Act.

I appreciate Mr. MOSKOWITZ, my partner and collaborator in drafting this measure. With the help of Mr. McCaul from Texas and Mr. MEEKS from New York, this bill passed the House Foreign Affairs Committee 44-0. It is a key follow-up to my CAPTAGON Act of 2022, which was enacted into law as a part of the National Defense Authorization Act of that year.

This measure would further press the Assad regime in Syria by imposing new sanctions to directly target individuals and networks associated with the production and trafficking of this dangerous drug, captagon, and the resulting illicit finance.

This illegal drug trafficking is being orchestrated by Assad's relatives, leaders in his security forces, and those affiliated with Iran-backed terror group Hezbollah. These sanctions and a successful U.S.-led captagon strategy are necessary in order to disrupt the illicit funds to the Assad regime and Hezbollah.

Mr. Speaker, this drug is exiting Syria by way of Lebanon and the Syrian ports to the Mediterranean. It has been found in Europe. It has been found manufactured in Europe. Most of it passes across the land border in Jordan and finds its way to the Gulf, where it is addicting citizens in Jordan, it is addicting citizens in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and that illicit money is fueling terrorism in the region.

For 12 years, Assad, with his terror partners, Iran and Russia, have murdered and imprisoned Syrians, bombed hospitals, and gassed his own citizens. Since 2018, narcotic production and trafficking in Syria have turned Syria and the Assad regime from simply a broken, failed state of mass murder to a narco-state, with Assad's crimes against his own citizens expanding to drug trafficking.

If we fail to stop captagon's trade, then the Assad regime will continue to drive the ongoing conflict in his country, provide a lifeline to extremist groups, and permit our adversaries such as Iran, Russia, and China to strengthen their engagement in Syria, posing a larger threat to Israel and other allies in the region.

To enhance greater stability in the Middle East, the U.S. Government must continue to work with our allies and partners in the region and in Europe to increase pressure on stopping the proliferation of this drug.

In 2023, following the State Department's initiation of the U.S. captagon strategy, I traveled to the region. I visited the area three times, and captagon was an essential topic on each trip. Everybody I visited with, from a diplomatic point of view, wanted to talk about the impact of captagon.

Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq directly have seen captagon trade infiltrate their borders. Egypt, Israel, and Turkey all express concern about the money fueling terrorism.

While I commend the Biden Treasury Department and the United Kingdom jointly for using Caesar sanctions last spring to sanction individuals for captagon, it is important we step up our efforts and add specific targeted sanctions like those contained in this bill for the production and trafficking of this drug.

This bill is an important component in pushing back against diplomatic normalization with the Assad regime,

pushing back on the intense terror leadership of Iran in every aspect and conflict in the region, and standing in full support of our ally Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation. I thank my colleagues on the House Financial Services Committee and Foreign Affairs Committee for helping bring this bill to the House floor.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Under the Assad regime, Syria has turned into a narco-state, utilizing the proceeds from the illicit captagon drug network to fuel its brutal war on the Syrian people.

This legislation builds on the Biden administration's efforts to coordinate with our allies and partners to dismantle the captagon trade network, mandating additional sanctions on individuals and entities responsible for captagon trafficking, and requires reporting requirements to the United States Congress on the administration's efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4681, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, the captagon threat is new to many of us, but the speed at which this drug trade has grown in the last few years is alarming.

Creating new sanctions, specific to this drug trade, is necessary to stem this threat before it can grow even more dangerous. It is also essential to stopping the cash flow to the Assad regime.

This bipartisan legislation is a key tool in our efforts to counter the Assad regime and its Russian and Iranian backers.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4681, 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. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3858. An act to establish within the Office of Land and Emergency Management of the Environmental Protection Agency the Office of Mountains, Deserts, and Plains, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the Managers appointed by the House for the purpose of exhibiting articles of impeachment against Alejandro N. Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, agreeably to the notice communicated to the Senate, and that the Senate stands ready to receive the honorable Managers on the part of the House of Representatives in order that they may present and exhibit the said articles of impeachment against the said Alejandro N. Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security.

NO TECHNOLOGY FOR TERROR ACT

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6603) to apply foreign-direct product rules to Iran, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6603

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 Technology for Terror Act”.

SEC. 2. APPLICATION OF FOREIGN-DIRECT PRODUCT RULES TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a foreign-produced item shall be subject to the Export Administration Regulations (pursuant to the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.)) if the item—

(1) meets—

(A) the product scope requirements described in subsection (b); and

(B) the destination scope requirements described in subsection (c); and

(2) is exported, reexported, or in-country transferred to Iran from abroad or involves the Government of Iran.

(b) PRODUCT SCOPE REQUIREMENTS.—A foreign-produced item meets the product scope requirements of this subsection if the item—

(1) is a direct product of United States-origin technology or software subject to the Export Administration Regulations that is specified in a covered Export Control Classification Number or is identified in supplement no. 7 to part 746 of the Export Administration Regulations; or

(2) is produced by any plant or major component of a plant that is located outside the United States, if the plant or major component of a plant, whether made in the United States or a foreign country, itself is a direct product of United States-origin technology or software subject to the Export Administration Regulations that is specified in a covered Export Control Classification Number.

(c) DESTINATION SCOPE REQUIREMENTS.—A foreign-produced item meets the destination scope requirements of this subsection if there is knowledge that the foreign-produced item is destined to Iran or will be incorporated into or used in the production or development of any part, component, or equipment subject to the Export Administration Regulations and produced in or destined to Iran.

(d) LICENSE REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A license shall be required to export, reexport, or in-country transfer a

foreign-produced item from abroad that meets the product scope requirements described in subsection (b) and the destination scope requirements described in subsection (c) and is subject to the Export Administration Regulations pursuant to this section.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The license requirements of paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

(A) food, medicine, or medical devices that are—

(i) designated as EAR99; or

(ii) not designated under or listed on the Commerce Control List; or

(B) services, software, or hardware (other than services, software, or hardware for end-users owned or controlled by the Government of Iran) that are—

(i) necessarily and ordinarily incident to communications; or

(ii) designated as—

(I) EAR99; or

(II) Export Control Classification Number 5A992.c or 5D992.c, and classified in accordance with section 740.17 of title 15 Code of Federal Regulations; and

(iii) subject to a general license issued by the Department of Commerce or Department of Treasury.

(e) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The Secretary of Commerce may waive the requirements imposed under this section if the Secretary—

(1) determines that the waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(2) submits to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report explaining which requirements are being waived and the reasons for the waiver.

(f) SUNSET.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Commerce Control List” means the list maintained pursuant to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations;

(2) the term “covered Export Control Classification Number” means an Export Control Classification Number in product group D or E of Category 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 of the Commerce Control List;

(3) the terms “Export Administration Regulations”, “export”, “reexport”, and “in-country transfer” have the meanings given those terms in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801); and

(4) the terms “direct product”, “technology”, “software”, “major component”, “knowledge”, “production”, “development”, “part”, “component”, “equipment”, and “government end users” have the meanings given those terms in section 734.9 or part 772 of the Export Administration Regulations, as the case may be.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORAN. 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 Texas.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 6603, the No Technology for Terror Act, and thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MOSKOWITZ) for their support in co-leading this important bipartisan legislation.

This bill would codify recently expanded export control sanctions on Iran, restricting their ability to manufacture missiles and drones using U.S. material and technology.

This weekend, Iran unleashed an unprecedented direct attack on Israel, launching over 350 missiles and drones. Thankfully, 99 percent of these were intercepted by Israel, the United States, and other partners. Were it not for our incredible, capable militaries, this could have been an absolute catastrophe.

Iran has the largest missile arsenal in the Middle East, and it is increasingly supplying malign actors around the world with missiles and drones as a merchant of death. Iran’s weapons are spreading death and destruction around the world.

The Iran-backed Houthis use drones to fuel their attacks on global ships in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Iran’s proxies in Iraq and Syria have launched over 170 attacks on U.S. troops in the last 6 months. Iran-backed Hezbollah is aggressively firing on Israel’s northern border.

Russia uses these weapons to target civilians and civilian infrastructure in its illegal war of aggression against Ukraine. In fact, reports have found that components recovered in the Iranian-made drones used against the people of Ukraine have included more than 50 American-made components.

Other reports have found that out of roughly 500 components identified in a recovered Iranian drone, 82 percent were manufactured by United States companies.

These reports are backed by a June 2023 report released by the State Department where they acknowledged that Iran relies on foreign procurement and that Iran even prefers American-made sourcing to manufacture its lethal weapons. This is unacceptable.

Urgent action is needed to combat Iran’s longstanding missile and drone proliferation. That includes doing more to prevent them from accessing and benefiting from U.S. parts and technology.

In addition to robust sanctions enforcement to cut off its key sources of financial and military support to proxies like Hezbollah, the Houthis, and Hamas, we must make full use of our export controls to limit the export or re-export of U.S. goods and technology to Iran.

The No Technology for Terror Act will do just that. The limitations set forth in my bill would make it harder for Iran to produce missiles and drones

that are used against American troops and our allies and will make it more difficult to transfer these weapons to Russia and other proxies.

American equipment, technology, and other know-how under no circumstance should be transferred to Iran. The Iranian regime is relentlessly evil and seeks to become the superpower in the Middle East, which means eliminating America and its allies at all costs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bill as it extends the foreign-direct product rule to Iran, which restricts the re-export or transfer of U.S.-originated items from one foreign country to Iran.

Iran and its terrorist proxies continue to sow instability on a global scale. We must take urgent action to restrict Iran's access to technology that it uses to manufacture lethal missiles and drones.

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

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of H.R. 6603.

This past weekend, Mr. Speaker, Iran launched more than 350 drones and ballistic missiles toward our ally Israel, an attack largely thwarted by the Israeli Defense Forces, alongside American, British, French, Jordanian, and other partner militaries. Nevertheless, the attack demonstrated Iran's airborne capacity and domestic drone and missile capabilities. Iran has not only launched its drones at Israel, but they have provided them to Russia for use in Putin's illegal war in Ukraine.

The administration has implemented numerous export controls to prevent American materials from being sent to Iran for use in their drone program. It has been an interagency priority to help ensure our technologies do not wind up in the hands of the enemy.

To that end, the Bureau of Industry and Security has imposed a foreign-direct product rule, BIS' most powerful tool, to prevent the production and proliferation of Iranian drones and missiles.

□ 1500

The legislation before us now, the No Technology for Terror Act introduced by my colleagues, Mr. MORAN and Mr. McCaul, makes permanent certain U.S. export control restrictions on American-made drones technology, and would be the first instance ever of codifying a foreign-direct product rule.

During markup of this bill, the bill was improved to include exceptions to ensure it does not unintentionally prevent the sale of humanitarian goods such as food and medicine. The bill also contains a national interest waiver to provide the executive branch greater flexibility in minimizing the export control's humanitarian impact and maximizing our leverage against Iran. A waiver also provides Iran an incentive to stop its malignant conduct,

cease its nuclear ambitions, and end its funding for terrorism.

While it is a big deal to codify a foreign-direct product rule, Iran's conduct and the flexibility built into the legislation warrant my support and the support of all the Members of this House.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives MORAN and Chairman McCaul for their good-faith efforts to make this bill a bipartisan bill, and I encourage my colleagues to join with me in supporting this measure.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, Iran's weaponized drone program is a threat to our allies, Israel and Ukraine, and to United States national security. This legislation codifies the Biden administration's export control restrictions to prohibit United States-made technology and software from being transferred to Iran, preventing that technology from being used in the manufacturing of Iranian drones.

I thank Representative MORAN and Chairman McCaul for introducing this legislation and for working in the good-faith, bipartisan manner that we often do on this committee so that we can make this legislation as effective and flexible as it needs to be.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6603, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, first, I thank the ranking member for his support and his work on this bill as well.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to work together to do all that we can to address Iran's ongoing proliferation of lethal drones and missiles. From Israel to Ukraine, we see the devastating impacts of failing to do so.

In order to safeguard our national security and innocent civilians around the world, we need to make sure that U.S.-origin goods are not helping Iran manufacture deadly weapons. That is what this bill, the No Technology for Terror Act, does.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, H.R. 6603, the No Technology for Terror Act, to stop supplying goods to Iran that are used against us.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6603, 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. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

NO PAYDAYS FOR HOSTAGE-TAKERS ACT

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5826) to require a report on sanctions under the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5826

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 Paydays for Hostage-Takers Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Islamic Republic of Iran has a long history of hostage-taking and wrongful detention of United States nationals, including its illegal detention of 52 American diplomats from 1979 to 1981.

(2) The Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741 et seq.), named in honor of Robert Levinson, the longest-held hostage in United States history who is presumed to have been killed by the regime while in Iranian custody, authorizes sanctions with respect to foreign persons who are responsible for or complicit in hostage-taking or unlawful or wrongful detention of United States nationals abroad.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to undertake additional actions and impose strict penalties to deter the Government of Iran and other hostile governments and non-state actors from hostage-taking or wrongfully detaining United States nationals.

SEC. 4. REPORT AND CERTIFICATION ON RESTRICTED IRANIAN FUNDS RELEASED TO QATAR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for 6 years, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate the following:

(1) A report on the \$6,000,000,000 in funds transferred from restricted Iranian accounts in the Republic of South Korea to restricted accounts in Qatar on or after August 9, 2023.

(2) A certification as to whether credible evidence or intelligence exists that any of the funds transferred have been used for any purpose other than humanitarian purposes.

(3) A certification as to whether credible evidence or intelligence exists that the funds transferred have enabled the Government of Iran to increase spending on defense, intelligence, or malign foreign activities.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a)(1) shall include the following:

(1) An itemized list of all transactions involving the use of funds transferred, including the value of such transactions, the parties to such transactions, the financial institutions involved, the goods purchased in each transaction, the destinations and end user of such goods, the date on which the United States was notified of such transaction, and the date the transaction occurred.

(2) The quantity of funds described in subsection (a)(1) in restricted accounts in Qatar at the beginning and end of each reporting period.

(3) A thorough description of the process the United States Government utilized during the reporting period to review transactions involving the use of funds transferred in order to verify that such transactions were humanitarian in nature.

SEC. 5. REVIEW AND DETERMINATION AND REPORTS ON SANCTIONS UNDER THE ROBERT LEVINSON HOSTAGE RECOVERY AND HOSTAGE-TAKING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.

(a) **REVIEW AND DETERMINATION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on an annual basis thereafter for 6 years, the President shall—

(1) review all cases of the hostage-taking of a United States national in Iran or at the direction of the Government of Iran and all cases of the unlawful or wrongful detention of a United States national in Iran or at the direction of the Government of Iran that have occurred during the preceding 10-year period; and

(2) make a determination as to whether any foreign person, based on credible evidence—

(A) is responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the hostage-taking of the United States national or the unlawful or wrongful detention of the United States national; or

(B) knowingly provides financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, an activity described in subparagraph (A).

(b) **REPORTS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on an annual basis thereafter for 6 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) identifies all foreign persons with respect to which the President has made a determination under subsection (a)(2); and

(2) with respect to each such foreign person—

(A) states whether sanctions have been imposed under section 306 of the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741d) or will be imposed within 30 days of the date of the submission of the report; and

(B) for whom sanctions have not been imposed or will not be imposed under section 306 of such Act, provides a description of the specific authority under which otherwise applicable sanctions are being waived, have otherwise been determined not to apply, or are not being imposed and a complete justification of the decision to waive or otherwise not apply the sanctions authorized by such sanctions programs and authorities.

SEC. 6. REQUIREMENT TO LIMIT TRAVEL OF IRANIAN DIPLOMATS AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) United States visa restrictions on sanctioned individuals often contain exceptions for activities in order to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the headquarters of the United Nations signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States.

(2) Section 6 of Public Law 80-357 (commonly known as the “United Nations Headquarters Agreement Act”) provides “Nothing in the agreement shall be construed as in any way diminishing, abridging, or weakening the right of the United States to safeguard its own security.”.

(3) Congress has directed the President to use the President’s authority, including the authorities contained in section 6 of Public Law 80-357, to deny any individual’s admission to the United States as a representative

to the United Nations if the President determines that such individual has been found to have been engaged in espionage activities or a terrorist activity directed against the United States or its allies and may pose a threat to United States national security interests.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that Iran’s longstanding hostage-taking and wrongful detention of United States nationals, assassination plots against United States nationals outside and within the United States, and intelligence activities are a security or terrorist threat to the United States and United States interests and shall be a primary consideration in limiting travel of Iranian diplomats seeking admission to the United States for United Nations activities and their family members.

(c) **DENIAL OF VISAS.**—Section 407(a)(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (8 U.S.C. 1102 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “(1)” and inserting “(1)(A)”; (2) by striking “and” at the end and inserting “or”; and

(3) by adding further at the end the following:

“(B) has been sanctioned pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (66 Fed. Reg. 49079; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism) or Executive Order 13382 (70 Fed. Reg. 38567; relating to blocking property of weapons of mass destruction proliferators and their supporters) as of the date of the enactment of the No Paydays for Hostage-Takers Act; and”.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on whether the President has taken action to restrict the travel of Iranian diplomats seeking admission to the United States for United Nations activities and their family members and identifying each such instance in which visas were denied or travel was restricted.

SEC. 7. REPORT ON BLOCKED IRANIAN ASSETS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) An itemized list of any identifiable assets with a valuation of more than \$100,000 belonging to Iranian individuals and entities that are or have been blocked or otherwise frozen pursuant to any sanctions program under any jurisdiction globally, in the prior 2 years.

(2) Any changes to the status of such assets, including unblocking, unfreezing, or transferring such assets, in the prior 2 years.

(3) With respect to any changes identified in paragraph (2), whether the United States Government took any action, including waiving of sanctions, that related to such unblocking or unfreezing, and a justification for any such United States actions.

SEC. 8. REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO FREEZE AND SEIZE IRANIAN ASSETS.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General should, to the extent practicable—

(1) carry out a coordinated international effort to find, restrain, freeze, and where appropriate and legally authorized, seize, confiscate or forfeit the assets of those individuals and entities that have been sanctioned in connection with Iran’s malign activities, including hostage-taking, wrongful detention, and human rights violations; and

(2) work with foreign governments—

(A) to share intelligence of financial investigations, as appropriate;

(B) to oversee the assets identified pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(C) to provide technical assistance to help governments establish the necessary legal framework to carry out asset forfeitures.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on actions described in subsection (a).

SEC. 9. DETERMINATION AND REPORT ON INVALIDATING UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR TRAVEL TO IRAN.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Secretary of State maintains authority to restrict the use of United States passports for travel to or use in a country or area which the Secretary has determined is a country or area in which there is imminent danger to the public health or physical safety of United States travelers, in accordance with section 51.63 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) In 2017, the Secretary of State declared United States passports invalid for travel to, in, or through North Korea, unless specially validated for such travel, after United States citizen Otto Warmbier suffered grievous injuries in North Korean custody, which led to his death.

(3) The ban on use of United States passports for travel to North Korea was renewed in 2023.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should declare United States passports invalid for travel to, in, or through Iran due to the imminent danger to the public health and physical safety of United States travelers stemming from the threat of wrongful detention or being taken hostage by the Iranian regime.

(c) **DETERMINATION AND REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for 3 years, the Secretary of State shall determine and report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate—

(1) whether the travel of United States persons to Iran presents an imminent danger to the public health or physical safety of United States travelers; and

(2) whether the Secretary is exercising his authority to declare United States passports invalid for travel to, in, or through Iran.

SEC. 10. STRATEGY TO DETER HOSTAGE-TAKING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall develop and submit to Congress a strategy to deter and prevent wrongful detention and hostage-taking by United States adversaries, including identifying penalties for wrongful detention and hostage-taking, identifying clear United States Government policies barring the payment of ransom or transactions that could be viewed as ransom by the United States Government, and detailing plans to coordinate with United States allies and partners on such strategy.

SEC. 11. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

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

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

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

(A) means an individual or entity that is not a United States person; and

(B) includes a foreign state (as such term is defined in section 1603 of title 28, United States Code).

(3) UNITED STATES NATIONAL.—The term “United States national” has the meaning given that term in section 307(2) of the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 1741e(2)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FULCHER). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the No Paydays for Hostage-Takers Act.

For 45 years, the outrageous regime in Tehran has kidnapped American hostages. It is a cruel, yet consistent, part of this bloodthirsty regime’s character. Iran utilizes hostage-taking as a negotiating tactic and a funding mechanism. In doing so, Iran repeatedly victimizes innocent Americans and their families who endure years of false accusations, wretched conditions, and separation. No one deserves this treatment. Iranian Americans are very successful and appreciated in America, and all Americans equally appreciate the oppressed people of Iran.

Unfortunately, both the Obama and Biden administrations have made the catastrophic mistake of cutting financial deals with Iran in order to free hostages. Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, Iran sees dollar signs whenever it sees American passports. It knows it can take innocent Americans, hold them in prison for years, and see a windfall at the end. This is the same tactic of war criminal Putin, kidnapping Wall Street Journal reporter Evan Gershkovich.

In 2016, the Obama administration ignorantly capitulated a \$1.7 billion ransom to Iran, including a \$400 million payment in pallets of cash at the same time that Iran released four U.S. hostages.

At the time, many warned that if the United States Government would pay for hostages, then Iran would keep taking them and demand a higher and higher price.

Sure enough, in the next 7 years, Iran continued to hold and collect more American hostages. These people suffered away from their families and were deprived of their liberty for years

until last summer, the Biden administration cut a deal to secure their freedom by granting loan access to \$6 billion in sanctioned funds used to murder Iranians and to murder Americans, such as the three Army Reservists from Georgia killed on January 28 of this year.

Some might claim that these funds are only for humanitarian goods. First, this naively puts too much trust in a regime skilled at sanctions evasion and other forms of illicit finance. Second, money is fungible, and this deal freed up \$6 billion in funds for the regime to finance its military program, terrorist proxies, nuclear activities, and repression.

Right now, Iran is incentivized to keep taking hostages. They keep benefiting.

That is why today we are considering my bipartisan bill to ensure that Iran never again profits from taking American hostages. This bill imposes sanctions on Iranian officials identified as being responsible for or complicit in taking American citizens hostage. It also greatly limits the travel of Iranian diplomats at the U.N. They should not be allowed to come here and gallivant around the New York metropolitan area while innocent Americans languish in Iranian prisons.

It also requires a detailed report to give Congress full visibility on how Iran is using the \$6 billion so that the American people’s elected Representatives can conduct thorough oversight of these funds.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this important bill to protect Americans from Iran’s brutal hostage-taking, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, March 20, 2024.

Hon. MICHAEL McCUAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCUAUL: I write regarding H.R. 5826, the No Paydays for Hostage-Takers Act. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee’s report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the *Congressional Record* during consideration of H.R. 5826 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 fu-

ture 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, April 3, 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. 5826, the No Paydays for Hostage-Takers Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

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

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. McCUAUL,
Chairman.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5826, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I appreciate the intent of this measure brought to the floor by my friend and colleague from South Carolina, Representative WILSON, which is to help better prevent hostile governments such as Iran from taking Americans hostage or wrongfully detaining them overseas.

I believe Democrats and Republicans must work together and ensure the State Department has all the resources and authorities from Congress that it needs to bring Americans home who have been unjustly held abroad and to offer them the support they need when they return home.

I understand and agree with my colleague’s intent to disincentivize bad behavior by hostile actors, and to make clear to anyone who would wrongfully detain any of our citizens that it will not be tolerated.

However, I am concerned that some of the messages sent in this bill risk undermining our key partners in the battle to protect American citizens. I want to make sure the State Department’s Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs is given the latitude to negotiate and get the job done.

I would like to offer my appreciation to the SPEHA team for the hard and difficult work it continues to undertake on behalf of the American people. We need to empower that office and the families of wrongful detainees that rely on its vital assistance and advocacy, not inadvertently burden it with extensive reporting or overly restrictive policy prescriptions.

I also want to be certain we do not restrict the freedom of movement of

Americans, something that is fundamental to our liberty and, specifically, the impact such a move would have on hundreds of thousands of Iranian Americans who expect our government, unlike the regime in Tehran, to respect their fundamental rights.

That is why I am glad the language on the issue has been made nonbinding, and I really appreciate Representative WILSON working with us on this bill and the effort to make sure that the United States Government's approach on hostages and wrongful detention is smart and effective. We have worked together to achieve this.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage my colleagues to join in supporting this measure. Again, we must do everything we can to prevent Americans from being illegally detained abroad.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank Mr. WILSON from South Carolina for introducing this bill. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5826, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I am grateful for the leadership of MICHAEL McCaul, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the ranking member, GREG MEeks. Those of us in South Carolina are always happy to point out his South Carolina heritage as he now ably represents Queens, but we remember his heritage of Rock Hill, and we appreciate his success.

This legislation is so important to strike back against Iran's decades-long strategy of taking innocent Americans hostage to the House floor today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5826, 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. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1515

SOLIDIFY IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 2023

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3033) to repeal the sunset provision of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3033

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 "Solidify Iran Sanctions Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) requires the imposition of sanctions with respect to Iran's illicit weapons programs, conventional weapons and ballistic missile development, and support for terrorism, including Iran's Revolutionary Guards Corps.

(2) The Government of Iran has acquired destabilizing conventional weapons systems from the Russian Federation and other malign actors, and is funneling weapons and financial support to its terrorist proxies throughout the Middle East, threatening allies and partners of the United States, such as Israel.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to fully implement and enforce the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

SEC. 4. REPEAL OF SUNSET.

Section 13 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ";

SUNSET";

(2) by striking "(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—";

and

(3) by striking subsection (b).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, for 27 years, this law, the Iran Sanctions Act, enacted in 1996, has been the foundation of our pressure campaign to compel Iran to abandon its ballistic missile development and support for terrorism.

In the intervening years, these sanctions have been expanded as the threat posed by the Iranian nuclear program and other malign activities become increasingly obvious and pressing. What we saw this weekend is that these sanctions are more necessary than ever.

Iran, for the first time ever, has launched a direct attack on Israel, firing over 300 missiles and drones directly at Israel. Thankfully, 99 percent of these weapons were intercepted by Israel, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Jordan.

Iran has the largest ballistic missile arsenal in the Middle East. It is not

amassing these weapons for show. It is amassing these weapons to use them, just as they gruesomely did this weekend.

At the same time, Iran is pressing forward with its provocative nuclear program, expanding its stockpile of near-weapons-grade enriched uranium and refusing to cooperate in the dispute with the IAEA.

Iranian terrorist puppets are showing the world the destructive capabilities they have gained from years of Iranian support. Hamas launched its October 7 massacre that murdered over 1,200 innocent people in Israel, Hezbollah in Lebanon launched nearly daily attacks on Israel's northern border, and the Houthis in Yemen are lobbing missiles and UAVs at ships in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Additionally, Iran is selling these dangerous weapons to war criminal Putin to fuel his murderous war against the people of Ukraine.

The threat Iran poses to the United States and our allies is growing more and more entrenched. We need a policy response that is durable and shows that we are committed day in and day out to choking off any financial support to the Iranian malign activities.

Today, that is why the House is considering the Solidify Iran Sanctions Act, which would eliminate the upcoming 2026 sunset from the Iran Sanctions Act. We need to send Iran a clear and simple message: You cannot just wait out the sanctions. The sanctions will not expire on some arbitrary date. The only way to make the U.S. sanctions go away is to stop sanctionable conduct and not be a threat to the United States and our allies, period.

The fact that we are considering this bill under suspension of the rules is hugely important. It shows that eliminating this sunset is not controversial. Republicans and Democrats agree that we need durable, long-term pressure on Iran.

This bill passed out of the Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously, and I am grateful that it is being considered on the floor today.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, July 17, 2023.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCaul: I write regarding H.R. 3033, the Solidify Iran Sanctions 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. 3033 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, July 24, 2023.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3033, the Solidify Iran Sanctions 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. McCUAUL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, April 14, 2024.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN McCUAUL: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Financial Services regarding H.R. 3033, the Solidify Iran Sanctions Act of 2023. I agree that the Committee 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 mutual understanding that, by foregoing consideration of H.R. 3033 at this time, 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 on this or similar legislation as it moves forward. The Committee also reserves the right to see appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any conference with the Senate involving this or similar legislation, and we request your support for any such request.

Finally, as you mentioned in your letter, I ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this bill be included in your Committee's report to accompany the legislation, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

PATRICK MCHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 14, 2024.
Hon. PATRICK MCHENRY,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCHENRY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3033, the Solidify Iran Sanctions 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. McCUAUL,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3033. For the past 26 years, Congress and the executive branch have worked together to put pressure on Iran's energy sector to deny Iran funds for implementing its nefarious nuclear program and state-sponsored terror activities.

The Iran Sanctions Act, or ISA, originally passed into law in 1996 and has been the key statutory element undergirding our sanctions infrastructure.

Since 1996, Congress has built upon this legislation multiple times and has expanded the list of transactions that are considered violations of the ISA. These sanctions, combined with sanctions on Iran's financial system and petroleum transactions, and together with aggressive diplomacy, are what drove Iran to the negotiating table to finalize the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

The JCPOA effectively shut off every pathway to an Iranian nuclear weapon before it was unwisely torn down in 2018, leaving us in the dangerous position we are now in.

The ISA is the only major Iran sanctions statute that contains a sunset provision. In general, sunset provisions have value. They force Congress to re-evaluate and reconsider sanctions to adjust to new situations.

Therefore, we must all ask ourselves an important question: Under what circumstances can Congress envision the necessity of abandoning our sanctions infrastructure while this regime is in power? Even in the instance a new Iran deal is reached and successfully implemented, I believe we would want this sanctions infrastructure in place, just as it was under the JCPOA, so that Iran and the international community knows what awaits them if progress is not made.

Furthermore, if Congress loses this sanctions infrastructure, we will be ceding even more of our authority to the executive branch of government, who will solely rely on its executive powers to implement sanctions unbound by the program developed by the United States Congress.

This legislation sends an important message. It protects an important statute, and it serves the interests of the American people.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and the author of this legislation.

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge passage of my bill, the Solidify Iran Sanctions Act.

The Iranian regime poses one of the greatest threats to peace throughout the Middle East and the world. They are a state sponsor of terrorism. The Houthis, who Iran backs, are terrorizing ships throughout the Red Sea. They are funding Hamas. They are a sworn enemy of America, and their number one goal is to destroy Israel.

Even more troubling, they are doing everything possible to build a nuclear weapon. Iran's deplorable attack on Israel demands consequences.

The Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 is set to expire in 2026. There should be no sunset date to stop funding for Iran-backed terrorism throughout the world. The Solidify Iran Sanctions Act does what it says, solidifies those sanctions, making them permanent.

The people of Israel, American soldiers, and innocent people throughout the Middle East should not live in fear of the Iranian regime and their terror. We must act now.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman McCUAUL and Congresswoman SUSIE LEE for their leadership and partnership on this important issue, and I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) for yielding me time.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3033 reinforces our existing sanctions infrastructure, eliminating the sunset provision of the original Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.

Although I believe that sunset clauses are important, previous provisions in U.S. sanctions-related legislation compelling Congress to reassess sanctions, the ISA is the only major Iran-related sanctions statute with a sunset clause.

Even if the United States does manage to negotiate a new Iran deal to end Tehran's nuclear weapons program, the ISA is an important deterrent and reminder to Iran what awaits should they rescind the deal.

Additionally, losing the ISA at any point would only further cede more

power to the executive branch of government with its executive powers to implement sanctions.

Therefore, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3033, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, just 2 days ago, the world was sadly stunned by the Iranian unprecedented attack on the civilian population of Israel. The regime in Tehran is committed to threatening the United States and our ally Israel.

Iran is not going to voluntarily stop sponsoring the puppets that they have of Hezbollah, the Houthis, or Hamas. They are not going to give up their missiles and drones out of the goodness of their hearts. They are most certainly not going to stop their nuclear program. They truly do believe and chant in their parliament, in English: "Death to Israel. Death to America."

The Iran threat is wide-ranging and multifaceted, and the Iran Sanctions Act is a foundation of tools to combat it. We know this threat isn't going away anytime soon, so let's stop fooling ourselves that a sunset makes any sense on these provisions.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful to have the bipartisan support with Ranking Member GREG MEEKS, working with Chairman MIKE McCaul, and that we are here today.

I urge my colleagues to join in bringing our statutes in line with the strategic reality on the ground.

Madam Speaker, additionally, Representative MICHELLE STEEL is to be appreciated. Even before the attacks took place, she brought this issue up to address the murderous conduct of the regime in Tehran.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. STEEL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3033.

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. WILSON of South Carolina. 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.

URGING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO EXPEDITIOUSLY DESIGNATE THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS AS A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION UNDER COMMON POSITION 931, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the

rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 288) urging the European Union to expeditiously designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization under Common Position 931, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 288

Whereas the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and its Basij paramilitary force have been used by Ayatollahs Khomeini and Khamenei to maintain the Iranian regime's power;

Whereas the IRGC Basij have been used to quash numerous protests and democratic uprisings in Iran, including the Green Movement;

Whereas the IRGC Basij continue to perpetrate wide-scale human rights abuses inside Iran, including against women, children, and minorities;

Whereas the IRGC Basij are actively suppressing the ongoing protests sparked by the death of Mahsa Amini and calls for the regime to be toppled;

Whereas the IRGC Basij are responding to these demonstrations with violence, arrests, and murder, including the arrest of journalists covering these protests;

Whereas the IRGC trains, funds, arms, and shares intelligence with dangerous proxy forces throughout the Middle East and abroad, including Hezbollah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), the Houthis, and Kata'ib Hezbollah, which have targeted civilians and both Europeans and Americans;

Whereas the IRGC continues to provide critical support to Bashar al-Assad and his autocratic regime in Syria;

Whereas the IRGC is actively fueling Russian President Vladimir Putin's illegal war of aggression against Ukraine through the provision of hundreds of lethal kamikaze drones and overseeing plans for the construction of a new factory in Russia with the capacity to produce thousands of Iranian-designed drones;

Whereas the Iranian-assisted Russian war of aggression poses a direct threat to European security and sovereignty;

Whereas the IRGC has targeted dissidents around the world, including throughout Europe;

Whereas the IRGC Quds Force is responsible for Iranian extraterritorial operations, and they likely played a key role in Iranian assassinations in the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Bulgaria, and Cyprus in recent years;

Whereas the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Denmark, and Albania have all either arrested or expelled Iranian Government officials implicated in terrorist or assassination plots in their respective countries;

Whereas the IRGC engaged in a murder-for-hire plot to target former National Security Advisor John Bolton and former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo for their efforts targeting the IRGC and killing IRGC-Quds Force Commander Qasem Soleimani;

Whereas the IRGC was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the United States in 2019;

Whereas Iran executed British-Iranian national Alireza Akbari and as a result the United Kingdom is considering designating the IRGC as a terrorist organization;

Whereas in response to the European Union's consideration of designating the IRGC a terrorist organization, IRGC Commander Hossein Salami has threatened European countries;

Whereas the European Parliament in January 2023 voted 598 to 9 in favor of designating the IRGC as a terrorist organization as part of its annual foreign and security policy report;

Whereas the European Parliament also in January 2023 voted overwhelmingly in favor of a separate Iran-focused resolution that called for designating the IRGC as a terrorist organization;

Whereas thus far the European Union has only sanctioned individual members and leaders of the IRGC as terrorists but have not yet designated the IRGC in its entirety;

Whereas under European Council Common Position of December 27, 2001, on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism (2001/931/CFSP) (in this preamble referred to as "Common Position 931"), the European Union can designate terrorist organizations if "a decision has been taken by a competent authority" that they are a terrorist organization;

Whereas under Council Common Position 931 on combating terrorism, the European Union defines "competent authority" to include "a judicial authority";

Whereas proposals for terrorist organization designations by the European Union can come from third-party countries, including the United States; and

Whereas previous Department of Justice investigations and convictions provide the European Union sufficient proof under Common Position 931; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Encouraging the European Union to Determine that the European Union Should Sanction the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps Now As a Terrorist Entity Resolution" or the "Encouraging the EU to DESIGNATE Resolution".

SEC. 2. EUROPEAN UNION DESIGNATION OF IRGC AS A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.

The House of Representatives—

(1) urges the European Union to expeditiously designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization under Common Position of December 27, 2001, on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism (2001/931/CFSP);

(2) encourages the Biden administration to make European Union designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization a diplomatic priority in engagements with the European Union; and

(3) welcomes the efforts of the international community to designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. 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 South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution calling on the European

Union to designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from New York (Ms. TENNEY) for introducing this very important legislation. Congresswoman TENNEY is appreciated for her tireless efforts of promoting peace through strength. From the Middle East to Europe, the IRGC is fielding conflicts in conjunction with proxies, puppets, dictators, and warlords.

In April of 2019, the United States rightfully designated the IRGC as a foreign terrorist organization for its role in these acts of global terror, including the role in assassination attempts on both American and European soil. In the last 5 years, the IRGC's destabilizing influence has only grown, particularly in Europe, as Iran is helping and collaborating to facilitate war criminal Putin's illegal war of aggression against the people of Ukraine.

□ 1530

In Ukraine, we have seen hundreds of Iranian drones used against civilians and civilian infrastructure. War criminal Putin and the regime of Tehran are in alliance with the dictators of rule of gun invading democracies with rule of law.

The restrictions associated with the U.S. foreign terrorist organization designation limit the IRGC's ability to access U.S. markets, but in Europe, without a corresponding European terror designation, the IRGC can still find ample financing.

This is deeply troubling given the IRGC's extensive history of sanctions evasion, including in EU member states, and increasing cooperation with war criminal Putin to evade Western financial restrictions.

The European Commission has historically claimed it lacks sufficient evidence for such a designation. As the co-chair and founder of the EU Caucus, I especially expect the European Union to designate the IRGC a terrorist organization. To fail is, sadly, ridiculous.

The IRGC's role of fueling terrorism is undeniable. The European Parliament clearly agrees. In January 2023, the European Parliament ratified a resolution calling for the IRGC to be designated, pointing out that it, 'both directly and by acting through local proxies, has assassinated diaspora dissidents, kidnapped exiles for abduction to Iran, and plotted bomb attacks in several countries, including the EU member states.'

It is long past time for the European Union to join the United States in properly designating the IRGC as a terrorist organization.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, the United States designated the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, or the IRGC, as a foreign terrorist organization, an FTO, in April 2019 because of

its record of terrorism, violation of the laws of armed conflict, assassination attempts, and significant support for regional terrorist groups. Our designation has helped limit the IRGC's ability to access the United States' markets.

Unfortunately, EU markets, absent a similar terror designation, remain viable sources of IRGC income.

The IRGC clearly represents a threat to both American and European security. We must join forces to limit the IRGC's access to capital. It is long past time for the EU to act, as a combination of U.S. and EU designations would have a major impact and will help save lives.

This resolution calls on the EU to designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps of Iran as an addition to the EU terror list. Amidst IRGC's ongoing support of Russian war crimes in Ukraine, EU's reluctance risks emboldening the Iranian Government's goal of sowing terror and chaos in the West.

The IRGC clearly presents a threat to the EU and our collective security. It is long past time to cut off its resources and hold Iran accountable. Working together, we can contain and diminish Iranian terrorism and make the world safer for Americans and Europeans alike.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY), a member of the Ways and Means Committee and the author of this resolution.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative JOE WILSON, my good friend and dear colleague, and also the ranking member, my colleague from New York, Representative MEEKS, for their support of this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of my resolution, H. Res. 288, that is on the floor today, the Encouraging the EU to DESIGNATE Resolution.

This resolution encourages our European Union allies to finally designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, the IRGC, as a terrorist entity under EU Common Position 931.

What is the IRGC? For those of you who do not know, the IRGC is an Iranian extra-military organization that both conducts the Iranian mullahs' acts of terrorism and is the link between Ayatollah Khamenei and other terror groups, such as Hamas, Hezbollah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and the Houthis out of Yemen.

For example, the IRGC Quds Force funds, arms, trains, and supports Hamas, Hezbollah, the Houthis, and the PIJ. The IRGC's Basij has been a primary force for quashing the courageous protesters in the wake of the horrible killing of Mahsa Amini by the brutal Iranian regime. The IRGC Navy has antagonized U.S. ships in the Red Sea in

violation of international law. The IRGC Quds Force has played a key role in Iranian-directed assassinations in the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Bulgaria, and Cyprus in just recent years.

The threat posed by the IRGC is not only abroad. Just a few years ago, the IRGC engaged in a murder-for-hire plot to target former National Security Advisor John Bolton and former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.

If anyone is concerned about whether IRGC is a terrorist entity, I encourage you to read my "Report on IRGC Terrorist Activity" that details the many terrorist plots the IRGC has been involved in. All the information is here. For those of you at home, you can access it on Tenney.house.gov. I took special effort to make sure that people knew exactly what this evil force was up to.

In 2019, President Trump declared the IRGC a foreign terrorist organization. While this was just a tremendous first step, we must encourage our allies to join us and confront the Iranian threat head-on. That is why, last year, I led numerous letters, and many of my colleagues joined with me, to the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and India, imploring them to please join us and designate the IRGC as a terrorist entity so we could impose sanctions.

Sadly, none of these countries have joined us yet. The Encouraging the EU to DESIGNATE Resolution would implore our EU allies to get off the sidelines and to take a stand against terrorism and for freedom and democracy.

Madam Speaker, I wish Josep Borrell, the EU's High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, were here today because I have a question for him: Do you stand with the United States and for freedom, or do you stand with the Iranian terrorists that have tried and succeeded in killing Europeans across the continent? Sadly, I think we all know the answer.

Madam Speaker, this isn't hard. Some would call it a no-brainer. It is time for the EU to join the U.S. and designate the IRGC as a terrorist entity. I urge all of my colleagues to support this commonsense resolution. We must stand together against the Iranian threat.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, once again, it is overdue for the EU to designate the IRGC as a terrorist entity. They are nothing but that. By shutting the IRGC out of both the American and European markets, we will be starving them of important resources of funding they rely on to conduct their terrorist and other destabilizing activities.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 288, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, we must continue to do all we can to address the threat

posed by Iran. The IRGC has for decades played a direct role in threatening the European Union and its citizens.

Given its increasing reach, most recently with its murderous support of war criminal Putin's invasion of Ukraine, it is imperative that no stone is left unturned. We must work together to cut off Iran's ability to fuel terrorism on a global scale, and that must include designating the IRGC as a terrorist organization.

Madam Speaker, I thank, in particular, Congresswoman CLAUDIA TENNEY for developing this resolution and her extraordinary efforts in a bipartisan manner to do research on the IRGC that should be very informative to the American people and be a message to even the people of Iran how the oppression of the people of Iran actually has consequences, sadly, around the world. Congresswoman TENNEY effectively promotes the safety and security of American and European families.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution calling on the European Union to designate Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 288.

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. WILSON of South Carolina. 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.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE SLOGAN, "FROM THE RIVER TO THE SEA, PALESTINE WILL BE FREE" IS ANTISEMITIC AND ITS USE MUST BE CONDEMNED

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 883) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the slogan, "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free" is antisemitic and its use must be condemned.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 883

Whereas the slogan "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free" is an antisemitic call to arms with the goal of the eradication of the State of Israel, which is located between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas the slogan seeks to deny Jewish people the right to self-determination and calls for the removal of the Jewish people from their ancestral homeland;

Whereas Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations and their sympathizers have used and continue to use this slogan as a rallying cry for action to destroy Israel and exterminate the Jewish people;

Whereas this rallying cry can promote violence against the State of Israel and the Jewish community globally;

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas committed a barbaric and uncivilized slaughter against the Jewish people, killing 1,200 people;

Whereas victims of this massacre included children, the elderly, Holocaust survivors, and women, who were murdered indiscriminately in their homes, communities, public spaces, and at a music festival;

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas reportedly beheaded dozens of babies, committed countless atrocities, and violently raped women;

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas recorded and broadcasted to the world mutilation, desecration, and public parading of bodies;

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas took over 240 hostages, including children, women, elderly Israelis, Americans, and other foreign nationals;

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas murdered the highest number of Jewish people since the Holocaust;

Whereas Hamas' 2017 Charter states, "Hamas rejects any alternative to the full and complete liberation of Palestine, from the river to the sea.;"

Whereas Hamas' 2017 Charter states, "There shall be no recognition of the legitimacy of the Zionist entity.;"

Whereas Hamas' 2017 Charter states, "Resistance and jihad for the liberation of Palestine will remain a legitimate right.;"

Whereas this slogan is used by the same people who utter "death to America" and "death to Israel";

Whereas former Hamas Chief Khaled Meshal called for the "day of rage", a global mobilization against the State of Israel, which had profound consequences for Jewish communities around the world;

Whereas a member of the Hamas political bureau, Ghazi Hamad, in an interview about the October 7 massacres, vowed, "We must teach Israel a lesson, and we will do it twice and three times. The Al-Aqsa Deluge is just the first time, and there will be a second, a third, a fourth.;"

Whereas Ghazi Hamad, in the same interview, responded, "Yes, of course", when asked if he believed in the annihilation of Israel;

Whereas the Secretary General of Hezbollah Hassan Nasrallah stated, "Palestine, from the sea to the river is the property of Arabs and Palestinians and no one has the right to give up even a single grain of earth or one stone.;"

Whereas Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi, on November 11, 2023, stated that the only solution to this war is "The establishment of the Palestinian State from the river to the sea.;"

Whereas the founder of al-Qaeda and the perpetrator of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, Osama bin Laden, stated, "Borders must be opened by force so as to obtain all the necessary requirements to liberate the entire Palestine from the river to the sea, God willing.;"

Whereas the former Dictator of Iraq, Saddam Hussein, stated, "Glorious and sublime are our martyrs in Palestine, Iraq, and the nation as a whole. Long live Palestine, free

and Arab, from the sea to the river", and "Palestine is Arab and must be liberated from the river to the sea";

Whereas this slogan neglects the fact that innocent civilians are used as human shields by Hamas;

Whereas Hamas intentionally locates its military weapons supply depots and intelligence outposts directly under and within civilian populated sites such as schools, mosques, residential buildings, and hospitals such as the Al Shifa Hospital, the largest hospital in Gaza;

Whereas using civilians as human shields for protecting weapons and fighters from a lawful attack is considered a war crime;

Whereas hateful rhetoric obstructs peace efforts;

Whereas the Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Committee deem this slogan antisemitic;

Whereas this slogan incites fear within the Jewish community in the United States and around the world;

Whereas students attending institutions of higher education have chanted and continue to chant this slogan since the barbarous October 7 massacres, yet all the while, their fellow Jewish students are being harassed and intimidated; and

Whereas this slogan has been used recently by violent protesters throughout the United States and the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the slogan, "from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free", is outrightly antisemitic and must be strongly condemned;

(2) this slogan is divisive and does a disservice to Israelis, Palestinians, and all those in the region who seek peace;

(3) this slogan rejects calls for peace, stability, and safety in the region;

(4) this slogan perpetuates hatred against the State of Israel and the Jewish people; and

(5) anyone who calls for the eradication of Israel and the Jewish people are antisemitic and must always be condemned.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which 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 South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank our colleague from New York (Mr. D'ESPPOSITO) for introducing this important bipartisan resolution to condemn anti-Semitic speech.

Hamas' horrific and murderous attack on Israel on October 7 massacred over 1,200 innocent people. Hamas terrorists committed brutal sexual assaults. They took over 250 people hostage and held them in wretched conditions.

October 7 was the deadliest day for people of Jewish faith since the Holocaust.

Since that awful day 6 months ago, we have seen a shocking rise in anti-Semitic attacks, symbolism, and speech, including a resurgence of the slogan “from the river to the sea.”

This phrase, “from the river to the sea,” comes directly from the terrorist organization’s covenant. Hamas is clear about their ultimate goal: the destruction of the State of Israel and the death of Jews around the world.

Article 7 of the August 18, 1988, Hamas Covenant calls for chasing every Jew behind trees and rocks until the last Jew is found behind a rock and is killed.

We must be clear. This rallying cry, and others like it, have no place in a peaceful and tolerant society. “From the river to the sea” refers to the land between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. This language calls for entirely destroying the State of Israel and replacing it with the Palestinian state.

Slogans like this are clearly anti-Semitic and hateful. They inherently support the destruction of Israel and denying Jews their right of self-determination of any kind.

Promoting violence against Israel and Jews is anti-Semitism, and we have the responsibility in Congress to condemn such language.

With this resolution, we are condemning this hate speech and standing with our valued ally, Israel. We understand the chant of Tehran gruesomely in English, “Death to Israel, death to America.”

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, the 10-word slogan “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” means different things to different people. For many well-meaning supporters of the Palestinian cause, it is a slogan calling for future Palestinian statehood and Palestinian dignity. I agree with those goals, and that is why I support a two-state solution.

To others, particularly to Israelis and Jews in the diaspora, the phrase is a threat, symbolizing the destruction of the Jewish people and the Jewish State of Israel, and I acutely understand that concern as well.

However, a basic truth is evident. If you consider the geographic area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea to be exclusively Palestine, you are taking the Jewish State of Israel off the map.

As clearly demonstrated by pro-Palestinian protesters following the horrific events of October 7, far too many people who boldly chant this phrase do not want Israel to exist. I know this because when asked, that is how they answer.

As someone steeped in America’s civil rights movement, I clearly under-

stand the First Amendment and the right of free speech. I support peaceful protest. I support what my dear friend and former colleague John Lewis taught us about good trouble. It is okay for supporters of the Palestinian cause or the Israeli cause to cause some good trouble.

When good trouble turns into calls for violence or, in this case, wiping the State of Israel off the map, the rhetoric has gone too far. It becomes dangerous, and it can cause people harm. That is why I support this nonbinding resolution critical of that phrase.

Let me be clear: There is absolutely nothing anti-Semitic about advocating for an independent Palestinian state. However, calling for the elimination of the Jewish state, praising Hamas who strives for Israel’s destruction, or suggesting that the Jews alone do not have the right to self-determination is anti-Semitic.

I am a strong supporter of a two-state solution, which will result in the area between the river and the sea being the home to a Jewish State of Israel and an independent and prosperous Palestine. That is what we should be chanting for and what I will never give up hope for, a peaceful Middle East, two states side by side.

When I talked to some citizens of Israel right after intifada, all they said is they wanted to live in peace with their neighbors.

When I talked to some young Palestinians in the West Bank, all they said they wanted was to live in peace with their Israeli neighbors.

That is what we should be striving for.

While I am not really happy that we have to consider this resolution that I do believe, unfortunately, was brought here by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in an attempt to divide this House, I also know the danger of the phrase in question. That is why the resolution actually has my begrudging support.

In this institution, at times you have got to do what you think is the best thing to do, the right thing to do, and that is why I support this resolution, and I encourage my colleagues to join in doing the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. D’ESPOSITO), chairman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Management and Technology and the author of this resolution.

Mr. D’ESPOSITO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 883. I rise today, as well, to thank House Republican leadership for bringing my resolution to a vote as part of their swift and necessary response to Iran’s unprecedented attack on Israel. My resolution condemns the slogan “from the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” because it is blatantly anti-Semitic.

Madam Speaker, it is no coincidence that this slogan has been embraced by not only the violent, barbaric leaders of Hamas, but also countless other terrorist organizations and adversarial nations like Iran. I remind my colleagues that this slogan was used by Iranian leaders responsible for the recent attacks on Israel. It is also no coincidence that this phrase has roots in Hamas’ charter, a document which explicitly calls for the destruction of the State of Israel, the ancestral homeland of the Jewish people.

When anti-Semitic activists, masquerading as merely pro-Palestinian, spray-painted this slogan on the site of the 1972 Munich massacre of Israeli Olympians, we know and they know exactly what they are communicating. This slogan communicates one thing and one thing only. It is not human rights. It is certainly not peace. It is the violent destruction of the State of Israel and the Jewish people that live within it.

Madam Speaker, at a time in history when anti-Semitic attacks have surged nearly 400 percent following Hamas’ brutal, unprovoked October 7 attack on Israel, we need this resolution now more than ever. When Jewish students throughout this Nation and in my home State of New York at universities like Columbia and Cooper Union speak up about the anti-Semitism they are facing, they cite phrases and slogans just like these. Too often, events that may have started as peaceful protests quickly cross the line and turn into anti-Semitic, anti-Jew rallies. Perhaps the most common denominator in these instances is the presence of this slogan. It is not simply a slogan; it is a threat. It is a threat to Israel. It is a threat to the Jewish people. It does not get us any closer to peace. It gets us further from it. To employ this slogan is to perpetuate the cause of hate and regional instability.

I remind my colleagues that the Anti-Defamation League regards the slogan as anti-Semitic and a cry for Israel to not exist. The ADL informs us that to use this slogan is to call for “effectively erasing and destroying the entire Jewish state.” I remind my colleagues that between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea sits America’s strongest ally, the Middle East’s only democracy, and the ancestral homeland of the Jewish people.

As the Representative of the most Jewish communities in this country, it is very clear that we need to act. Between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea sits Israel, a free, diverse nation, a safe haven for Jewish people formed in the wake of the mass murder of European Jews.

When the world witnessed the tragedies of the Holocaust, we said: “Never again.” Now is our chance to mean it and to reject anti-Semitic hate in all of its forms whenever and wherever it rears its ugly head.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

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

Mr. Speaker, as I stated during this debate, I am a strong supporter of a two-state solution, which will result in the area between the river and the sea being the home to a Jewish State of Israel and an independent and prosperous Palestine.

This is what we should all be chanting for. This is what we should all be hoping for. This should be what we all are working for. It is in the best interests of the Palestinian people, the Jewish State of Israel, and the United States of America. Let's end hate. Let's end anti-Semitism. Let's bring people together. That should be what we are all looking for. Let's not put forth things that hurt and divide.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 883, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, we must do everything in our power to condemn anti-Semitic speech and actions at home and around the world.

It is so sad that since October 7 instead of rallying around our Jewish friends, we have seen a disgusting rise in anti-Semitic attacks. We cannot allow hate speech to be normalized as so well and eloquently stated by Ranking Member GREG MEEKS.

This resolution, so thoughtfully and capably introduced by Congressman ANTHONY D'ESPOSITO, makes clear that this language is not normal. Calling for the destruction of the people of Israel is not normal. It is not acceptable, and today this House will reject this language.

I am grateful for the leadership that we see today of Foreign Affairs Chairman MICHAEL McCUAUL and Ranking Member GREG MEEKS. We have clear bipartisanship, working together for the safety of American families.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MURPHY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 883.

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. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions pre-

viously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to:

- H.R. 5917;
- H.R. 4681;
- H.R. 6603;
- H.R. 5826;
- H.R. 3033;
- H. Res. 288; and
- H. Res. 883.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 2-minute votes.

STRENGTHENING TOOLS TO COUNTER THE USE OF HUMAN SHIELDS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5917) to amend the Sanctification of Civilians as Defenseless Shields Act to modify and extend that Act, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 4, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 128]

YEAS—419

Adams	Calvert	Davidson	Gallagher	Gallagher	Roy
Aderholt	Cammack	Davis (IL)	Gallego	Letlow	Ruiz
Aguilar	Carbajal	Davis (NC)	Garamendi	Levin	Ruppersberger
Alford	Cárdenas	De La Cruz	Garbarino	Lieu	Rutherford
Allen	Carey	Dean (PA)	Garcia (IL)	Lofgren	Ryan
Allred	Carl	DeGette	Garcia (TX)	Loudermilk	Salazar
Amo	Carson	DeLauro	Garcia, Mike	Lucas	Salinas
Amodei	Carter (GA)	DelBene	Gimenez	Luna	Sánchez
Armstrong	Carter (LA)	Deluzio	Golden (ME)	Luttrell	Barbanes
Arrington	Carter (TX)	DeSaulnier	Goldman (NY)	Lynch	Scalise
Auchincloss	Cartwright	DesJarlais	Gomez	Mace	Scanlon
Babin	Casar	Diaz-Balart	Gonzales, Tony	Magaziner	Schakowsky
Bacon	Case	Dingell	Gonzalez,	Malliotakis	Schiff
Baird	Casten	Doggett	Vicente	Maloy	Schneider
Balderson	Castor (FL)	Donalds	Good (VA)	Mann	Scholten
Balint	Castro (TX)	Duarte	Gooden (TX)	Manning	Schrader
Banks	Chavez-DeRemer	Duncan	Gosar	Mast	Schweikert
Barr	Cherifilus-	Dunn (FL)	Gottheimer	Matsui	Scott (VA)
Barragán	McCormick	Edwards	Graves (LA)	McBath	Scott, Austin
Bean (FL)	Chu	Ellzey	Graves (MO)	McCaul	Scott, David
Beatty	Ciscomani	Emmer	Green (TN)	McClain	Self
Bentz	Clark (MA)	Escobar	Green, Al (TX)	McClellan	Sessions
Bera	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo	Greene (GA)	McClintock	Sewell
Bergman	Cleaver	Espallat	Griffith	McCormick	Sherman
Beyer	Cline	Estes	Grothman	McGarvey	Sherrill
Bice	Cloud	Evans	Guest	McGovern	Simpson
Biggs	Clyburn	Ezell	Guthrie	McHenry	Slotkin
Bilirakis	Clyde	Fallon	Hageman	Meeks	Smith (MO)
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Feenstra	Harder (CA)	Menendez	Smith (NE)
Bishop (NC)	Cole	Ferguson	Harris	Meng	Smith (NJ)
Blumenauer	Collins	Finstad	Harshbarger	Meuser	Smucker
Blunt Rochester	Comer	Fischbach	Hayes	Mifune	Sorensen
Boebert	Connolly	Fitzgerald	Hern	Miller (IL)	Soto
Bonamici	Correa	Fitzpatrick	Higgins (LA)	Miller (OH)	Spanberger
Bost	Costa	Fleischmann	Hill	Miller (WV)	Spartz
Bowman	Courtney	Fletcher	Himes	Miller-Meeks	Stansbury
Boyle (PA)	Craig	Flood	Hinson	Mills	Stanton
Brecheen	Crane	Foster	Horsford	Molinaro	Stauber
Brown	Crawford	Foushee	Houchin	Moolenaar	Steel
Brownley	Crenshaw	Foxx	Houlahan	Mooney	Stefanik
Buchanan	Crockett	Frankel, Lois	Hoyer	Moore (AL)	Titus
Buchanon	Crow	Franklin, Scott	Hoyte (OR)	Moore (UT)	Tokuda
Budzinski	Cuellar	Frost	Hudson	Moore (WI)	Tonko
Burchett	Curtis	Fry	Huffman	Moran	Strong
Burgess	D'Esposito	Fulcher	Huizenga	Morelle	Suozzi
Burlison	Davids (KS)	Gaetz	Hunt	Moskowitz	Swalwell
			Ivey	Moulton	Sykes
			Jackson (IL)	Mrvan	Takano
			Jackson (NC)	Mullin	Tenney
			Jackson (TX)	Murphy	Thanedar
			Jackson Lee	Nadler	Thompson (CA)
			Jacobs	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)
			James	Neal	Thompson (PA)
			Jayapal	Neguse	Tiffey
			Jeffries	Nehls	Timmons
			Johnson (GA)	Newhouse	Titus
			Johnson (LA)	Nickel	Tokuda
			Johnson (SD)	Norcross	Tonko
			Jordan	Norman	Torres (CA)
			Joyce (OH)	Num (IA)	Torres (NY)
			Joyce (PA)	Obernolte	Trahan
			Kamlager-Dove	Ocasio-Cortez	Trone
			Kaptur	Ogles	Underwood
			Kean (NJ)	Owens	Turner
			Keating	Pallone	Van Drew
			Kelly (IL)	Palmer	Van Duyne
			Kelly (MS)	Panetta	Van Orden
			Kelly (PA)	Pappas	Vargas
			Khanna	Pascarella	Peltola
			Kiggans (VA)	Pelosi	Vasquez
			Kildee	Pelto	Veasey
			Kiley	Pence	Velázquez
			Kilmer	Perez	Wagner
			Kim (CA)	Perry	Walberg
			Kim (NJ)	Peters	Waltz
			Krishnamoorthi	Pettersen	Westerman
			Kuster	Pfluger	Wasserman
			Kustoff	Phillips	Schultz
			LaHood	Pingree	Waters
			LaLota	Pocan	Watson Coleman
			LaMalfa	Porter	Weber (TX)
			Lamborn	Posey	Webster (FL)
			Landsman	Pressley	Wenstrup
			Langworthy	Quigley	Westerman
			Larsen (WA)	Ramirez	Wexton
			Larson (CT)	Raskin	Wild
			Latta	Reschenthaler	Williams (GA)
			LaTurner	Rodgers (WA)	Williams (NY)
			Fletcher	Rogers (AL)	Williams (TX)
			Lawler	Rogers (KY)	Wilson (SC)
			Lee (CA)	Rogers (KY)	Wittman
			Lee (FL)	Rose	Womack
			Lee (NV)	Rosendale	Yakym
			Lee (PA)	Ross	Zinke
			Leger Fernandez	Rouzer	

NAYS—4

Bush	Omar
Massie	Tlaib

Foster	LaTurner	Roy
Fousee	Lawler	Ruiz
Fox	Lee (FL)	Ruppersberg
Frankel, Lois	Lee (NV)	Rutherford
Franklin, Scott	Leger Fernandez	Ryan
Frost	Lesko	Salazar
Fry	Letlow	Salinas
Fulcher	Levin	Sánchez
Gaetz	Lieu	Barbanes
Gallagher	Lofgren	Scalise
Gallego	Loudermilk	Scanlon
Garamendi	Lucas	Schiff
Garbarino	Luna	Schneider
Garcia (TX)	Luttrell	Scholten
Garcia, Mike	Lynch	Schriger
Garcia, Robert	Mace	Schweikert
Gimenez	Magaziner	Scott (VA)
Golden (ME)	Malliotakis	Scott, Austin
Goldman (NY)	Maloy	Scott, David
Gomez	Mann	Self
Gonzales, Tony	Manning	Sessions
Gonzalez, Vicente	Mast	Sewell
Good (VA)	Matsui	Sherman
Gooden (TX)	McBath	Sherrell
Gosar	McCaul	Simpson
Gottheimer	McClain	Slotkin
Graves (LA)	McClintock	Smith (MO)
Graves (MO)	McCollum	Smith (NE)
Green (TN)	McCormick	Smith (NJ)
Green, Al (TX)	McGarvey	Smith (WA)
Greene (GA)	McHenry	Smucker
Griffith	Meeks	Sorensen
Grothman	Menendez	Soto
Guest	Meng	Spanberger
Guthrie	Meuser	Spartz
Hageman	Mfume	Stansbury
Harder (CA)	Miller (IL)	Stanton
Harris	Miller (OH)	Stauber
Harshbarger	Miller (WV)	Steel
Hayes	Miller-Meeks	Stefanik
Hern	Mills	Steil
Higgins (LA)	Molinaro	Steube
Hill	Moolenaar	Stevens
Himes	Mooney	Strickland
Hinson	Moore (AL)	Strong
Horsford	Moore (UT)	Suozzi
Houchin	Moore (WI)	Swalwell
Houlihan	Moran	Sykes
Hoyer	Morelle	Takano
Hoyle (OR)	Moskowitz	Tenney
Hudson	Moulton	Thanedar
Huffman	Mrvan	Thompson (C)
Huizinga	Mullin	Thompson (M)
Hunt	Murphy	Thompson (P)
Issa	Nadler	Tiffany
Ivey	Napolitano	Timmons
Jackson (IL)	Neal	Titus
Jackson (NC)	Neguse	Tokuda
Jackson (TX)	Nehls	Tonko
Jackson Lee	Newhouse	Torres (CA)
Jacobs	Nickel	Torres (NY)
James	Norcross	Trahan
Jeffries	Norman	Trone
Johnson (LA)	Nunn (IA)	Turner
Johnson (SD)	Obernoite	Underwood
Jordan	Ogles	Valadao
Joyce (OH)	Owens	Van Drew
Joyce (PA)	Pallone	Van Duyne
Kamlager-Dove	Palmer	Van Orden
Kaptur	Panetta	Vargas
Kean (NJ)	Pappas	Vasquez
Keating	Pascrell	Veasey
Kelly (IL)	Pelosi	Wagner
Kelly (MS)	Peltola	Walberg
Kelly (PA)	Pence	Waltz
Khanna	Perez	Wasserman
Kiggans (VA)	Perry	Schultz
Kildee	Peters	Waters
Kiley	Petersen	Watson Cole
Kilmer	Pfluger	Weber (TX)
Kim (CA)	Phillips	Webster (FL)
Kim (NJ)	Pingree	Wenstrup
Krishnamoorthi	Porter	Westerman
Kuster	Posey	Wexton
Kustoff	Quigley	Wild
LaHood	Raskin	Williams (GA)
LaLota	Reschenthaler	Williams (NY)
LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)	Williams (TX)
Lamborn	Rogers (AL)	Wilson (SC)
Landsman	Rogers (KY)	Wittman
Langworthy	Rose	Womack
Larsen (WA)	Rosendale	Yakym
Larson (CT)	Ross	Zinke
Latta	Rouzer	

Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Schakowsky
Lee (CA)	Omar	Tlaib
Lee (PA)	Pocan	Velázquez
Massie	Pressley	
McGovern	Ramirez	
NOT VOTING—6		
Caraveo	Grijalva	Payne
Granger	Luetkemeyer	Wilson (FL)
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE		
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.		

□ 1640

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.

NO PAYDAYS FOR HOSTAGE-TAKERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5826) to require a report on sanctions under the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 34, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—391

Adams Burchett Crockett

Aguilar	Burlison	Cueellar	Johnson (SD)	Ogles	Turner
Alford	Calvert	Curtis	Jordan	Owens	Underwood
Allen	Cammack	D'Esposito	Joyce (OH)	Pallone	Valadao
Allred	Carbajal	Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Palmer	Van Drew
Amo	Cárdenas	Davidson	Kaptur	Panetta	Van Duyne
Amodei	Carey	Davis (IL)	Kean (NJ)	Pappas	Van Orden
Armstrong	Carl	Davis (NC)	Keating	Pascarella	Vargas
Arrington	Carson	De La Cruz	Kelly (IL)	Pelosi	Vasquez
Auchincloss	Carter (GA)	Dean (PA)	Kelly (MS)	Peltola	Veasey
Babin	Carter (LA)	DeGette	Kelly (PA)	Pence	Velázquez
Bacon	Carter (TX)	DeLauro	Khanna	Perez	Wagner
Baird	Cartwright	DelBene	Kiggans (VA)	Perry	Walberg
Balderson	Case	Deluzio	Kildee	Peters	Waltz
Banks	Casten	DeSaulnier	Kiley	Pettersen	Wasserman
Barr	Castor (FL)	DesJarlais	Kilmer	Pfluger	Schultz
Barragán	Chavez-DeRemer	Diaz-Balart	Kim (CA)	Phillips	Watson Coleman
Bean (FL)	Cherilus-	Dingell	Krishnamoorthi	Pingree	Weber (TX)
Beatty	McCormick	Doggett	Kuster	Posey	Webster (FL)
Bentz	Ciscomani	Donalds	Kustoff	Quigley	Wenstrup
Bera	Clark (MA)	Duarte	LaHood	Raskin	Westerman
Bergman	Clarke (NY)	Duncan	LaLota	Reschenthaler	Wexton
Bice	Cleaver	Dunn (FL)	LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)	Wild
Biggs	Cline	Edwards	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)	Williams (GA)
Bilirakis	Cloud	Ellzey	Landsman	Rogers (KY)	Williams (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Clyburn	Emmer	Langworthy	Rose	Williams (TX)
Bishop (NC)	Clyde	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Rosendale	Wilson (SC)
Blumenauer	Cohen	Espaillat	Larson (CT)	Ross	Wittman
Blunt Rochester	Cole	Estes	Latta	Rouzer	Womack
Boebert	Collins	Evans	LaTurner	Roy	Yakym
Bonamici	Comer	Ezell	Lawler	Ruiz	Zinke
Bost	Connolly	Fallon			

NAYS—34

NAYS—19

Buchanan Crane Fitzgerald
Bucshon Crawford Fitzpatrick
Budzinski Crenshaw Fleischmann

Fletcher	Lee (FL)	Ruppersberger
Flood	Lee (NV)	Rutherford
Foster	Leger Fernandez	Ryan
Foushee	Lesko	Salazar
Foxx	Letlow	Salinas
Frankel, Lois	Levin	Sánchez
Franklin, Scott	Lieu	Sarbanes
Fry	Lofgren	Scalise
Fulcher	Loudermilk	Scanlon
Gaetz	Lucas	Schiff
Gallagher	Luna	Schneider
Gallego	Luttrell	Scholten
Garamendi	Lynch	Schrer
Garbarino	Mace	Schweikert
Garcia (TX)	Magaziner	Scott (VA)
Garcia, Mike	Malliotakis	Scott, Austin
Gimenez	Maloy	Scott, David
Golden (ME)	Mann	Self
Goldman (NY)	Manning	Sessions
Gonzales, Tony	Mast	Sewell
Gonzalez, Vicente	Matsui	Sherman
Good (VA)	McBath	Sherrill
Gooden (TX)	McCaull	Simpson
Gosar	McClintock	Slotkin
Gottheimer	McCollum	Smith (MO)
Graves (LA)	McCormick	Smith (NE)
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Smith (NJ)
Green (TN)	Meeks	Smucker
Green, Al (TX)	Menendez	Sorensen
Greene (GA)	Meng	Soto
Griffith	Meuser	Spanberger
Grothman	Mfume	Spartz
Guest	Miller (IL)	Stansbury
Guthrie	Miller (OH)	Stanton
Hageman	Miller (WV)	Stauber
Harder (CA)	Miller-Meeks	Steel
Harris	Mills	Stefanik
Harshbarger	Molinaro	Steube
Hayes	Moolenaar	Stevens
Hern	Mooney	Strickland
Higgins (LA)	Hill	Strong
Himes	Moore (AL)	Suozzi
Hinson	Moore (UT)	Swalwell
Horsford	Moran	Sykes
Houchin	Morelle	Takano
Houlihan	Moskowitz	Tenney
Hoyer	Mrvan	Thanedar
Hoyle (OR)	Mullin	Thompson (CA)
Hudson	Murphy	Thompson (MS)
Huizenga	Nadler	Thompson (PA)
Hunt	Napolitano	Tiffany
Issa	Neal	Timmons
Ivey	Neguse	Titus
Jackson (IL)	Nehls	Tokuda
Jackson (NC)	Newhouse	Tonko
Jackson (TX)	Nickel	Torres (CA)
Jackson Lee	Norcross	Torres (NY)
James	Norman	Trahan
Jeffries	Nunn (IA)	Trone
Johnson (LA)	Obernolte	Turner
Johnson (SD)	Ogles	Underwood
Jordan	Owens	
Joyce (OH)	Pallone	
Joyce (PA)	Palmer	
Kaptur	Panetta	
Kean (NJ)	Pappas	
Keating	Pascarella	
Kelly (IL)	Pelosi	
Kelly (MS)	Peltola	
Kelly (PA)	Pence	
Khanna	Perez	
Kiggans (VA)	Perry	
Kildee	Peters	
Kiley	Pettersen	
Kilmer	Pfluger	
Kim (CA)	Phillips	
Krishnamoorthi	Pingree	
Kuster	Posey	
Kustoff	Quigley	
LaHood	Raskin	
LaLota	Reschenthaler	
LaMalfa	Rodgers (WA)	
Lamborn	Rogers (AL)	
Landsman	Rogers (KY)	
Langworthy	Rose	
Larsen (WA)	Rosendale	
Larson (CT)	Ross	
Latta	Rouzer	
LaTurner	Roy	
Lawler	Ruiz	

Johnson (GA)	McGovern	Ramirez	Fischbach	Larsen (WA)	Ross
Kamlager-Dove	Moore (WI)	Schakowsky	Fitzgerald	Larson (CT)	Rouzer
Kim (NJ)	Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)	Fitzpatrick	Latta	Roy
Lee (CA)	Omar	Tlaib	Fleischmann	LaTurner	Ruiz
Lee (PA)	Pocan	Waters	Fletcher	Lawler	Ruppersberger
Massie	Porter		Flood	Lee (FL)	Rutherford
McGarvey	Pressley		Foster	Lee (NV)	Ryan

NOT VOTING—6

Caraveo	Grijalva	Payne	Frankel, Lois	Letlow	Sánchez
Granger	Luetkemeyer	Wilson (FL)	Franklin, Scott	Levin	Sarbanes

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1643

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.

SOLIDIFY IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3033) to repeal the sunset provision of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 16, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—407

Adams	Budzinski	Crane	Huizinga	Napolitano	Huffman	Nadler	Tiffany	Timmons	Titus
Aderholt	Burchett	Crawford	Crenshaw	Hunt	Issa	Meng	Spanberger	Spartz	Stansbury
Aguilar	Burgess	Crockett	Burlison	Crow	Ivey	Meuser	McCormick	McGarvey	McGovern
Alford	Burlison	Crow	Calvert	Cueellar	Jackson (NC)	Garcia, Mike	Malliotakis	Maloy	Mann
Allen	Calvert	Cueellar	Cammack	Curtis	Jackson (TX)	Garcia, Robert	Gimenez	Garcia (TX)	Garamendi
Allred	Cammack	Curtis	Carbajal	D'Esposito	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Golden (ME)	Garcia (TX)	Garbarino
Amo	Carbajal	D'Esposito	Cárdenas	DeJoria	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Goldman (NY)	Garcia (TX)	Gaetz
Amodei	Cárdenas	DeJoria	Carey	DeGette	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Gomez	Garcia (TX)	Gallagher
Armstrong	Carey	DeGette	Carl	Case	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Gonzales	Garcia (TX)	Gallo
Arrington	Carl	Case	Carlson	DeLauro	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Gonzales, Tony	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Auchincloss	Carlson	DeLauro	Carver	Casten	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Gonzalez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Babin	Carver	Casten	Carter (GA)	DelBene	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Vicente	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bacon	Carter (GA)	DelBene	Carter (LA)	De La Cruz	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	McClain	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Baird	Carter (LA)	De La Cruz	Carter (TX)	Dean (PA)	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	McClellan	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Balderson	Carter (TX)	Dean (PA)	Cartwright	DeGette	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	McClintock	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Balint	Cartwright	DeGette	Carl	Case	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	McCollum	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Banks	Carl	Case	Carlson	DeLauro	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	McCormick	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Barr	Carlson	DeLauro	Castor	Casten	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	McGarvey	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Barragán	Castor	Casten	Castro (TX)	DelBene	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	McGovern	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bean (FL)	Castro (TX)	DelBene	Chavez-DeRemer	De La Cruz	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	McHenry	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Beatty	Chavez-DeRemer	De La Cruz	DesJarlais	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Meeks	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bentz	DesJarlais	DeSaulnier	Cherifius	D'Esposito	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bera	D'Esposito	D'Esposito	Diaz-Balart	DeJoria	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bergman	DeJoria	DeJoria	Dingell	DeGette	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Beyer	DeGette	DeGette	Dingell	DeLauro	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bice	DeLauro	DeLauro	Dingell	Casten	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Biggs	Casten	Casten	Dingell	DelBene	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bilirakis	DelBene	DelBene	Dingell	De La Cruz	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bishop (GA)	De La Cruz	De La Cruz	Dingell	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bishop (NC)	DeSaulnier	DeSaulnier	Diaz-Balart	D'Esposito	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Blunt Rochester	D'Esposito	D'Esposito	Diaz-Balart	DeJoria	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Boebert	DeJoria	DeJoria	Diaz-Balart	DeGette	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bonamici	DeGette	DeGette	Dingell	DeLauro	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bost	DeLauro	DeLauro	Dingell	Casten	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Boyle (PA)	Casten	Casten	Dingell	DelBene	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Brecheen	DelBene	DelBene	Dingell	De La Cruz	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Brown	De La Cruz	De La Cruz	Dingell	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Brownley	DeSaulnier	DeSaulnier	Dingell	D'Esposito	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Buchanan	D'Esposito	D'Esposito	Dingell	DeGette	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)
Bucshon	DeGette	DeGette	Dingell	DeLauro	Jackson Lee	Garcia (TX)	Menendez	Garcia (TX)	Garcia (TX)

Blumenauer	Jayapal	NAYS—16
Bowman	Johnson (GA)	Omar
Bush	Lee (CA)	Pressley
Rutherford	Lee (PA)	Ramirez
García (IL)	Massie	Tlaib
Jackson (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	

NOT VOTING—8

Caraveo	Loudermilk	Wilson (FL)
Granger	Luetkemeyer	Zinke
Grijalva	Payne	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1647

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

URGING THE EUROPEAN UNION TO EXPEDITIOUSLY DESIGNATE THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS AS A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION UNDER COMMON POSITION 931, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 288) urging the European Union to expeditiously designate the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organization under Common Position 931, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 14, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—411

Adams	Bera	Burlison
Aderholt	Bergman	Calvert
Aguilar	Beyer	Carmack
Alford	Bice	Carbajal
Allen	Biggs	Cárdenas
Allred	Bilirakis	Carey
Amo	Bishop (GA)	Carl
Amodei	Bishop (NC)	Carson
Armstrong	Blumenauer	Carter (GA)
Arrington	Blunt Rochester	Carter (LA)
Auchincloss	Boebert	Carter (TX)
Babin	Bonamici	Cartwright
Bacon	Bacon	Case
Baird	Bost	Casten
Balderson	Boyle (PA)	Castro (FL)
Balint	Brecheen	Castro (TX)
Banks	Brown	Chavez-DeRemer
Barr	Brownley	Chavez-DeRemer
Barragán	Buchanan	Cherifius-
Bean (FL)	Burgess	Carrick
Beatty	Burgess	Ciscomani
Bentz	Burchett	Clark (MA)
Bera	Burgess	Clark (NY)
Bergman	Burgess	Clarke (NY)
Beyer	Burgess	Clarke (NY)
Bice	Burgess	Clarke (NY)
Biggs	Burgess	Clarke (NY)
Bilirakis	Burgess	Clarke (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Burgess	Cloud
Bishop (NC)	Burgess	Clyburn
Blunt Rochester	Burgess	Clyde
Boebert	Burgess	Cole
Bonamici	Burgess	Connolly
Bost	Burgess	Comer
Boyle (PA)	Burgess	Correa
Brecheen	Burgess	Costa
Brown	Burgess	Craig
Brownley	Burgess	Craig
Buchanan	Burgess	Craig
Bucshon	Burgess	Craig

Clarke (NY)	Harris	Mills	Strickland	Trahan	Watson Coleman	Bishop (NC)	Gimenez	McClellan
Cleaver	Harshbarger	Molinaro	Strong	Trone	Weber (TX)	Blumenauer	Golden (ME)	McClintock
Cline	Hayes	Moolenaar	Suozzi	Turner	Webster (FL)	Blunt Rochester	Goldman (NY)	McCullom
Cloud	Hern	Mooney	Swalwell	Underwood	Wenstrup	Bost	Gonzales, Tony	Mccormick
Clyburn	Higgins (LA)	Moore (AL)	Sykes	Valadao	Westerman	Boebert	Gonzalez,	McGarvey
Clyde	Hill	Moore (UT)	Takano	Van Drew	Wexton	Boyle (PA)	Vicente	McHenry
Cohen	Himes	Moore (WI)	Tenney	Van Duyne	Wild	Brecheen	Good (VA)	Meeks
Cole	Hinson	Moran	Thanedar	Van Orden	Williams (GA)	Brown	Gooden (TX)	Menendez
Collins	Horsford	Morelle	Thompson (CA)	Vargas	Williams (NY)	Brownley	Gosar	Meng
Comer	Houchin	Moskowitz	Thompson (MS)	Vasquez	Williams (TX)	Buchanan	Gottheimer	Meuser
Connolly	Houlahan	Moulton	Thompson (PA)	Veasey	Wilson (SC)	Bucshon	Graves (LA)	Mfume
Correa	Hoyer	Mrvan	Tiffany	Velazquez	Wittman	Budzinski	Graves (MO)	Miller (IL)
Costa	Hoyle (OR)	Mullin	Timmons	Wagner	Zinke	Burchett	Green (TN)	Miller (OH)
Courtney	Hudson	Murphy	Titus	Walberg	Womack	Burgess	Greene (GA)	Miller (WV)
Craig	Huffman	Nadler	Tokuda	Waltz	Yakym	Burlison	Griffith	Miller-Meeks
Crane	Huizenga	Napolitano	Tonko	Wasserman		Calvert	Grothman	Mills
Crawford	Hunt	Neal	Torres (CA)	Schultz		Cammack	Guest	Molinaro
Crenshaw	Issa	Neguse	Torres (NY)	Waters		Carbajal	Guthrie	Moolenaar
Crockett	Ivey	Nehls				Carey	Hageman	Mooney
Crow	Jackson (IL)	Newhouse				Carl	Harder (CA)	Moore (AL)
Cuellar	Jackson (NC)	Nickel	Bowman	Johnson (GA)	Omar	Carter (GA)	Harris	Moore (UT)
Curtis	Jackson (TX)	Norcross	Bush	Lee (CA)	Pressley	Carter (LA)	Harshbarger	Moran
D'Esposito	Jackson Lee	Norman	Casar	Lee (PA)	Ramirez	Carter (TX)	Hayes	Morelle
Davids (KS)	Jacobs	Nunn (IA)	Garcia (IL)	Massie	Tlaib	Cartwright	Hern	Moskowitz
Davidson	James	Obernolte	Jayapal	Ocasio-Cortez		Case	Higgins (LA)	Moulton
Davis (IL)	Jeffries	Ogles				Casten	Hill	Mrvan
Davis (NC)	Johnson (LA)	Owens				Castor (FL)	Himes	Mullin
De La Cruz	Johnson (SD)	Pallone	Caraveo	Grijalva	Payne	Chavez-DeRemer	Hinson	Murphy
Dean (PA)	Jordan	Palmer	Granger	Luethemeyer	Wilson (FL)	Cherifilus-	Horsford	Nadler
DeGette	Joyce (OH)	Panetta				McCormick	Houchin	Napolitano
DeLauro	Joyce (PA)	Pappas				Ciscomani	Houlahan	Neal
DelBene	Kamlager-Dove	Pascarella				Clark (MA)	Hoyer	Neguse
Deluzio	Kaptur	Pelosi				Cleaver	Hoyle (OR)	Nehls
DeSaulnier	Kean (NJ)	Peltola				Cline	Hudson	Newhouse
DesJarlais	Keating	Pence				Cloud	Huizenga	Nickel
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (IL)	Perez				Clyburn	Hunt	Norcross
Dingell	Kelly (MS)	Perry				Clyde	Issa	Norman
Doggett	Kelly (PA)	Peters				Cohen	Ivey	Nunn (IA)
Donalds	Khanna	Pettersen				Cole	Jackson (NC)	Obernolte
Duarte	Kiggans (VA)	Pfluger				Collins	Jackson (TX)	Ogles
Duncan	Kildee	Phillips				Comer	Jackson Lee	Owens
Dunn (FL)	Kiley	Pingree				Connolly	James	Pallone
Edwards	Kilmer	Pocan				Correa	Jeffries	Palmer
Ellzey	Kim (CA)	Porter				Costa	Johnson (LA)	Panetta
Emmer	Kim (NJ)	Posey				Courtney	Johnson (SD)	Pappas
Escobar	Krishnamoorthi	Quigley				Craig	Jordan	Pascarella
Eshoo	Kuster	Raskin				Crane	Joyce (OH)	Pelosi
Espaillet	Kustoff	Reschenthaler				Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Peltola
Estes	LaHood	Rodgers (WA)				Crenshaw	Kaptur	Pence
Evans	LaLota	Rogers (AL)				Crockett	Kean (NJ)	Perez
Ezell	LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)				Crow	Keating	Perry
Fallon	Lamborn	Rose				Cuellar	Kelly (IL)	Peters
Feeenstra	Landsman	Rosendale				Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Pettersen
Ferguson	Langworthy	Ross				D'Esposito	Kelly (PA)	Pfluger
Finstad	Larsen (WA)	Rouzer				Davids (KS)	Khanna	Phillips
Fischbach	Larson (CT)	Roy				Davidson	Kiggans (VA)	Posey
Fitzgerald	Latta	Ruiz				Davis (NC)	Kildee	Quigley
Fitzpatrick	LaTurner	Ruppersberger				De La Cruz	Kiley	Raskin
Fleischmann	Lawler	Rutherford				DeGette	Kilmer	Reschenthaler
Fletcher	Lee (FL)	Ryan				DeLauro	Kim (CA)	Rodgers (WA)
Flood	Lee (NV)	Salazar				DelBene	Kim (NJ)	Rogers (AL)
Foster	Leger Fernandez	Salinas				DesJarlais	Kuster	Rogers (KY)
Foushee	Lesko	Sánchez				Diaz-Balart	Kustoff	Rosendale
Fox	Letlow	Sarbanes				Doggett	LaHood	Ross
Frankel, Lois	Levin	Scalise				Donalds	LaLota	Rouzer
Franklin, Scott	Lieu	Scanlon				Duarte	LaMalfa	Roy
Frost	Loftgren	Schakowsky				Duncan	Lamborn	Ruiz
Fry	Loudermilk	Sciff				Dunn (FL)	Landsman	Ruppersberger
Fulcher	Lucas	Schneider				Edwards	Langworthy	Rutherford
Gaetz	Luna	Scholten				Ellzey	Larsen (WA)	Ryan
Gallagher	Luttrell	Schrier				Emmer	Larson (CT)	Salazar
Gallego	Lynch	Schweikert				Eshoo	Latta	Salinas
Garamendi	Mace	Scott (VA)				Espaillet	LaTurner	Sánchez
Garbarino	Magaziner	Scott, Austin				Estes	Lawler	Sarbanes
Garcia (TX)	Malliotakis	Scott, David				Evans	Lee (FL)	Scalise
Garcia, Mike	Maloy	Self				Ezell	Lee (NV)	Scanlon
Garcia, Robert	Mann	Sessions				Fallon	Leger Fernandez	Schiff
Gimenez	Manning	Sewell				Feeenstra	Lesko	Schneider
Golden (ME)	Mast	Sherman				Ferguson	Letlow	Scholten
Goldman (NY)	Matsui	Sherrill				Finstad	Levin	Schrier
Gomez	McBath	Simpson				Fischbach	Lieu	Schweikert
Gonzales, Tony	McCaull	Slotkin				Fitzgerald	Lofgren	Scott (VA)
Gonzalez, Vicente	McClain	Smith (MO)				Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Good (VA)	McClintock	Smith (NE)				Fleischmann	Lucas	Scott, David
Gooden (TX)	McCollum	Smith (NJ)				Fletcher	Luna	Self
Gosar	McCormick	Smith (WA)				Flood	Luttrell	Sessions
Gottheimer	McGarvey	Smucker				Foster	Lynch	Sewell
Graves (LA)	McGovern	Sorensen				Fox	Mace	Sherman
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Soto				Frankel, Lois	Magaziner	Sherrill
Green (TN)	Meeks	Spartz				Franklin, Scott	Malliotakis	Simpson
Green, Al (TX)	Menendez	Stansbury				Fry	Maloy	Slotkin
Greene (GA)	Meng	Stanton				Gaetz	Mann	Smith (MO)
Griffith	Meuser	Stauber				Gallagher	Manning	Smith (NE)
Grothman	Mfume	Steel				Goldberg	Mast	Smith (NJ)
Guest	Miller (IL)	Stefanik				Gonzalez	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Guthrie	Miller (OH)	Steil				Garamendi	McBath	Smucker
Hageman	Miller (WV)	Steube				Franklin, Scott	McCaull	Sorenson
Harder (CA)	Miller-Meeks	Stevens				Garcia, Mike	Garcia, Scott	Soto

[Roll No. 134]

YEAS—377

NAYS—14

Adams	Arrington	Bean (FL)	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (NC)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)
Aderholt	Auchincloss	Beatty	Bergman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)
Aguilar	Babin	Benz	Bergman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)
Alford	Bacon	Bera	Bergman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)
Allen	Baird	Bice	Bergman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)
Allred	Balderson	Biggs	Bergman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)
Amo	Banks	Biggs	Bergman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)
Amodei	Barr	Bilirakis	Bergman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)
Armstrong	Barragán	Bishop (GA)	Bergman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (PA)	Bishop (VA)	Bishop (WA)	Bishop (WV)	Bishop (WY)

Spanberger	Thompson (MS)	Walberg
Spartz	Thompson (PA)	Waltz
Stansbury	Tiffany	Wasserman
Stanton	Timmons	Schultz
Stauber	Titus	Weber (TX)
Steel	Tonko	Webster (FL)
Stefanik	Torres (CA)	Wenstrup
Steil	Torres (NY)	Westerman
Steube	Trahan	Wexton
Stevens	Trone	Wild
Strickland	Turner	Williams (GA)
Strong	Valadao	Williams (NY)
Suozzi	Van Drew	Williams (TX)
Swalwell	Van Duyne	Wilson (SC)
Sykes	Van Orden	Wittman
Takano	Vargas	Womack
Tenney	Vasquez	Yakym
Thanedar	Veasey	Zinke
Thompson (CA)	Wagner	

NAYS—44

Balint	Garcia (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez
Beyer	Garcia (TX)	Omar
Bonamici	Garcia, Robert	Pingree
Bowman	Green, Al (TX)	Pocan
Bush	Huffman	Porter
Carson	Jackson (IL)	Pressley
Casar	Jacobs	Ramirez
Chu	Jayapal	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)	Tlaib
Davis (IL)	Kamlager-Dove	Tokuda
DeSaulnier	Lee (CA)	Underwood
Dingell	Lee (PA)	Velázquez
Escobar	Massie	Waters
Foushee	McGovern	Watson Coleman
Frost	Moore (WI)	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Dean (PA)

NOT VOTING—9

Caraveo	Gomez	Luetkemeyer
Cárdenas	Granger	Payne
Castro (TX)	Grijalva	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1656

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast my vote for Roll Call Votes Nos. 124 through 134. Had I been present, I would have voted: “Nay” on Roll Call Vote No. 124, Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 1149; “No” on Roll Call Vote No. 125, H. Res. 1149; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 126, H.R. 6245; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 127, H.R. 6015; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 128, H.R. 5917; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 129, H.R. 4681; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 130, H.R. 6603; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 131, H.R. 5826; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 132, H.R. 3033; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 133, H. Res. 288; and “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 134, H. Res. 883.

IRAN COUNTERTERRORISM ACT OF 2023

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1149, I call up the bill (H.R. 6323) to modify the availability of certain waiver authorities with respect to sanctions imposed with respect to the financial sector of Iran, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BERGMAN). Pursuant to House Resolu-

tion 1149, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services printed in the bill, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6323

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 “Iran Counterterrorism Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF WAIVER AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO SANCTIONS IMPOSED WITH RESPECT TO THE FINANCIAL SECTOR OF IRAN.

(a) FY 2013 NDAA.—Section 1247 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (22 U.S.C. 8806) is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (f)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “determines that such a waiver” and inserting the following: “determines that—

“(i) the Government of Iran has ceased to provide support for acts of international terrorism; or

“(ii) such a waiver”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “before issuing a waiver pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii),” before “submits”.

(2) By adding at the end the following:

“(g) PERIOD FOR REVIEW BY CONGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—During the period of 30 calendar days beginning on the date on which the President submits a report under subsection (f)(1)(B), the appropriate congressional committees should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—The period for congressional review under paragraph (1) of a report required to be submitted under subsection (f)(1)(B) shall be 60 calendar days if the report is submitted on or after July 10 and on or before September 7 in any calendar year.

“(3) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING INITIAL CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PERIOD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the period for congressional review provided for under paragraph (1) of a report submitted under subsection (f)(1)(B) proposing a waiver of the imposition of sanctions under subsection (a), including any additional period for such review as applicable under the exception provided in paragraph (2), the President may not issue the waiver unless a joint resolution of approval with respect to that waiver is enacted in accordance with subsection (h).

“(4) EFFECT OF ENACTMENT OF A JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval relating to a report submitted under subsection (f)(1)(B) proposing an action described in subsection (f)(1)(A)(ii) is enacted in accordance with subsection (h), the President may not issue the waiver.

“(h) JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF DISAPPROVAL OR APPROVAL DEFINED.—In this subsection:

“(1) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—The term ‘joint resolution of approval’ means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

“(A) the title of which is as follows: ‘A joint resolution approving the President’s proposal to issue a waiver relating to the application of certain sanctions with respect to Iran.’; and

“(B) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: ‘Congress approves of the issuance of a waiver relating to the application of sanctions imposed with respect to Iran proposed by the President in the report submitted to Congress under section 1247(f)(1)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 on _____ relating to _____’, with the first blank space being filled with the appropriate date and the

second blank space being filled with a short description of the proposed waiver.

“(2) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—The term ‘joint resolution of disapproval’ means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress—

“(A) the title of which is as follows: ‘A joint resolution disapproving the President’s proposal to issue a waiver relating to the application of certain sanctions with respect to Iran.’; and

“(B) the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is the following: ‘Congress disapproves of the issuance of a waiver relating to the application of sanctions imposed with respect to Iran proposed by the President in the report submitted to Congress under section 1247(f)(1)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 on _____ relating to _____’, with the first blank space being filled with the appropriate date and the second blank space being filled with a short description of the proposed action.

“(3) INTRODUCTION.—During the period of 30 calendar days provided for under subsection (g)(1), including any additional period as applicable under the exception provided in subsection (g)(2), a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced—

“(A) in the House of Representatives, by the majority leader or the minority leader; and

“(B) in the Senate, by the majority leader (or the majority leader’s designee) or the minority leader (or the minority leader’s designee).

“(4) FLOOR CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If a committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval has been referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

“(5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

“(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

“(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval was referred has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral of the joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

“(C) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs reports a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from consideration of such a joint resolution (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

“(D) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—

Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval shall be decided without debate.

“(E) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto message with respect to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

“(F) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

“(A) TREATMENT OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION IN HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply to a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of disapproval received from the Senate (unless the House has already passed a joint resolution relating to the same proposed action):

“(i) The joint resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Financial Services.

“(ii) If a committee to which a joint resolution has been referred has not reported the joint resolution within 2 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

“(iii) Beginning on the third legislative day after each committee to which a joint resolution has been referred reports the joint resolution to the House or has been discharged from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on the joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

“(iv) The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

“(B) TREATMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION IN SENATE.—

“(i) If, before the passage by the Senate of a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply:

“(I) That joint resolution shall not be referred to a committee.

“(II) With respect to that joint resolution—

“(aa) the procedure in the Senate shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the House of Representatives; but

“(bb) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution from the House of Representatives.

“(ii) If, following passage of a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval in the Senate, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, that joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

“(iii) If a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of disapproval is received from the House, and no companion joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate, the Senate procedures under this subsection shall apply to the House joint resolution.

“(C) APPLICATION TO REVENUE MEASURES.—The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the House of Representatives to a joint resolution of approval or joint resolution of disapproval that is a revenue measure.

“(7) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

“(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

“(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.”

(b) FY 2012 NDAA.—Section 1245(d)(5) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal

Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a(d)(5)) is amended as follows:

(1) In subparagraph (A), by striking “determines that such a waiver” and inserting the following: “determines that—

“(i) the Government of Iran has ceased to provide support for acts of international terrorism; or

“(ii) such a waiver”.

(2) In subparagraph (B), by inserting “before issuing a waiver pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii),” before “submits”.

(3) By adding at the end the following:

“The provisions relating to period for review by Congress described in subsections (g) and (h) of section 1247 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (22 U.S.C. 8806) shall apply with respect to a report submitted under subparagraph (B) proposing a waiver of the imposition of sanctions under paragraph (1) in the same manner and to the same extent as such provisions apply with respect to a report submitted under subsection (f)(1)(B) of such section 1247 proposing a waiver of the imposition of sanctions under subsection (a) of such section.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McHENRY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, we witnessed Iran’s unprecedented attack on our greatest ally and the lone democracy in the Middle East, Israel.

Tehran struck our friends in Israel with a swarm of missiles and drone attacks launched from Iranian soil. Thankfully, most of the attack was intercepted by Israeli defense systems with the support from the mighty U.S. military and other partners in the region and across the world.

This assault was just the latest sign that the ayatollahs seek to destroy Israel from all sides.

In addition to this direct attack, Iran has sought to encircle our Israeli allies through its support of Hamas and Hezbollah.

Hamas’ terrorist strike last October on innocent Israeli civilians was a wake-up call for many around the world. It underscores the brutality of the Iranian proxies.

In response to this aggression, my friend and colleague from California (Mrs. KIM) authored the bill we are considering today, H.R. 6323, the Iran Counterterrorism Act. This legislation will provide Congress a stronger role in any future sanctions relief for Iran.

Under current law, the U.S. imposes so-called secondary sanctions against foreign banks that deal with Iran, restricting the ayatollahs’ access to hard currency. At the same time, the President enjoys certain waiver authorities that he can invoke for national security purposes.

For example, last September, while Hamas was preparing to wage war against Israel, the Biden administration issued a waiver that allowed for \$6 billion in Iranian funds to be unfrozen.

However, this is not a Democratic or Republican issue we are bringing forward here. Administrations from both parties have used waivers in the past.

Additionally, Congress routinely enacts waiver authorities so the executive branch can use discretion in order to convince bad actors to change their behavior.

The issue when it comes to Iran is the status quo is simply unsustainable. Congresswoman KIM’s bill recognizes this.

The regime in Tehran is so hostile, and the threat it poses to Israel and American interests are so high that lawmakers need a greater say when waivers are granted to the ayatollahs’ access to the global financial system.

This bill before us ensures U.S. sanctions against Iran can only be waived if Iran has ceased support for international terrorism.

If the administration cannot certify that Iran is no longer financing terrorism, the bill also provides Congress with a chance to review any national security interest waivers of these sanctions.

When H.R. 6323 was passed by the Financial Services Committee, it received bipartisan support because Members are no longer comfortable delegating blanket waiver authorities that benefit Iran.

Tehran’s continued aggression, from its efforts to destroy Israel, to its pursuit of nuclear weapons, to its export of drone technologies to Russia, demonstrates that our waiver policies need closer scrutiny.

Congresswoman KIM’s legislation draws on a similar congressional review process already in place for Russian sanctions. This review was established under legislation from 2017 that passed both the House and the Senate with near unanimous support.

I am hopeful that our Democratic colleagues will take the threat posed by Iran as seriously as they did Russia when Congress enacted that law.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, Mrs. KIM’s bill retains the sanctions exemptions we already have in place for humanitarian assistance to ordinary Iranians. Our challenge is with the regime in Iran, not the Iranian people. Her bill focuses on targeting Tehran’s ability to finance terrorism, not on punishing innocent Iranian civilians.

This bill also is about ensuring that waivers benefiting the Iranian Government receive an appropriate vetting in Congress. After the attacks inflicted on

our Israeli allies and friends over the past 7 months, surely, we can all support this commonsense measure.

I thank Mrs. KIM for her work on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, at the Rules Committee yesterday, the sponsor of this bill, Mrs. KIM, said that we would need to pass this bill in order to send a strong message to Iran that its unprecedented attack over the weekend was unacceptable.

I agree that the attack was unacceptable. It is wholly unclear how this bill, in any way, sends any such message. The bill would do nothing to deter another act by Iran. Instead, it would make it harder for the President to respond to emergency situations, including humanitarian crises.

Under current law, a President has the authority to waive sanctions only if they determine that such a waiver is vital to the national security of the United States and submits a report to Congress providing justification for the waiver. The authority also limits a President to a waiver period of 180 days, and they must comply with the same requirements in order to renew the waiver.

This is an authority that has been in place for decades and has been used effectively by Republican and Democratic Presidents to protect our national security. It is designed to allow the President to be nimble in response to situations that threaten our national security.

This bill would hamstring this limited waiver authority by prohibiting the President from moving forward with a waiver until a waiting period of up to 70 days have passed.

Let me repeat: It would prohibit the President from moving forward with a waiver until a waiting period of up to 70 days has passed.

During this waiting period, American hostages could be languishing in a foreign prison, victims of a major catastrophe could be suffering, or tensions between American allies and adversaries could be escalating to result in a war.

While any number of major threats to our national security are unfolding, this bill would impose an unreasonable waiting period during which the President would be required to jump through hoops as Congress holds hearings, receives briefings, and requests further information. This is an untenable way to handle emergency situations.

Further, by hamstringming our ability to respond quickly, this bill could very well create a rift between us and our allies abroad who are relying on us to support them in critical moments.

□ 1715

Let's be clear: The current law already provides for transparency on any

waivers by requiring reports to Congress explaining the rationale for any waivers. Congress already has every right to do robust oversight by holding hearings, receiving briefings, and requesting further information to better understand the justification for any waivers. We don't need this bill to allow us to do that.

The difference in this bill is that the President is subjected to a long waiting period, during which untold damage could be inflicted on the United States, our relationships with our allies, and our standing on the international stage.

After decades of a shadow war between Israel and Iran, and months of combat between Israel and Hamas that has resulted in thousands of civilian casualties, this weekend's attack by Iran has brought us even closer to the precipice of an all-out war in the region.

This is not the time to be tying the hands of our President to respond to emergencies, and this is not the time to be risking a rift in our international relationships with allies.

Moreover, limiting our ability to facilitate the funding to provide humanitarian relief for people in need, as this bill would do, is simply shameful. It degrades basic American values supporting the life and dignity of all people.

At the Rules Committee hearing yesterday, the bill's sponsor also claimed that the Biden administration had weakened sanctions on Iran and that this bill was designed to make it harder for the President to do so in the future, but the Biden administration's Iran sanctions program is the most extensive set of comprehensive sanctions against any country.

In fact, the Biden administration has ramped up pressure on Iran since the Trump administration by imposing sanctions on hundreds of additional individuals and entities for activity related to Iran, including the illicit sale of Iranian oil.

The Biden administration also successfully seized a tanker carrying Iranian oil, which was "the first-ever criminal resolution involving a company that violated sanctions by facilitating the illicit sale and transport of Iranian oil," according to the Department of Justice.

In fact, some of the examples that Republicans have cited for sanctions waivers that Biden has implemented were merely renewals of waivers that were initiated under the Trump administration. National security interest waivers, including those that facilitate humanitarian exceptions to sanctions, have long had bipartisan support, including under the Trump administration.

This is just another example of the double standard that Republicans use to fuel their political talking points. They are desperately trying to find a way to blame the Biden administration for Iran's latest attack when there is

simply no real basis to make that connection.

Republicans are also applying a double standard to Ukraine and Israel. They are jumping to support our ally Israel and punish Iran, but they have been holding up badly needed funding for Ukraine, thereby emboldening our shared enemy, Russia.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6323 will do nothing to stop or even deter Iran from attacking Israel again, nor will it end the humanitarian disaster and war in Gaza or help any of our allies under attack by authoritarian regimes. This bill does nothing to help Ukraine or provide Taiwan with any assurance that we have their back. Instead, this bill will have America sitting on its hands while any number of threats to our own national security unfold.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this bill and affirm that America will continue to be a beacon of hope for people around the world.

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

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), a member of the Financial Services Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bipartisan bill, H.R. 6323, the Iran Counterterrorism Act.

Israel is confronting a critical moment as it fights for its right to exist. Iran and its proxies continue to attack our greatest ally in the Middle East and the lone democracy in the region.

As a key financial supporter of Hamas, Iran has sought to indirectly wage war against our Israeli allies. This was demonstrated by Hamas' barbaric attack on October 7.

Now, Iran's hostility has become direct. Last weekend, Iran attacked Israel with drones and missiles launched from Iranian soil. This shows how the ayatollahs are seeking to open up another front as Israel fights for survival.

Iran's aggression underlines the need for greater congressional oversight when the executive branch waives U.S. sanctions on Tehran. That is the focus of H.R. 6323.

Under current law, the United States imposes secondary sanctions against foreign financial institutions that do business with blacklisted Iranians. However, using the law's waiver authority, President Biden eased some of these sanctions last September.

Just as Hamas was preparing its assault, the Biden administration greenlit the transfer of \$6 billion in Iranian funds in exchange for the release of five American hostages. The waiver did nothing to deter Iran from its continued attempts to destroy Israel.

H.R. 6323 does not affect past waivers, but it will help ensure that waiver authority cannot be abused. This bill would require Iran to end its support

for international terrorism before another waiver could be invoked.

If Iran continues to fund terror and the White House seeks a sanctions waiver, this legislation will give the Congress a period to review that action. It will also give Congress an opportunity to reject a misguided waiver. That is common sense.

This bill does not discriminate between Republican and Democratic administrations. Any President who wishes to facilitate Iran's access to the global financial system will have to notify Congress 30 days in advance, so contrary to the ranking member's assertion, this is a reasonable measure that puts on guardrails.

Right now, the President has to notify Congress 15 days before waiving the sanctions. With this bill, we are extending that to 30 days and 60 days if we are in an August recess.

The review period will allow Congress to examine the merits of the waiver and pass a joint resolution of disapproval under expedited procedures, which would prevent the waiver from taking effect. Alternatively, Congress can choose to support a waiver or not to act at all. In both of those cases, the waiver would go forward.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle said yesterday that they will not be supporting because they don't trust Congress to act. I will emphasize that if there is inaction from Congress, the President will be able to proceed with that waiver.

Additionally, some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle say that this bill does nothing to counter Iran and its growing aggressiveness. Well, I have to disagree with those of my colleagues who say that. Certain actions by the administration have paved the way for Iran to not fear the consequences of its actions.

H.R. 6323 does not preclude future waivers. It simply gives Members a say before Tehran can get its hands on any additional funds.

This congressional review process is taken from an existing law targeting Russia, the Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act, which passed the House in 2017 by a vote of 419–3. We can all agree that Tehran deserves as much scrutiny as Moscow.

I will finish with this. Nothing in H.R. 6323 affects existing sanctions exemptions for food, medicine, and medical devices. These are blanket exemptions that Congress has already built into the sanctions laws that we are discussing today, and nothing in this legislation would change that.

The Financial Services Committee passed this legislation in November in a bipartisan vote of 30–19. I am confident that it will receive support from Members on both sides of the aisle if it is considered on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans, to take action to confront Iran, stand with our greatest ally, Israel, and support H.R. 6323.

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

Mr. Speaker, if my GOP colleagues want to combat terrorism finance, the way to do that is not through convoluted congressional waiting periods and lengthy proposal processes, tying the President's hands. Rather, I have a solid, bipartisan bill to propose, one which passed our Financial Services Committee markup with a unanimous vote of 50–0. That bill, my bill, is the Stopping Illicit Oil Shipments Act of 2023, H.R. 6365.

The bill would target Iran's oil shipments and the Iranian ghost fleet, which is one of the biggest sources of funds for the terrorist Iranian regime. Iran and Russia both use this tactic to circumvent U.S. and allied sanctions. In fact, it is estimated that 2 million barrels of oil are transported daily on these ghost ships.

If Republicans were serious about countering Iran and Russia, they could have brought this bill to the floor with these other provisions, a bill that passed markup with the same bills considered this week.

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

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

□ 1730

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member of the full Financial Services Committee for yielding, and I thank the chairman of the full committee as well for giving me the opportunity to raise concerns and to say that we all stand with our ally Israel and the horrors of waking up and being targeted by 300 drones and being absolutely struck by this terrorist attack.

I just came from a meeting with an Iranian-American diaspora organization working for a free democratic Iran who were stunned by Israel being attacked by 300 drones. This bill has consequences which I think are extremely important and worth looking at by our constituents and our community, which is what I wish to do.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the Iran Counterterrorism Act would require the President to obtain a congressional resolution of approval before waiving certain sanctions on Iran. This would cause us to have greater deliberation with the President.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring concerns but to recognize that this is an important step that we need to digest and discuss in order to make the right decision to safeguard the people in the region but also the free, democracy-wanting people of Iran.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

In September of this year, the Biden administration negotiated an exchange with Iran for the release of five American citizens detained by Iran. In exchange, the Biden administration agreed to not block the transfer of the Trump-approved \$6 billion in Iranian assets that were the proceeds of Iranian oil purchased by South Korea.

Under the agreement, the funds would be transferred from a restricted account in South Korea to a restricted account in Qatar, where funds would be used exclusively for the purchase of humanitarian goods for Iranian citizens. The transfer did not authorize disbursement of funds, and the sanctioned Government of Iran has not and will not see a penny of that money.

Moreover, Treasury has stated that the U.S. and Qatar have agreed to effectively block the funds for the foreseeable future. Contrary to Republican claims, it is not accurate to tie this \$6 billion to Hamas' attack on October 7 because that attack was being planned for multiple years, likely beginning under the Trump administration.

Mr. Speaker, last Sunday, we received notice that the majority would be moving several Financial Services bills the very next day. This has put Members and staff in the difficult position of assessing and understanding multiple complex bills in a matter of hours in order to cast an informed vote.

The justification for jamming these bills through so quickly is allegedly to respond to Iran's attack on Israel over the weekend. Instead of taking the time to work in a bipartisan manner on bills that would actually increase pressure on Iran, Republicans are politicizing this moment, pointing the finger at the Biden administration, and rushing to pass bills like this one that don't actually provide any real solutions.

In response to Iran's latest attacks, they are just desperately trying to prove that they are doing something instead of taking the time to do something meaningful that actually has a chance to pass the Senate also.

Democrats and Republicans agree that we should be doing everything possible to crack down on Iranian leaders and terrorists. Instead of debating legislation that will accomplish this shared goal, we are here debating legislation that will only make it harder for us to respond quickly to crises.

Put simply, this bill would endanger our own national security and degrade our international standing. For these reasons, I oppose this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to just underscore a few points here. This bill was reported out of committee in November and was publicly available to Members. We reported this bill out

with bipartisan votes coming out of committee. My expectation here on the House floor is we would likewise have a bipartisan vote, number one.

Number two, this is applying the same standard to the Iranian regime that we have applied to the Russian regime, which says if you are going to waive sanctions, we have got to have a say here in Congress. We have to know what you are doing and why.

Now, that was the standard for my Democratic colleagues for a Republican administration, but now my Democratic colleagues don't have that same standard for a Democratic administration, which I think is more partisan than it is in the national interest.

Additionally, it is not just a question of the administration. It is a question of our relationship and our approach to Iran.

Are we going to take Russia more seriously than Iran? I don't think that is in our national interest. I don't think that is in the interest of international stability.

There are a number of things that I raise here that I think are important

parts of the debate. This is a bipartisan approach to waivers which is a good standard whether it is a Democratic administration or a Republican administration, whether or not Republicans or Democrats run the House or the Senate. It says to Iran that we are going to treat them similarly to how we treat the Russian regime.

We have got to stand against the aggression of Tehran and its efforts to destroy Israel, its pursuit of nuclear weapons, and its export of drone technology to Russia. We should stand against that. This week we are making a statement that we do stand against that.

This Congress is making bold statements this week, and I predict we will make more bold statements this week.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1149, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first quarter of 2024, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO PANAMA, COLOMBIA, AND PERU, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 23 AND FEB. 28, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Hon. Vern Buchanan	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Hon. Dina Titus	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Hon. Diana DeGette	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Hon. Adrian Smith	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Hon. Tim Walberg	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Hon. Dan Kildee	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Hon. Neal Dunn	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Hon. Kevin Hern	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Hon. Carlos Gimenez	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	450.82	.....	(3)	.....	.....	450.82
Derek Luyen	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	438.68	.....	(3)	.....	.....	438.68
Leslie Reagan	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	438.68	.....	(3)	.....	.....	438.68
Sean Brady	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	438.68	.....	(3)	.....	.....	438.68
Mitchell Mooner	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	438.68	.....	(3)	.....	.....	438.68
Courtney Butcher	02/25	02/26	Colombia .....	.....	438.68	.....	(3)	.....	.....	438.68
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250.78

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. VERN BUCHANAN, Mar. 11, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO GABON, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, AND ANGOLA, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 17 AND FEB. 27, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	
Julissa Walsh	2/17	2/27	GBN/DRC/AO .....	.....	2,148.68	.....	15,463.48	.....	.....	17,612.16
Jake Parker	2/17	2/27	GBN/DRC/AO .....	.....	2,148.68	.....	15,438.48	.....	.....	17,587.16
Jake Gilluly	2/17	2/27	GBN/DRC/AO .....	.....	2,148.68	.....	15,438.48	.....	.....	17,587.16
James Cunningham	2/17	2/27	GBN/DRC/AO .....	.....	2,148.68	.....	15,438.48	.....	.....	17,587.16
Linda Zhang	2/17	2/27	GBN/DRC/AO .....	.....	2,148.68	.....	16,138.48	.....	.....	18,287.16
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,743.40	.....	77,917.40	.....	.....	88,660.80

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MIKE JOHNSON, Apr. 5, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BRUCE WESTERMAN, Apr. 8, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kelly Dixon Chambers	2/17 2/21	2/21 2/24	Kenya Egypt	1,272.00 994.00	.....	9,278.78	.....	.....	.....	10,550.78 994.00	.....
Committee total .....	.....	.....	.....	2,266.00	.....	9,278.78	.....	.....	.....	11,544.78	.....

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. TOM COLE, Mar. 18, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS, Apr. 2, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2024

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RON WYDEN, Apr. 8, 2024.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3798. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of Budget and Program Analysis, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): Revisions in the WIC Food Packages [FNS-2022-0007] (RIN: 0584-AE82) received April 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 Agriculture.

EC-3799. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Washers [EERE-2017-BT-STD-0014] (RIN: 1904-AF58) April 12, 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-3800. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulation, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable

Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program for Appliance Standards: Procedures, Interpretations, and Policies for Consideration in New or Revised Energy Conservation Standards and Test Procedures for Consumer Products and Commercial/Industrial Equipment [EERE-2021-BT-STD-0003] (RIN: 1904-AF13) received April 12, 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-3801. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation, and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Clarifying Amendments to the Error Correction Rule [EERE-2020-BT-STD-0015] (RIN: 1904-AE87) received April 12, 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-3802. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Revisions to the Florida State Implementation Plan Conformity Rule [EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0096; FRL-11663-02-R4] received March 28, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law

Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3803. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Arizona; Maricopa County Air Quality Department [EPA-R09-OAR-2023-0599; FRL-11591-02-R9] received March 28, 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-3804. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Revisions; Arizona; Arizona Department of Environmental Quality: Stationary Source Permits [EPA-R09-OAR-2023-0620; FRL-11601-02-R9] received March 28, 2025, 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-3805. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations; Consistency Update for North Carolina [EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0535; FRL-11589-02-R4] received March 28, 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-3806. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan; Maryland; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan for the Second Implementation Period [EPA-R03-OAR-2022-0912; FRL-11269-02-R3] received March 28, 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-3807. A letter from the Deputy Director of Congressional Affairs, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Implementation of Additional Export Controls: Certain Advanced Computing Items; Supercomputer and Semiconductor End Use; Updates and Corrections; and Export Controls on Semiconductor Manufacturing Items; Corrections and Clarifications [Docket No.: 240321-0084] (RIN: 0694-AI94) received April 16, 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-3808. A letter from the Agency Representative, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Electronic Submission of Notices of Appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Notices of Election, and Requests for Extension of Time for Seeking Judicial Review [Docket No.: PTO-C-2024-0011] (RIN: 0651-AD78) received April 16, 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-3809. A letter from the Deputy Chief Counsel, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Train Crew Size Safety Requirements [Docket No.: FRA-2021-0032, Notice No.: 5] (RIN: 2130-AC88) received April 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3810. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel for Trade Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Regulations Improving and Strengthening the Enforcement of Trade Remedies Through the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws [Docket No.: 240307-0075] (RIN: 0625-AB23) received April 16, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RESCHENTHALER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1149. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6323) to modify the availability of certain waiver authorities with respect to sanctions imposed with respect to the financial sector of Iran, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 1143) condemning Iran's unprecedented drone and missile attack on Israel; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4691) to provide for congressional review of actions to terri-

rate or waive sanctions imposed with respect to Iran; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5947) to provide for the rescission of certain waivers and licenses relating to Iran, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6046) to designate Ansarullah as a foreign terrorist organization and impose certain sanctions on Ansarullah, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4639) to amend section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value, to address communications and records in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-464). 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 Mr. MFUME (for himself and Mr. ALFORD):

H.R. 8014. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to issue rules for cancelled covered solicitations, to amend the Small Business Act to provide assistance to small business concerns relating to certain cancelled solicitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself and Mr. CISCOMANI):

H.R. 8015. A bill to ensure the Department of Homeland Security is appropriately measuring the scope of certain border security matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 8016. A bill to exclude the Arizona Families Tax Rebate from Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ADAMS:

H.R. 8017. A bill to provide for the long-term improvement of minority-serving institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. CAMMACK (for herself, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 8018. A bill to require the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to review and simplify the processes, procedures, forms, and communications for family caregivers to assist individuals in establishing eligibility for, enrolling in, and maintaining and utilizing coverage and benefits under the Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and Social Security programs respectively, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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 Ms. DE LA CRUZ (for herself, Mr. CLOUD, Ms. CROCKETT, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 8019. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of Selena Quintanilla; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 8020. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to publish data on the Unaccompanied Children Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. STEIL):

H.R. 8021. A bill to amend Public Law 86-272 to expand the prohibition of State taxation relating to certain solicitation of orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 8022. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to establish a deadline for the review of applications for natural gas export and import orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 8023. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to include in the report of the Commission under the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act certain information relating to scams disproportionately impacting seniors during emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. EZELL):

H.R. 8024. A bill to amend the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 to authorize assistance for emergency measures in response to pine beetle outbreaks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 8025. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to clarify roles and responsibilities within the Department of Defense relating to subconcussive and concussive brain injuries and to improve brain health initiatives of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself and Mr. HILL):

H.R. 8026. A bill to modernize the formulas for allocation of Community Development Block Grant Program grants for entitlement communities to more effectively target such amounts for community development needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. MACE (for herself and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 8027. A bill to authorize a civil right of action for individuals affected by video voyeurism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 8028. A bill to reauthorize the Second Chance Act of 2007; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H.R. 8029. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a report on abortions facilitated by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 8030. A bill to amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to the total amount of Federal assistance for projects in States experiencing severe drought and projects in historically disadvantaged communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for

consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 8031. A bill to establish the Chuckwalla National Monument and expand Joshua Tree National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SORENSEN (for himself, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLON):

H.R. 8032. A bill to authorize the Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ALFORD, and Ms. GRANGER):

H. Con. Res. 104. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of Ralph Puckett, Jr., the last Medal of Honor recipient for acts performed during the Korean conflict; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Mr. CLYDE):

H. Res. 1150. A resolution expressing support for the designation of April 16, 2024, as “FairTax Day”; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CASE, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. CHU, and Ms. JACOBS):

H. Res. 1151. A resolution recognizing the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children and expressing support for the designation of April 2024 as the “Month of the Military Child”; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. CARAVEO, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. NORTON, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. BROWN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. PETERS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CARSON, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, and Mrs. FOUSHEE):

H. Res. 1152. A resolution commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Columbine High School shooting and honoring the memories of the victims, survivors, and their families; 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 regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint

resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MFUME:

H.R. 8014.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Small Business

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 8015.

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

Article One

The single subject of this legislation is:

DHS data reporting

By Mr. STANTON:

H.R. 8016

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

Article I

The single subject of this legislation is:

Tax rebates

By Ms. ADAMS:

H.R. 8017.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for the long-term improvement of minority-serving institutions, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. CAMMACK:

H.R. 8018

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and the Commissioner of Social Security to review and simplify the processes, procedures, forms, and communications for family caregivers to assist individuals in establishing eligibility for, enrolling in, and maintaining and utilizing coverage and benefits under the Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and Social Security programs respectively.

By Ms. DE LA CRUZ:

H.R. 8019

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of Selena Quintanilla

By Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 8020

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Requires the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to issue publicly accessible reports each month containing key metrics on the Unaccompanied Children Program.

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 8021.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would define the term “solicitation of orders” as “business activity that facilitates the solicitation of orders even if that activity may also serve some independently valuable business function apart from solicitation.”

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 8022.

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

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “to make all

Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Natural Gas Act to establish a deadline for the review of applications for natural gas export and import orders, and for other purposes.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 8023

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Federal Trade Commission to include in the report of the Commission under the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act certain information relating to scams disproportionately impacting seniors during emergencies, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KELLY of Mississippi:

H.R. 8024.

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

Article 1, Section 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 8025.

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

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Armed Services

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 8026

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

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all 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:

This legislation establishes a new entitlement formula to determine Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding allocations.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 8027.

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:

To authorize a civil right of action for individuals affected by video voyeurism.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 8028.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Criminal Justice

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 8029.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to report abortion data to Congress on a quarterly basis.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 8030.

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

Article I, Sec. 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Environment

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 8031.

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

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide for the protection of natural and cultural resources, Tribal collaborative management, sustainable economic development, enhanced recreation, and equitable access on Federal lands in eastern Imperial and Riverside counties, California, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SORENSEN:

H.R. 8032

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To authorize the Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 16: Mr. HOYER, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. NICKEL, Mr. DELUZIO, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 33: Mr. MORELLE and Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 205: Ms. BALINT.

H.R. 253: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 354: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 594: Mr. LANDSMAN.

H.R. 595: Mr. LANDSMAN.

H.R. 694: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 706: Ms. BALINT.

H.R. 789: Ms. OMAR, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 807: Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.

H.R. 837: Mr. THANEDAR and Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 866: Mr. LANDSMAN.

H.R. 883: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania and Mr. AMO.

H.R. 987: Mr. HOYER, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. MANNING, and Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 1002: Mr. LANDSMAN.

H.R. 1073: Mr. LANDSMAN and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1097: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BALINT, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. AMODEI, and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.

H.R. 1277: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1385: Mr. HORSFORD and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1396: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1582: Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 1632: Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H.R. 1668: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 1767: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 1770: Mr. HERN.

H.R. 1822: Mr. DESJARLAIS and Mr. MOYLAN.

H.R. 1826: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1831: Mrs. PELTOLA.

H.R. 2407: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 2410: Mr. BEAN of Florida.

H.R. 2584: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

H.R. 2630: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.

H.R. 2662: Ms. CRAIG.
 H.R. 2663: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
 H.R. 2666: Mr. DUNCAN.
 H.R. 2700: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
 H.R. 2725: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ and Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H.R. 2785: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 2845: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 2849: Mr. VEASEY.
 H.R. 2955: Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 3005: Mr. ALLRED.
 H.R. 3106: Ms. OMAR.
 H.R. 3139: Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 3207: Mr. LANDSMAN.
 H.R. 3269: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3303: Mr. DELUZIO.
 H.R. 3366: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 3413: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
 H.R. 3433: Mr. NORCROSS.
 H.R. 3539: Mr. LANDSMAN.
 H.R. 3591: Mr. LAMALFA.
 H.R. 3654: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Ms. SALAZAR.
 H.R. 3713: Mr. MEEKS and Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 3876: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 3882: Mr. STEUBE.
 H.R. 3894: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. MOLINARO.
 H.R. 4175: Ms. BROWNLEY and Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 4184: Mr. MRVAN, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 4189: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 4268: Mr. BOWMAN.
 H.R. 4303: Mr. BOWMAN.
 H.R. 4379: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 4412: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 4413: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 4426: Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 4571: Mr. CASTEN.
 H.R. 4736: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
 H.R. 4978: Mr. LANDSMAN.
 H.R. 5242: Mr. VASQUEZ.
 H.R. 5266: Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 5342: Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MANN, and Mr. CLINE.
 H.R. 5399: Mr. BACON.
 H.R. 5535: Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 5545: Mr. LEVIN.
 H.R. 5603: Mr. VASQUEZ.
 H.R. 5778: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5818: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5820: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
 H.R. 5840: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 5970: Mr. VASQUEZ.
 H.R. 5995: Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 6021: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. CONNOLLY.
 H.R. 6116: Mrs. LUNA.
 H.R. 6171: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 6416: Mr. CASTEN.
 H.R. 6425: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 6487: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6532: Mr. FLOOD.
 H.R. 6538: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
 H.R. 6683: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 6720: Mr. LANDSMAN.
 H.R. 6815: Mr. CARBAJAL.
 H.R. 6888: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 6926: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. BALDERSON.
 H.R. 6929: Ms. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 6951: Mr. MILLS, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, and Mr. DUNCAN.
 H.R. 6960: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. THANEDAR.
 H.R. 7007: Mr. MULLIN.
 H.R. 7109: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. LATURNER.
 H.R. 7127: Mr. LANDSMAN.
 H.R. 7158: Mrs. KIM of California.
 H.R. 7165: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 7170: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 7214: Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 7218: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 7227: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LANDSMAN, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
 H.R. 7329: Ms. BUSH, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. DELUZIO.
 H.R. 7349: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
 H.R. 7401: Mr. MILLS.
 H.R. 7428: Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 7434: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
 H.R. 7438: Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. VASQUEZ.
 H.R. 7451: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
 H.R. 7469: Mr. SMUCKER.
 H.R. 7525: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. RUIZ.
 H.R. 7529: Mr. TRONE.
 H.R. 7563: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 7581: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. CISCOMANI.
 H.R. 7596: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H.R. 7629: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. GOMEZ.
 H.R. 7634: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania and Mr. LIEU.
 H.R. 7649: Ms. LEE of Florida and Mr. WALBERG.
 H.R. 7662: Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 7683: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
 H.R. 7688: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 7699: Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 7710: Mrs. KIM of California and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
 H.R. 7728: Mr. CRANE.
 H.R. 7796: Mr. LANDSMAN.
 H.R. 7807: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.
 H.R. 7866: Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. LAWLER, and Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 7890: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
 H.R. 7891: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. ROSE.
 H.R. 7905: Mr. MC GARVEY.
 H.R. 7906: Mr. BALDERSON.
 H.R. 7927: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H.R. 7940: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 7945: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 7947: Mr. MC CLINTOCK.
 H.R. 7951: Mr. FALLON.
 H.R. 7959: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 7962: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 7964: Mr. GOOD of Virginia and Mr. BURLISON.
 H.R. 7979: Mr. DUNCAN.
 H.R. 7980: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. VAN DUYNE, and Mr. FERGUSON.
 H.R. 8001: Mr. LAWLER.
 H.R. 8005: Mr. VASQUEZ.
 H.R. 8011: Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
 H.J. Res. 51: Mr. AMO.
 H.J. Res. 54: Ms. BROWN.
 H.J. Res. 82: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
 H.J. Res. 121: Mr. YAKYM.
 H.J. Res. 122: Mr. BABIN, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. ROSE.
 H.J. Res. 125: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. HUIZENGA.
 H.J. Res. 126: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. HUIZENGA.
 H.J. Res. 127: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MANN, Mr. MC CLINTOCK, and Mr. CRENSHAW.
 H. Res. 154: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H. Res. 288: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H. Res. 882: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
 H. Res. 1019: Mr. DAVIDSON.
 H. Res. 1029: Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H. Res. 1103: Mr. MASSIE.
 H. Res. 1107: Mr. GARBARINO.
 H. Res. 1118: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H. Res. 1136: Mr. NORCROSS.
 H. Res. 1143: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MC CLINTOCK, and Mr. ALLRED.
 H. Res. 1148: Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. LATTA.