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No. 70

## House of Representatives

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 2024

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

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 20, 2024.

I hereby appoint the Honorable VIRGINIA FOXX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

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

Oh Lord our God, we approach Your throne of grace that we may receive Your help in this time of need. You have laid on each of us a high and daunting calling to serve You and this world with humility and sincerity.

On this day especially, may we bring with us to our decisionmaking not earthly wisdom, but a strength of conscience and integrity of faith so that when this day is done, we may face this Nation, our world, and each other without reproach. More importantly, we pray that, in all that we accomplish this day, we would be found blameless in Your sight.

For it is only by Your grace that we are where we are and who we are. May Your grace toward us not be in vain, but may our efforts today bring faithful testimony to Your grace and work within us.

In the name of the one whose grace is our salvation, we pray.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PALLONE 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.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 19, 2024.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 19, 2024, at 2:00 p.m.

That the Senate passed S. 2958.

That the Senate agreed to Relative to the death of the Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman, former United States Senator from the State of Connecticut S. Res. 655.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4389.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. McCUMBER,  
*Acting Clerk.*

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 20, 2024.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 20, 2024, at 12:54 a.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 7888.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KEVIN F. McCUMBER,  
*Acting Clerk.*

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HILL). Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Saturday, April 20, 2024:

H.R. 7888, To reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

### 21ST CENTURY PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH ACT

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCUAUL. 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 H.R. 8038.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on

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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H2561

the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 8038.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 0905

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8038) to authorize the President to impose certain sanctions with respect to Russia and Iran, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 15 minutes.

The chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul).

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

Madam Chair, the most serious matters that any committee deals with are matters of war and peace. It is those votes that are the most consequential votes of your career.

This is one of those moments. As Secretary Pompeo and General Keane recently wrote in a letter to Congress: “ . . . we write at a pivotal moment in our Nation’s history to applaud your efforts to secure vital support to America’s allies and to strengthen America’s defenses.”

They know that the world is on fire, from Putin’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine; to Chairman Xi threatening Taiwan and the Pacific; to the Ayatollah rearing his ugly head, invading Israel through his proxies.

The eyes of the world are upon us, and history will judge us by what we do here and now.

I thank Speaker JOHNSON, who has been under enormous pressure. He has said he wants to be on the right side of history, and with this vote today, he absolutely is. He put the interests of the Nation above himself. He is truly a profile in courage.

President Reagan taught us that peace is achieved through strength, and that is what this bill is about. It is about providing the deterrence so we don’t have another war as we did during my father’s generation, and that is why I titled it, “The 21st Century Peace Through Strength Act.”

This bill includes my REPO Act that allows the transfer of frozen Russian sovereign assets in the United States so that Putin pays for the war he started. This is not just morally the right thing to do, it is also the fiscally responsible thing to do on behalf of the American taxpayer. Let Putin pay for it.

That is why President Trump’s former economic advisor, Larry Kudlow, supports this provision.

This bill also protects Americans, especially our children, from the malign influence of the Chinese Communist Party-controlled TikTok. This app is a spy balloon in Americans’ phones. It is a modern-day Trojan horse of the CCP used to surveil and exploit Americans’ personal information.

This bill also includes the most comprehensive sanctions against Iran that Congress has ever passed, including sanctions on exports of Iranian energy. China has bought \$80 billion worth of energy from Iran. Madam Chair, that is money that Iran is using to fund terror operations like the ones that we saw last weekend. This bill also imposes sanctions on anyone involved in Iran’s drone and missile program.

Think about this, Madam Chair: Iran makes the drones and the missiles that are bought by Russia to kill Ukrainians. As we saw last Saturday, Iran is also manufacturing these drones, with Russia’s support, to kill Israelis. This must be stopped.

As Reagan said: “When it comes to keeping America strong, when it comes to keeping America great, when it comes to keeping America at peace, then none of us can afford to be simply a Democrat or a Republican. We must all stand united as Americans.”

Once again today, we need to speak with one voice, as one Nation, especially when addressing our adversaries, for Putin is watching us, Chairman Xi is watching us, and the Ayatollah is watching us.

Now is the time to act.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Chair, this is indeed a historic moment. Sometimes when we are living history, as we are today, we don’t understand the significance of the actions, of the votes that we make on this House floor, and of the effect that it will have down the road for children yet unborn. This is a historic moment.

Yesterday, one of the rarest things that has ever happened on this floor took place. Generally, in this body, it takes the majority party to pass its rule, and the minority party never votes for it. However, this moment is so big that House Democrats said: We are not playing politics with this. This is too important for our Nation’s security. This is too important for our allies’ security. This is too important for the free world’s security.

Therefore, we did something that we have never done before. We voted in a bipartisan way to pass the rule to get these bills on the floor. Quite frankly, I would have loved to have done this 2, 3, 4 months ago. However, this is a historic moment. Ukraine is now on the brink. The humanitarian catastrophes in Gaza and Sudan and Haiti and elsewhere require immediate aid.

Israel faced an unprecedented, direct attack from Iran less than 1 week ago, and we need to rebuild our industrial base and support a free and open Indo-Pacific.

We stand here today, finally, doing the people’s work; doing, as I said just a few minutes ago, what we should have done months ago—supporting our friends, supporting our allies around the world, and quieting the doubts about whether America is a reliable partner or not; whether the United States will continue leading on the world stage or not. I am so proud of President Biden because he has displayed that leadership time and time again.

Now, today, we have a number of bills that we need to pass for our national security. On REPO, pertaining to the seizure of Russian sovereign assets, there is no doubt that Russia should pay for its crimes against humanity in Ukraine, as Vice President HARRIS has termed it. This bill, importantly, irons out legal questions that make sure that the United States does not act alone, but rather in coordination with our G7 and other partners, and we have seen President Biden pull them together immediately. Coordinating with our allies on this issue is important, not just for our standing as a paragon of the rule of law, but for our long-term economic interests.

□ 0915

There is an array of Middle East sanction bills included in this package, including several we voted on this week.

Importantly, the majority agreed to add a humanitarian exception in three of those bills. I had been requesting that for a while. Fortunately and thankfully, we got it in now.

I hope that, going forward, including these exceptions is a matter of course rather than something added via last-second negotiation, but I thank my friend, Chairman McCaul, for the good-faith negotiations on the Middle East section of this legislation.

The Foreign Affairs Committee sanctions section is not perfect, but it does provide important humanitarian exceptions and waivers throughout the bill. Given the focus on the REPO bill the last few days, I will highlight that a key authority in the bill is permissive.

I do not think that a sanction should be the opening salvo of diplomacy. Many may have heard me talking about how I believe in diplomacy so strongly, but sanctions are an important instrument of economic statecraft that can, on occasion, deter bad actors, curb human rights abuses, and promote diplomatic outcomes. I believe we lose our moral credibility if American sanctions are seen as causing indiscriminate deprivation, and we lose our policy flexibility if we tie the executive branch’s hands instead of giving it useful tools.

Yet, it is important that would-be invaders and dictators around the world

see they will face real consequences if they undermine the international order.

This legislation also contains several bills in the Financial Services and Energy and Commerce lanes. Important changes were made to these bills.

I had voted against H.R. 7521 on the floor out of concern that it would be a broad authorization that could be misused far beyond what we in Washington are currently debating, beyond just TikTok. However, I think the bill took a step in the right direction with a more realistic timeframe for a complex divestiture process.

Let me say for the record that I believe this bill is about one company and that additional authorities provided to the executive branch are to be interpreted narrowly.

Let me also take a moment to speak to those who oppose this legislation and say we can't support Ukraine in its fight against Russia's invasion because, to use their words, we are facing an invasion here at home. That is an absurd comparison.

Vladimir Putin invaded Ukraine because he wanted to topple the democratically elected Government of Ukraine and reconstitute the Soviet Union. He launched his unprovoked war of aggression with a willingness to kill millions of Ukrainians, not to mention his own forces.

By contrast, people come to our border because of the tumult in their home countries or in search of a better life for themselves and their children. They do so because this is the greatest Nation, the greatest country, in the history of this planet.

With all of our ills, with all of our faults, with all that we need to do, we come together. There is no question that the example that we show, by the people and the citizens of this great country, it is the greatest Nation on this planet.

Today, once again, on this House floor, where we are right now, we are proving that fact by overcoming, by proving that this is the greatest country in the world, and by proving that we are the leaders of the free world. We are doing this by overcoming our partisan divides, by showing that we will work together and stand together, Democrats and Republicans, for the right thing and for our country.

We are passing a historic bill, a bill that our children and grandchildren will be reading and looking at in the years to come. It promotes not just U.S. national security but the security of democracy over authoritarianism, law over lawlessness, and prosperity over chaos or famine.

Madam Chair, the camera of history is rolling, and when they play it back, they will see we stood together. When they play it back, they will see that we stood for freedom, justice, and equality.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkan-

sas (Mr. Hill), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Hill. Madam Chair, once again, dear friends, into the breach. We stand in the breach again for freedom. We stand in this historic Chamber with Washington on one side and Lafayette on the other.

In 2 years, we will celebrate the 250th anniversary of this country, this freedom, this democracy, which would not have happened without money from the Netherlands, money from France, guns from France, a navy from France. Allies stood at the side of the birth of this Nation.

The birth of freedom was born here, so today, we come to this House floor to see that freedom is fought for here in this House.

Last week, Prime Minister Kishida of Japan stood on this floor and called this Nation the indispensable Nation—not to do it alone, not to stand in the breach alone, but to lead. Today, the United States will once again step up and lead.

Today, we will send the world the message: We stand with those who stand for freedom, and we hold to account those who are against freedom.

This bill supports our allies. This bill condemns our rivals and our enemies.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Madam Chair,

America 250—in two years, this House will celebrate the 250th birthday of our Declaration of Independence.

As Americans, we are all versed in our Founding, our struggles in the American revolution. We recall the lack of food and pay for our troops, the misery of winter at Valley Forge.

What we must remember is that we did not win our independence alone.

From 1775 through 1781, the United States would not have seen victory at Yorktown ending the American Revolution were it not for allied nations making a bet on the grit and tenacity of Colonial Americans taking on the world's largest army and navy. France, the bankers in Amsterdam, and the Spanish opposed Britain backed Washington's struggling ragtime army.

80 percent of the muskets and uniforms worn by the Continental Army were supplied by France. French and Dutch loans, Spanish gunpowder, and the French Navy were all critical.

Without the help of these other nations, we would not have had the resources to win the Revolutionary War and become an independent Nation.

As Americans, we understand the sense of partnership that it takes when you are fighting for freedom.

In February, for the second time in six months I traveled to Ukraine to speak with President Zelenskyy and other U.S. officials in country on a bipartisan CODEL led by House Intelligence Committee Chairman Mike Turner to deliver our message directly to Ukraine on behalf of the American people.

Along with dozens of allied Nations, the United States should continue to back the freedom fighting, freedom loving Ukrainians to ensure that Vladimir Putin knows that he's not going to stay in Ukraine.

Let me be clear—he will be denied that opportunity.

In polling, the American people make clear that they do not want Putin to be victorious in Ukraine.

It's bad for Europe, the sovereignty of Ukraine, and for the world.

The innocent people of Ukraine have been under unprovoked attack for over two years, their lives upended by the vengeance of a megalomaniac illegally invading and attempting to overthrow a sovereign neighbor.

This war commenced in 2014 in the Donbas and Crimea and exploded into a full invasion on February 24, 2022.

American military aid to Ukraine is running out and Ukrainians battling on the frontlines to defend their homeland are running out of ammunition and other crucial military supplies.

They are losing the ability to defend themselves and win this war that they have so valiantly fought for 24 months—and politically and emotionally for a painful decade.

To my colleagues in Congress, it is essential that we pass further aid to Ukraine.

Time is running out.

And when the war ends, and we hope Ukraine hails victory, Putin must bear the responsibility for the death and destruction he has caused in their sovereign Nation.

He must bear responsibility of paying for Ukraine's reconstruction.

In the 21st Century Peace Through Strength Act, House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Mike McCaul and I have collaborated to add the Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity for Ukrainians (REPO) Act to seize Russian sovereign assets for the sole purpose of Ukraine's eventual reconstruction.

Similar legislation has successfully been passed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Considering most Russian sovereign assets are located outside of the United States, it is critical that our allies around the world draft and pass companion legislation.

In January, European Union (EU) members unanimously agreed to set aside frozen Russian central bank assets in Europe, taking the first step to benefit Ukraine and its reconstruction from Russia's destruction.

This is a strong signal from our European allies that we are one step closer to seeing crucial draft legislation.

Although the EU has taken a step in the right direction, their action needs to go further. Their eventual proposed draft legislation needs to encompass all Russian assets, not just liquid central bank accounts.

In the meantime, the United States and our allies need to continue to press Putin with further sanctions to deter his aggression.

We also need to ensure Ukraine remains an open economy.

Despite the damages caused by the war, over the past two years, Ukraine's economy is hanging in there.

Ukraine's battlefield victories in 2023, including pushing the Russian Navy off the Ukrainian coast of the Black Sea, reopening it to Ukrainian exports of grain, iron, and fertilizer.

Although Russia's invasion drove Ukraine's GDP down in 2022, their economy is reported to have grown by roughly 3 to 4 percent in 2023.

More economic recovery and more exports mean Ukraine is generating reprieve to support itself.

Given the nation's current state in the face of devastation and in the wake of Putin's madness, this is remarkable.

As Ukraine is one of the world's largest grain producers, it's key that they continue to maintain an open, thriving economy.

In sum, it's simple: we need to continue to support Ukraine with financial, military, and humanitarian assistance; hold Putin responsible for paying for the damages he has caused in this sovereign nation; and discourage him with further and more aggressive sanctions, including on all nations that fuel his terror.

For if Russia wins, it opens the door for other foreign adversaries like China to follow in their pursuit of taking over Taiwan, jumpstarting a global war.

If Russia wins, it threatens the 75 years of peace and prosperity in Europe, and risks dragging the United States into a war like we have never seen.

Ukraine will stop Russia dead in their tracks—if we see their struggle for freedom in the same way we fought for ours nearly 250 years ago.

Failure in Ukraine is not an option.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Chair, I thank my friend and Mr. McCaul for their leadership.

Madam Chair, today, with the vote on Ukraine security aid, we rededicate ourselves to who we are. We meet today under the white dome above us, a universal symbol of freedom and freedom-loving people everywhere.

Today, we cannot disappoint those who seek what we have, freedom—the freedom to self-determine, the freedom to decide their sovereignty, their alliances, and their form of government.

America has always stood for that. Will we retreat from that today? Do we understand the choices in front of us? They are clear. Some say that we have to deal with our border first. The Ukrainian-Russian border is our border. It is the border between depraved autocracy and freedom-loving people seeking our democratic way of life.

Do we have a stake in that outcome? Yes. Undeniably, yes.

Will we rise to the occasion? Will we stand shoulder to shoulder with our Ukrainian brothers and sisters who, for 1,151 days, have been holding off the depraved, thuggish dictator of Vladimir Putin, who has respected no norms of warfare? He has targeted children, hospitals, and schools. He has bombed apartment blocks, killing thousands. He has an advantage right now, because of our dithering, of 10-1 in terms of artillery shells, yet our brave Ukrainian brothers and sisters continue to fight.

We must meet this test today. We must stand with Ukraine.

“Slava Ukraini.” “Glory to Ukraine.”

Mr. McCaul. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN), the chairman of the Europe Subcommittee.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Madam Chair, I thank my good friend, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for yielding me time and for his steadfast leadership.

Madam Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 8038, the 21st Century Peace through Strength Act.

As someone who grew up during the Cold War, I recall when President Reagan quoted and displayed the philosophy of “peace through strength.”

Europe is facing the largest war on the Continent since World War II. The Middle East is volatile, and every day, the CCP prepares itself for its ultimate goal of invading Taiwan. In the fields of Ukraine, every day in which aid is delayed means more territory for Putin, and it further emboldens Xi and the Ayatollah in Iran.

This is not the time for the United States to back down. In order to preserve peace in the world, we must seize the moment and project strength.

Madam Chair, I urge passage of this bill and the entire foreign aid package.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to H.R. 8038 and today's vote to fund Benjamin Netanyahu's war in Gaza.

All of us have seen the tragedy of Gaza. We have seen how Prime Minister Netanyahu's government has used American weapons to kill indiscriminately and to force famine, with over 25,000 women and children dead and tens of thousands of missiles and bombs levied on innocent civilians.

We cannot escape what we see before us every day. That is the blessing of today's technology—TikTok, Instagram, Facebook, all of it. When we see it, we have to decide what we are going to do about it. Are we going to participate in that carnage or not? I choose not to.

Prime Minister Netanyahu has been reckless. His actions have not led to the release of the remaining hostages. He has ignored the pleas of the families of hostages. He has ignored the pleas of the President of the United States. He has ignored his own people. He has engaged in self-preservation.

We should not be sending offensive weapons to Israel right now, and I hope that this body will not.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the 21st Century Peace through Strength Act.

This bill reverses the Biden administration's relaxed stance toward Iran and China and starts to hold these bad actors accountable.

Two of my bills, the SHIP Act and the Iran-China Energy Sanctions Act, are included in this package. Both of these bills target the illicit oil trade between Iran and China.

One of my bills imposes sanctions on foreign ports and refineries that process Iranian oil, many of which are located in China.

My other bill imposes sanctions on Chinese financial institutions that process transactions involving Iranian oil as well as anyone involved in Iran's missile and drone program.

Iran is exporting millions of barrels of petroleum every day. Eighty percent of these exports go to China. Iran has taken in over \$88 billion from their illicit oil trade since President Biden took office, and they must not earn a cent more.

To be clear, these illicit funds are used to fund Iran's regime of terror, including backing Hamas, Hezbollah, the Houthis, and other terrorist groups, as well as their direct assault on Israel last weekend.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Chair, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Chair, now is the time for America to lead, to support our allies, to combat our adversaries, and to continue our role as leader of the free world.

□ 0930

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8038.

National security experts are sounding the alarm, warning that our foreign adversaries are using every tool at their disposal, including apps like TikTok, to amass troves of sensitive data on all Americans.

This bill takes decisive action to mitigate our foreign adversaries' ability to collect Americans' data and use it against us.

First, it creates a framework intended to force divestment of TikTok from its Chinese Communist Party-controlled parent company, ByteDance.

Second, this bill includes my bipartisan Protecting Americans' Data from Foreign Adversaries Act. This bill prohibits data brokers from selling Americans' sensitive personal information to China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran, as well as to entities controlled by those countries.

I thank my partner in this effort, Chair RODGERS, for her tireless work to advance these important provisions, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI), the ranking member

on the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this bill, and specifically on the TikTok divestment bill. I want to say a special thank you to GREG MEEKS, MIKE McCaul, MIKE GALLAGHER, FRANK PALLONE, CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, and Chair CANTWELL in the Senate for working on this bill.

First of all, this bill is not a ban; it is about a divestment. It is not really about TikTok; it is about ByteDance, the company that owns TikTok and is indisputably controlled by the Chinese Communist Party. The CCP's secretary of the cell embedded in the company is the editor and chief of ByteDance. That is why we are so concerned about this particular app.

Since the bill passed with 352 votes previously, we increased the divestment period, which is the least restrictive way to deal with the CCP threat, from 6 months to upwards of a year.

Madam Chair, I strongly urge support of this bill.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Chair, in the late 1930s, Winston Churchill described what he saw as the gathering storm, the forces of Hitler and the axis of evil threatening freedom and democracy.

I recall when Mr. MEEKS and I were on the border between Poland and Ukraine watching thousands of mothers and their children fleeing their own country in fear after the invasion. The Poles told us: This is just like 1939 when Hitler invaded Poland.

Today, we are at a similar inflection point in history. The fall of Afghanistan sent a powerfully dangerous message to our adversaries that America was weak. Almost immediately after, the Russian Federation began moving toward Ukraine.

Once Chairman Xi met with Putin at the Olympics and cemented their unholy alliance, they invaded. Chairman Xi has become more aggressive in the Pacific; and mark my words, Xi is watching what happens in Ukraine to determine whether he invades Taiwan in the Pacific.

Then the Ayatollah raised his ugly head in the Middle East. Last Saturday, the world watched as Iran for the first time in history invaded Israel, sending 300 missiles and drones to kill innocent Israelis.

These dictators, including North Korea, are all tied together. They are all tied together. We cannot separate them. We don't pick and choose our enemies; they choose us.

My father served as a bombardier in World War II. He was part of the Greatest Generation. I recently took my son to the air base in England where my father was stationed. While there, we visited the church where my father prayed, not knowing if he would live or die.

I took my son to the national cemetery for the U.S. airmen who never made it home, and I pointed to the 4,000 crosses and said: Son, those are the ones who did not make it home. In the chapel there is inscribed on the ceiling:

In honor of the airmen who on their last flight met the face of God.

Met the face of God.

It was a moving experience, father and son, teaching my son, like my father taught me, about the importance of patriotism and the cost of freedom. It was also a reminder of the dangers that we face today, for today like then, it could have been prevented. Deterrence is the key.

As Churchill wrote in his book, "The Gathering Storm."

"One day, President Roosevelt told me that he was asking publicly for suggestions about what the war should be called. I said at once, 'The Unnecessary War.'"

Think about that, the unnecessary war. He said: "There never was a war more easy to stop than that which has just wrecked what was left of the world from the previous struggle."

I often think about the blood and treasure that could have been saved from my father's generation had we simply stopped Hitler earlier. Now we are faced with a similar opportunity.

As Ronald Reagan told us: "We know only too well that war comes not when the forces of freedom are strong, but when they are weak."

He was right. Our adversaries are working together to undermine our Western values and demean our democracy. We cannot be afraid at this moment in time. We cannot be afraid of our shadows. We must be strong. We have to do what is right. Evil is on the march.

History is calling, and now is the time to act, for the world is watching. Our adversaries are watching us here today, and history will judge us all by our actions here today and now.

As we deliberate on this vote, you have to ask yourself the question: Am I Chamberlain or am I Churchill?

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

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

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

The amendment printed in Part D of House Report 118-466 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8038

*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 "21st Century Peace through Strength Act".

#### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

Sec. 3. References.

#### DIVISION A—FEND OFF FENTANYL ACT

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## DIVISION H—MAHSA ACT

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Imposition of sanctions on Iran's supreme leader's office, its appointees, and any affiliated persons.

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Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Statement of policy.

Sec. 3. Imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons supporting acts of terrorism or engaging in significant transactions with senior members of Hamas, Palestinian Islamic jihad and other Palestinian terrorist organizations.

Sec. 4. Imposition of measures with respect to foreign states providing support to Hamas, Palestinian Islamic jihad and other Palestinian terrorist organizations.

Sec. 5. Reports on activities to disrupt global fundraising, financing, and money laundering activities of Hamas, Palestinian Islamic jihad, al-aqsa martyrs brigade, the lion's den or any affiliate or successor thereof.

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Sec. 1. Short title.

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Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Statement of policy.

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Sec. 6. Sanctions with respect to threats to current or former United States officials.

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Sec. 1. Short title.

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Sec. 5. Determinations with respect to the government of Syria, hizballah, and networks affiliated with the government of Syria or hizballah.

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## DIVISION M—END FINANCING FOR HAMAS AND STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ACT

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Report on financing for Hamas.

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## DIVISION N—HOLDING IRANIAN LEADERS ACCOUNTABLE ACT

Sec. 1. Short title.

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Sec. 1. Short title.

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## DIVISION P—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

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

## DIVISION A—FEND OFF FENTANYL ACT

## SEC. 3001. SHORT TITLES.

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

## SEC. 3002. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

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

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

(3) transnational criminal organizations, including cartels primarily based in Mexico,

are the main purveyors of fentanyl into the United States and must be held accountable;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SEC. 3003. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

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

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

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

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

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

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person"—

(A) means—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) any of the organizations known as—

(i) the Sinaloa Cartel;

(ii) the Jalisco New Generation Cartel;

(iii) the Gulf Cartel;

(iv) the Los Zetas Cartel;

(v) the Juarez Cartel;

(vi) the Tijuana Cartel;

(vii) the Beltran-Leyva Cartel; or

(viii) La Familia Michoacana; or

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

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

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

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

(C) any person in the United States.

#### TITLE I—SANCTIONS MATTERS

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

###### SEC. 3101. FINDING; POLICY.

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

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

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

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

###### (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

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

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

(B) the imposition of sanctions;

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

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

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

(F) the implementation of mitigation procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

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

###### SEC. 3104. PENALTIES; WAIVERS; EXCEPTIONS.

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

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

###### (c) EXCEPTIONS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) that belonged to or was possessed by an individual affiliated with or connected to a

transnational criminal organization subject to sanctions under—

(i) this subtitle;

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

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

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

#### Subtitle B—Other Matters

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

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

“(d) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) TIME FOR COMMENCING PROCEEDINGS.—

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

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

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

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

“(d) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) TIME FOR COMMENCING PROCEEDINGS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of

the Treasury, in conjunction with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a classified report and briefing on efforts to target drug transportation routes and modalities, including an assessment of the prevalence of false cargo labeling and shipment of precursor chemicals without accurate tracking of the customers purchasing the chemicals.

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

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

**TITLE II—ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING MATTERS**

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

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

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

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of the Treasury determines that reasonable grounds exist for concluding that 1 or more financial institutions operating outside of the United States, 1 or more classes of transactions within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States, or 1 or more types of accounts within, or involving, a jurisdiction outside of the United States, is of primary money laundering concern in connection with illicit opioid trafficking, the Secretary of the Treasury may, by order, regulation, or otherwise as permitted by law—

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

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

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

“(c) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The exemptions from, and prohibitions on, search and disclosure referred to in section 9714(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act

for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283; 31 U.S.C. 5318A note) shall apply to any report or record of report filed pursuant to a requirement imposed under subsection (a). For purposes of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, this subsection shall be considered a statute described in subsection (b)(3)(B) of such section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TITLE III—EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS**

**SEC. 3301. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.**

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

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

**DIVISION B—REBUILDING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR UKRAINIANS ACT**

**TITLE I**

**SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity for Ukrainians Act” or the “REPO for Ukrainians Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

**TITLE I**

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.  
Sec. 2. Definitions.

**TITLE II—REPURPOSING OF RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS**

Sec. 101. Findings; sense of Congress.

Sec. 102. Sense of Congress regarding importance of the Russian Federation providing compensation to Ukraine.

Sec. 103. Prohibition on release of blocked Russian sovereign assets.

Sec. 104. Authority to ensure compensation to Ukraine using seized Russian sovereign assets and Russian aggressor state sovereign assets.

Sec. 105. International mechanism to use Russian sovereign assets and Russian aggressor state sovereign assets to provide for the reconstruction of Ukraine.

Sec. 106. Report on use of transferred Russian sovereign assets for reconstruction.

Sec. 107. Assessment by Secretary of State and Administrator of USAID on reconstruction and rebuilding needs of Ukraine.

Sec. 108. Extensions.

**SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) RUSSIAN AGGRESSOR STATE.—The term “Russian aggressor state” means—

(A) the Russian Federation; and

(B) Belarus, if the President determines Belarus has engaged in an act of war against Ukraine related to Russia's ongoing February 24, 2022, invasion of Ukraine.

(2) RUSSIAN AGGRESSOR STATE SOVEREIGN ASSET.—The term “Russian aggressor state sovereign asset” means any Russian sovereign assets or any funds or property of another Russian aggressor state determined by the President to be of the same sovereign character as the assets described in paragraph (7).

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

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

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(4) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “financial institution” means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C),

(D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Z) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(5) G7.—The term “G7” means the countries that are member of the informal Group of 7, including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

(6) RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSET.—The term “Russian sovereign asset” means any of the following:

(A) Funds and other property of—

(i) the Central Bank of the Russian Federation;

(ii) the Russian National Wealth Fund; or

(iii) the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation.

(B) Any other funds or other property that are owned by the Government of the Russian Federation, including by any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of that government.

(7) UNITED STATES.—The term “United States” means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(8) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “United States financial institution” means a financial institution organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an institution.

(9) SEIZE OR SEIZURE.—The term “seize” or “seizure” means confiscation of all right, title, and interest whatsoever in a Russian sovereign asset or a Russian aggressor state sovereign asset and vesting of the same in the United States.

## TITLE II—REPURPOSING OF RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS

### SEC. 101. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On February 24, 2022, the Government of the Russian Federation violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine by engaging in a premeditated, second illegal invasion of Ukraine.

(2) The international community has condemned the illegal invasions of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, as well as the commission of the crime of aggression, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide by officials of the Russian Federation, including through the deliberate targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure, the forcible transfer of children, and the commission of sexual violence.

(3) The leaders of the G7 have called the Russian Federation’s “unprovoked and completely unjustified attack on the democratic state of Ukraine” a “serious violation of international law and a grave breach of the United Nations Charter and all commitments Russia entered in the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris and its commitments in the Budapest Memorandum”.

(4) On March 2, 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution ES-11/1, entitled “Aggression against Ukraine”, by a vote of 141 to 5. That resolution “deplore[d] in the strongest terms the aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine in violation of Article 2(4) of the [United Nations] Charter” and demanded that the Russian Federation “immediately cease its use of force against Ukraine” and “immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders”.

(5) On March 16, 2022, the International Court of Justice issued a provisional measures order requiring the Russian Federation to “immediately suspend the military operations that it commenced on 24 February 2022 in the territory of Ukraine” and, in this regard, observed that “orders on provisional measures . . . have binding effect”.

(6) On November 14, 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution—

(A) recognizing that the Russian Federation has committed a serious breach of the most fundamental norms of international law and its gross and systematic refusal to obey its obligations has affected the entire international community;

(B) recognizing the need for the establishment, in cooperation with Ukraine, of an international mechanism for compensation for financially assessable damages caused by the Russian Federation’s internationally wrongful acts; and

(C) recommending “the creation . . . of an international register of damage to serve as a record . . . of evidence and claims information on damage, loss or injury to all natural and legal persons concerned, as well as the State of Ukraine, caused by internationally wrongful acts of the Russian Federation in or against Ukraine . . .”.

(7) The Russian Federation bears international legal responsibility for its aggression against Ukraine and, under international law, must cease its internationally wrongful acts. Because of this breach of the prohibition on aggression under international law, the United States is legally entitled to take counter measures that are proportionate and aimed at inducing the Russian Federation to comply with its international obligations.

(8) Approximately \$300,000,000,000 of Russian sovereign assets have been immobilized worldwide. Only a small fraction of those assets, 1 to 2 percent, or between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000, are reportedly subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(9) The vast majority of immobilized Russian sovereign assets, approximately \$190,000,000,000, are reportedly subject to the jurisdiction of Belgium. The Government of Belgium has publicly indicated that any action by that Government regarding those assets would be predicated on support by the G7.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, having committed an act of aggression, as recognized by the United Nations General Assembly on March 2, 2022, the Russian Federation is to be considered as an aggressor state. The extreme illegal actions taken by the Russian Federation, including an act of aggression, present a unique situation, justifying the establishment of a legal authority for the United States Government and other countries to confiscate Russian sovereign assets in their respective jurisdictions.

### SEC. 102. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IMPORTANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION PROVIDING COMPENSATION TO UKRAINE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Russian Federation bears responsibility for the financial burden of the reconstruction of Ukraine and for countless other costs associated with the illegal invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation that began on February 24, 2022;

(2) the most effective ways to provide compensation for the damages caused by the Russian Federation’s internationally wrongful acts should be assessed by an international mechanism charged with determining compensation and providing assistance to Ukraine;

(3) at least since November 2022 the Russian Federation has been on notice of its opportunity to comply with its international obligations, including to make full compensation for injury, or, by agreement with Ukraine, to authorize an international mechanism to resolve issues regarding compensation to Ukraine;

(4) the Russian Federation can, by negotiated agreement, participate in any international process to assess the damages caused by the Russian Federation’s internationally wrongful acts and make funds available to compensate for these damages, and if it fails to do so, the United States and other countries should explore all avenues for ensuring compensation to Ukraine;

(5) the President should lead robust engagement on all bilateral and multilateral aspects of the response by the United States to acts by the Russian Federation that undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, including on any policy coordination and alignment regarding the repurposing or ordered transfer of Russian sovereign assets in the context of determining compensation and providing assistance to Ukraine;

(6) as part of the robust engagement on bilateral and multilateral responses to acts by the Russian Federation that undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, the President should endeavor to facilitate creation of, and United States participation in, an international mechanism regarding the repurposing or seizure of sovereign assets of the Russian Federation for the benefit of Ukraine.

(7) the repurposing of Russian sovereign assets is in the national interests of the United States and consistent with United States and international law;

(8) the United States should work with international allies and partners on the repurposing of Russian sovereign assets as part of a coordinated, multilateral effort, including with G7 countries, the European Union, Australia, and other countries in which Russian sovereign assets are located; and

(9) any effort by the United States to confiscate and repurpose Russian sovereign assets should be undertaken alongside international allies and partners as part of a coordinated, multilateral effort, including with G7 countries, the European Union, Australia, and other countries in which Russian sovereign assets are located.

### SEC. 103. PROHIBITION ON RELEASE OF BLOCKED RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No Russian sovereign asset that is blocked or effectively immobilized by the Department of the Treasury before the date specified in section 104(j) may be released or mobilized, except as otherwise authorized by this Act, until the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) hostilities between the Russian Federation and Ukraine have ceased; and

(2)(A) full compensation has been made to Ukraine for harms resulting from the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation; or

(B) the Russian Federation is participating in a bona fide international mechanism that, by agreement, will discharge the obligations of the Russian Federation to compensate Ukraine for all amounts determined to be owed to Ukraine.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days before the release or mobilization of a Russian sovereign asset that is blocked or effectively immobilized by the Department of the Treasury, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a notification of the decision to take the action that releases or mobilizes the asset; and

(2) a justification in writing for such decision.

(c) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No Russian sovereign asset that is blocked or effectively immobilized by the Department of the Treasury may be released or mobilized if, within 30 days of receipt of the notification and justification required under subsection (b), a joint resolution is enacted into law prohibiting the proposed release or mobilization.

(2) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—Any joint resolution described in paragraph (1) introduced in either House of Congress shall be considered in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-329; 90 Stat. 765), except that any such resolution shall be subject to germane amendments. If such a joint resolution should be vetoed by the President, the time for debate in consideration of the veto message on such measure shall be limited to 20 hours in the Senate and in the House of Representatives shall be determined in accordance with the Rules of the House.

(d) COOPERATION ON PROHIBITION OF RELEASE OF CERTAIN RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the President may take such actions as may be necessary to seek to obtain an agreement or arrangement to which the Government of Ukraine is party that discharges the Russian Federation from further obligations to compensate Ukraine.

**SEC. 104. AUTHORITY TO ENSURE COMPENSATION TO UKRAINE USING SEIZED RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS AND RUSSIAN AGGRESSOR STATE SOVEREIGN ASSETS.**

(a) REPORTING ON RUSSIAN ASSETS.—

(1) NOTICE REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, by means of such instructions or regulations as the President may prescribe, require any financial institution at which Russian sovereign assets are located, and that knows or should know of such assets, to provide notice of such assets, including relevant information required under section 501.603(b)(ii) of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), to the Secretary of the Treasury not later than 10 days after detection of such assets.

(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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 detailing the status of Russian sovereign assets with respect to which notice has been provided to the Secretary of the Treasury under paragraph (1).

(B) FORM.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) SEIZURE OR TRANSFER OF ASSETS.—

(1) SEIZURE OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSOR STATE SOVEREIGN ASSETS.—On and after the date that is 30 days after the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees the certification described in subsection (c), the President may seize, confiscate, transfer, or vest any Russian aggressor state sovereign assets, in whole or in part, and including any interest or interests in such assets, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of transferring those funds to the Ukraine Support Fund established under subsection (d).

(2) VESTING.—For funds confiscated under paragraph (1), all right, title, and interest shall vest in the United States Government,

provided that no use of those funds other than the use of those funds consistent with subsection (f) shall be permitted.

(3) LIQUIDATION AND DEPOSIT.—The President shall—

(A) deposit any funds seized, transferred, or confiscated under paragraph (1) into the Ukraine Support Fund established under subsection (d);

(B) liquidate or sell any other property seized, transferred, or confiscated under paragraph (1) and deposit the funds resulting from such liquidation or sale into the Ukraine Support Fund; and

(C) make all such funds available for the purposes described in subsection (f).

(4) METHOD OF SEIZURE, TRANSFER, OR CONFISCATION.—The President may seize, transfer, confiscate or vest Russian aggressor state sovereign assets under paragraph (1) through instructions or licenses or in such other manner as the President determines appropriate.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—The certification described in this subsection, with respect to Russian aggressor state sovereign assets, is a certification that—

(1) seizing, confiscating, transferring, or vesting Russian aggressor state sovereign assets for the benefit of Ukraine is in the national interests of the United States;

(2) the President has meaningfully coordinated with G7 leaders to take multilateral action with regard to any seizure, confiscation, vesting, or transfer of Russian sovereign assets for the benefit of Ukraine; and

(3) either—

(A) the President has received an official and legitimate request from a properly constituted international mechanism that includes the participation of the Government of Ukraine and the United States and that has been established for the purpose of, or otherwise tasked with, compensating Ukraine for damages arising or resulting from the internationally wrongful acts of the Russian Federation regarding the repurposing of sovereign assets of the Russian Federation; or

(B) either—

(i) the Russian Federation has not ceased its unlawful aggression against Ukraine; or

(ii) the Russian Federation has ceased its unlawful aggression against Ukraine, but—

(I) has not provided full compensation to Ukraine for harms resulting from the internationally wrongful acts of the Russian Federation; and

(II) is not participating in a bona fide process to provide full compensation to Ukraine for harms resulting from Russian aggression.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UKRAINE SUPPORT FUND.—

(1) UKRAINE SUPPORT FUND.—The President shall establish an account, to be known as the “Ukraine Support Fund”, to consist of any funds with respect to which a seizure is ordered pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds in the accounts established under paragraph (1) shall be available to be used only as specified in subsection (f).

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to provide the President with the authority to seize, transfer, confiscate, or vest title to foreign sovereign assets that are not Russian aggressor state sovereign assets in the United States or transfer any foreign sovereign assets to any recipient for any use other than the uses described in this Act.

(f) FURTHER TRANSFER AND USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), Funds in the Ukraine Support Fund shall be available to the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International

Development, for the purpose of providing assistance to Ukraine for the damage resulting from the unlawful invasion by the Russian Federation that began on February 24, 2022.

(2) SPECIFIC PERMISSIBLE USES.—Subject to paragraph (3), the following are permissible uses of the funds in the Ukraine Support Fund pursuant to paragraph (1):

(A) Making contributions to an international body, fund, or mechanism established consistent with section 105(a) that is charged with determining and administering compensation or providing assistance to Ukraine.

(B) Supporting reconstruction, rebuilding, and recovery efforts in Ukraine.

(C) Providing economic and humanitarian assistance to the people of Ukraine.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not fewer than 15 days before providing any funds from the Ukraine Support Fund to any other account for the purposes described in paragraph (1).

(B) ELEMENTS.—A notification under subparagraph (A) with respect to the transfer of funds to another account pursuant to paragraph (1) shall specify—

- (i) the amount of funds to be provided;
- (ii) the specific purpose for which such funds are provided; and
- (iii) the recipient of those funds.

(g) LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—No funds may be transferred or otherwise expended from the Ukraine Support Fund pursuant to subsection (f) unless the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) a plan exists to ensure transparency and accountability for all funds transferred to and from any account receiving the funds; and

(2) the President has transmitted the plan required under paragraph (1) to the appropriate congressional committees in writing.

(h) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—No funds may be transferred pursuant to subsection (f) if, within 15 days of receipt of the notification required under subsection (f)(3), a joint resolution is enacted into law prohibiting such transfer.

(i) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) An accounting of funds in the Ukraine Support Fund.

(2) Any information regarding the disposition of funds in any account to which funds have been transferred pursuant to subsection (f) that has been transmitted to the President by the institution housing said account during the period covered by the report.

(3) A description of United States multilateral and bilateral diplomatic engagement with allies and partners of the United States that also have immobilized Russian sovereign assets to compensate for damages caused by the Russian Federation's internationally wrongful acts during the period covered by the report.

(4) An outline of steps taken to carry out the establishment of the international mechanism described by section 105(a) during the period covered by the report.

(j) EXCEPTION FOR UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS UNDER TREATIES.—The authorities provided by this section may not be exercised in a manner inconsistent with the obligations of the United States under—

(1) the Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961, and entered into force April 24, 1964 (23 UST 3227);

(2) the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force on March 19, 1967 (21 UST 77);

(3) the Agreement Regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947 (TIAS 1676); or

(4) any other international agreement to which the United States is a state party on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

**(K) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—**

(1) **EXCLUSIVENESS OF REMEDY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any action taken under this section shall not be subject to judicial review, except as provided in this subsection.

(2) **LIMITATIONS FOR FILING CLAIMS.**—A claim may only be brought with respect to an action under this section—

(A) that alleges that the action will deny rights under the Constitution of the United States; and

(B) if the claim is brought not later than 60 days after the date of such action.

**(3) JURISDICTION.—**

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A claim under paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be barred unless a complaint is filed prior to the expiration of such time limits in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

(B) **APPEAL.**—An appeal of an order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued pursuant to a claim brought under this subsection shall be taken by a notice of appeal filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit not later than 10 days after the date on which the order is entered.

(C) **EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.**—It shall be the duty of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit to advance on the docket and to expedite to the greatest possible extent the disposition of any claim brought under this subsection.

(1) **SUNSET.**—The authorities conferred under this section shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that is 120 days after the date on which the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the Russian Federation has reached an agreement relating to the respective withdrawal of Russian forces and cessation of military hostilities that is accepted by the free and independent Government of Ukraine; and

(B)(i) full compensation has been made to Ukraine for harms resulting from the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation;

(ii) the Russian Federation is participating in a bona fide international mechanism that, by agreement, will discharge the obligations of the Russian Federation to compensate Ukraine for all amounts determined to be owed to Ukraine; or

(iii) the Russian Federation's obligation to compensate Ukraine for the damage caused by the Russian Federation's aggression has been resolved pursuant to an agreement between the Russian Federation and the Government of Ukraine.

**SEC. 105. INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM TO USE RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS AND RUSSIAN AGGRESSOR STATE SOVEREIGN ASSETS TO PROVIDE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall take such actions as the President determines appropriate to coordinate with the G7, the European Union, Australia, and other partners and allies of the United States regarding the

disposition of immobilized Russian aggressor state sovereign assets, including seeking to establish an international mechanism with foreign partners, including Ukraine, the G7, the European Union, Australia, and other partners and allies of the United States, for the purpose of assisting Ukraine, which may include the establishment of an international fund to be known as the "Ukraine Compensation Fund", that may receive and use assets in the Ukraine Support Fund established under section 104(c) and contributions from foreign partners that have also frozen or seized Russian aggressor state sovereign assets to assist Ukraine, including by—

(1) supporting a register of damage to serve as a record of evidence and for assessment of the financially assessable damages to Ukraine resulting from the invasions of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and operations or actions in support thereof;

(2) establishing a mechanism to compensate Ukraine for damages caused by Russia's internationally wrongful acts connected with the invasions of Ukraine;

(3) ensuring distribution of those assets or the proceeds of those assets based on determinations under that mechanism; and

(4) taking such other actions as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPOSIT IN THE UKRAINE COMPENSATION FUND.**—Upon the President reaching an agreement or arrangement to establish a common international mechanism pursuant to subsection (a) or at any time thereafter, the Secretary of State may, pursuant to the authority conferred by and subject to the limitations described in section 104(f) and subject to the limitations described in subsection (e), transfer funds from the Ukraine Support Fund established under section 104(d) to a fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a).

(c) **NOTIFICATION.**—The President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after entering into any new bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement under subsection (a).

(d) **GOOD GOVERNANCE.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall—

(1) seek to ensure that any fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a) operates in accordance with established international accounting principles;

(2) seek to ensure that any fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a) is—

(A) staffed, operated, and administered in accordance with established accounting rules and governance procedures, including providing for payment of reasonable expenses from the fund for the governance and operation of the fund and the tribunal;

(B) operated transparently as to all funds transfers, filings, and decisions; and

(C) audited on a regular basis by an independent auditor, in accordance with internationally accepted accounting and auditing standards;

(3) seek to ensure that any audits of any fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a) shall be made available to the public; and

(4) ensure that any audits of any fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a) shall be reviewed and reported on by the Government Accountability Office to the appropriate congressional committees and the public.

(e) **LIMITATION ON TRANSFER OF FUNDS.**—No funds may be transferred from the Ukraine Support Fund to a fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a) unless the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the institution housing the fund or mechanism has a plan to ensure trans-

parency and accountability for all funds transferred to and from the fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a); and

(2) the President has transmitted the plan required under paragraph (1) to the appropriate congressional committees in writing.

(f) **JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.**—No funds may be transferred from the Ukraine Support Fund to a fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a) if, within 30 days of receipt of the notification required under subsection (c)(2), a joint resolution is enacted prohibiting the transfer.

(g) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) An accounting of funds in any fund or mechanism established consistent with subsection (a).

(2) Any information regarding the disposition of any such fund or mechanism that has been transmitted to the President by the institution housing the fund or mechanism during the period covered by the report.

(3) A description of United States multilateral and bilateral diplomatic engagement with allies and partners of the United States that also have immobilized Russian sovereign assets to allow for compensation for Ukraine during the period covered by the report.

(4) An outline of steps taken to carry out this section during the period covered by the report.

**SEC. 106. REPORT ON USE OF TRANSFERRED RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS FOR RECONSTRUCTION.**

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains—

(1) the amount and source of Russian sovereign assets seized, transferred, or confiscated pursuant to section 104(b);

(2) the amount and source of funds deposited into the Ukraine Support Fund under section 104(b)(3); and

(3) a detailed description and accounting of how such funds were used to meet the purposes described in section 104(f).

**SEC. 107. ASSESSMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE AND ADMINISTRATOR OF USAID ON RECONSTRUCTION AND REBUILDING NEEDS OF UKRAINE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of the most pressing needs of Ukraine for reconstruction, rebuilding, and humanitarian aid.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The assessment required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An estimate of the rebuilding and reconstruction needs of Ukraine, as of the date of the assessment, resulting from the unlawful invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, including—

(A) a description of the sources and methods for the estimate; and

(B) an identification of the locations or regions in Ukraine with the most pressing needs.

(2) An estimate of the humanitarian needs, as of the date of the assessment, of the people of Ukraine, including Ukrainians residing inside the internationally recognized borders of Ukraine or outside those borders, resulting from the unlawful invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation.

(3) An assessment of the extent to which the needs described in paragraphs (1) and (2) have been met or funded, by any source, as of the date of the assessment.

(4) A plan to engage in robust multilateral and bilateral diplomacy to ensure that allies and partners of the United States, particularly in the European Union as Ukraine seeks accession to the European Union, increase their commitment to Ukraine's reconstruction.

(5) An identification of which such needs should be prioritized, including any assessment or request by the Government of Ukraine with respect to the prioritization of such needs.

#### SEC. 108. EXTENSIONS.

Section 5(a) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-441; 132 Stat. 5587) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "six years" and inserting "12 years".

#### DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

##### SEC. 1. REPORT AND IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS TO HARMONIZE WITH ALLIED SANCTIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report identifying—

(1) each foreign person currently subject to—

(A) sanctions issued by the European Union pursuant to European Union Council Regulation No. 269/2014 of 17 March, 2014, as amended; or

(B) sanctions issued by the United Kingdom pursuant to the Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, as amended; and

(2) each such foreign person that also meets the criteria for imposition of sanctions by the United States pursuant to—

(A) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.);

(B) Executive Order 14024 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note, relating to blocking property with respect to specified harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation), as amended;

(C) Executive Order 14068 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note, relating to prohibiting certain imports, exports, and new investment with respect to continued Russian Federation aggression), as amended; or

(D) Executive Order 14071 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note, relating to prohibiting new investment in and certain services to the Russian Federation in response to continued Russian Federation aggression), as amended.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may impose the sanctions authorized by the applicable provision of law listed in subsection (a)(2) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) who is not already subject to sanctions under United States law pursuant to one or more statutory sanctions authorities as of the date of the submission of such report.

#### DIVISION D—PROTECTING AMERICANS FROM FOREIGN ADVERSARY CONTROLLED APPLICATIONS ACT

##### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Protecting Americans from Foreign Adversary Controlled Applications Act".

##### SEC. 2. PROHIBITION OF FOREIGN ADVERSARY CONTROLLED APPLICATIONS.

###### (a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PROHIBITION OF FOREIGN ADVERSARY CONTROLLED APPLICATIONS.—It shall be unlawful for an entity to distribute, maintain, or up-

date (or enable the distribution, maintenance, or updating of) a foreign adversary controlled application by carrying out, within the land or maritime borders of the United States, any of the following:

(A) Providing services to distribute, maintain, or update such foreign adversary controlled application (including any source code of such application) by means of a marketplace (including an online mobile application store) through which users within the land or maritime borders of the United States may access, maintain, or update such application.

(B) Providing internet hosting services to enable the distribution, maintenance, or updating of such foreign adversary controlled application for users within the land or maritime borders of the United States.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—Subject to paragraph (3), this subsection shall apply—

(A) in the case of an application that satisfies the definition of a foreign adversary controlled application pursuant to subsection (g)(3)(A), beginning on the date that is 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) in the case of an application that satisfies the definition of a foreign adversary controlled application pursuant to subsection (g)(3)(B), beginning on the date that is 270 days after the date of the relevant determination of the President under such subsection.

(3) EXTENSION.—With respect to a foreign adversary controlled application, the President may grant a 1-time extension of not more than 90 days with respect to the date on which this subsection would otherwise apply to such application pursuant to paragraph (2), if the President certifies to Congress that—

(A) a path to executing a qualified divestiture has been identified with respect to such application;

(B) evidence of significant progress toward executing such qualified divestiture has been produced with respect to such application; and

(C) there are in place the relevant binding legal agreements to enable execution of such qualified divestiture during the period of such extension.

(b) DATA AND INFORMATION PORTABILITY TO ALTERNATIVE APPLICATIONS.—Before the date on which a prohibition under subsection (a) applies to a foreign adversary controlled application, the entity that owns or controls such application shall provide, upon request by a user of such application within the land or maritime borders of United States, to such user all the available data related to the account of such user with respect to such application. Such data shall be provided in a machine readable format and shall include any data maintained by such application with respect to the account of such user, including content (including posts, photos, and videos) and all other account information.

###### (c) EXEMPTIONS.—

###### (1) EXEMPTIONS FOR QUALIFIED DIVESTITURES.—Subsection (a)—

(A) does not apply to a foreign adversary controlled application with respect to which a qualified divestiture is executed before the date on which a prohibition under subsection (a) would begin to apply to such application; and

(B) shall cease to apply in the case of a foreign adversary controlled application with respect to which a qualified divestiture is executed after the date on which a prohibition under subsection (a) applies to such application.

(2) EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN NECESSARY SERVICES.—Subsections (a) and (b) do not apply to services provided with respect to a foreign adversary controlled application that

are necessary for an entity to attain compliance with such subsections.

###### (d) ENFORCEMENT.—

###### (1) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

(A) FOREIGN ADVERSARY CONTROLLED APPLICATION VIOLATIONS.—An entity that violates subsection (a) shall be subject to pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the amount that results from multiplying \$5,000 by the number of users within the land or maritime borders of the United States determined to have accessed, maintained, or updated a foreign adversary controlled application as a result of such violation.

(B) DATA AND INFORMATION VIOLATIONS.—An entity that violates subsection (b) shall be subject to pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the amount that results from multiplying \$500 by the number of users within the land or maritime borders of the United States affected by such violation.

(2) ACTIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General—

(A) shall conduct investigations related to potential violations of subsection (a) or (b), and, if such an investigation results in a determination that a violation has occurred, the Attorney General shall pursue enforcement under paragraph (1); and

(B) may bring an action in an appropriate district court of the United States for appropriate relief, including civil penalties under paragraph (1) or declaratory and injunctive relief.

###### (e) SEVERABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If any provision of this section or the application of this section to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or applications of this section that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

(2) SUBSEQUENT DETERMINATIONS.—If the application of any provision of this section is held invalid with respect to a foreign adversary controlled application that satisfies the definition of such term pursuant to subsection (g)(3)(A), such invalidity shall not affect or preclude the application of the same provision of this section to such foreign adversary controlled application by means of a subsequent determination pursuant to subsection (g)(3)(B).

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this division may be construed—

(1) to authorize the Attorney General to pursue enforcement, under this section, other than enforcement of subsection (a) or (b);

(2) to authorize the Attorney General to pursue enforcement, under this section, against an individual user of a foreign adversary controlled application; or

(3) except as expressly provided herein, to alter or affect any other authority provided by or established under another provision of Federal law.

###### (g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTROLLED BY A FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term "controlled by a foreign adversary" means, with respect to a covered company or other entity, that such company or other entity is—

(A) a foreign person that is domiciled in, is headquartered in, has its principal place of business in, or is organized under the laws of a foreign adversary country;

(B) an entity with respect to which a foreign person or combination of foreign persons described in subparagraph (A) directly or indirectly own at least a 20 percent stake; or

(C) a person subject to the direction or control of a foreign person or entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

###### (2) COVERED COMPANY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “covered company” means an entity that operates, directly or indirectly (including through a parent company, subsidiary, or affiliate), a website, desktop application, mobile application, or augmented or immersive technology application that—

(i) permits a user to create an account or profile to generate, share, and view text, images, videos, real-time communications, or similar content;

(ii) has more than 1,000,000 monthly active users with respect to at least 2 of the 3 months preceding the date on which a relevant determination of the President is made pursuant to paragraph (3)(B);

(iii) enables 1 or more users to generate or distribute content that can be viewed by other users of the website, desktop application, mobile application, or augmented or immersive technology application; and

(iv) enables 1 or more users to view content generated by other users of the website, desktop application, mobile application, or augmented or immersive technology application.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “covered company” does not include an entity that operates a website, desktop application, mobile application, or augmented or immersive technology application whose primary purpose is to allow users to post product reviews, business reviews, or travel information and reviews.

(3) FOREIGN ADVERSARY CONTROLLED APPLICATION.—The term “foreign adversary controlled application” means a website, desktop application, mobile application, or augmented or immersive technology application that is operated, directly or indirectly (including through a parent company, subsidiary, or affiliate), by—

(A) any of—

(i) ByteDance, Ltd.;

(ii) TikTok;

(iii) a subsidiary of or a successor to an entity identified in clause (i) or (ii) that is controlled by a foreign adversary; or

(iv) an entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by an entity identified in clause (i), (ii), or (iii); or

(B) a covered company that—

(i) is controlled by a foreign adversary; and

(ii) that is determined by the President to present a significant threat to the national security of the United States following the issuance of—

(I) a public notice proposing such determination; and

(II) a public report to Congress, submitted not less than 30 days before such determination, describing the specific national security concern involved and containing a classified annex and a description of what assets would need to be divested to execute a qualified divestiture.

(4) FOREIGN ADVERSARY COUNTRY.—The term “foreign adversary country” means a country specified in section 4872(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

(5) INTERNET HOSTING SERVICE.—The term “internet hosting service” means a service through which storage and computing resources are provided to an individual or organization for the accommodation and maintenance of 1 or more websites or online services, and which may include file hosting, domain name server hosting, cloud hosting, and virtual private server hosting.

(6) QUALIFIED DIVESTITURE.—The term “qualified divestiture” means a divestiture or similar transaction that—

(A) the President determines, through an interagency process, would result in the relevant foreign adversary controlled application no longer being controlled by a foreign adversary; and

(B) the President determines, through an interagency process, precludes the establishment or maintenance of any operational relationship between the United States operations of the relevant foreign adversary controlled application and any formerly affiliated entities that are controlled by a foreign adversary, including any cooperation with respect to the operation of a content recommendation algorithm or an agreement with respect to data sharing.

(7) SOURCE CODE.—The term “source code” means the combination of text and other characters comprising the content, both viewable and nonviewable, of a software application, including any publishing language, programming language, protocol, or functional content, as well as any successor languages or protocols.

(8) UNITED STATES.—The term “United States” includes the territories of the United States.

### SEC. 3. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) RIGHT OF ACTION.—A petition for review challenging this division or any action, finding, or determination under this division may be filed only in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

(b) EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.—The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any challenge to this division or any action, finding, or determination under this division.

(c) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—A challenge may only be brought—

(1) in the case of a challenge to this division, not later than 165 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) in the case of a challenge to any action, finding, or determination under this division, not later than 90 days after the date of such action, finding, or determination.

### DIVISION E—PROTECTING AMERICANS’ DATA FROM FOREIGN ADVERSARIES ACT OF 2024

#### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Protecting Americans’ Data from Foreign Adversaries Act of 2024”.

#### SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE SENSITIVE DATA OF UNITED STATES INDIVIDUALS TO FOREIGN ADVERSARIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for a data broker to sell, license, rent, trade, transfer, release, disclose, provide access to, or otherwise make available personally identifiable sensitive data of a United States individual to—

(1) any foreign adversary country; or

(2) any entity that is controlled by a foreign adversary.

(b) ENFORCEMENT BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.—

(1) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of this section shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or a deceptive act or practice under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall enforce this section in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this section.

(B) PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.—Any person who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(3) AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the au-

thority of the Commission under any other provision of law.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(2) CONTROLLED BY A FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term “controlled by a foreign adversary” means, with respect to an individual or entity that, such individual or entity is—

(A) a foreign person that is domiciled in, is headquartered in, has its principal place of business in, or is organized under the laws of a foreign adversary country;

(B) an entity with respect to which a foreign person or combination of foreign persons described in subparagraph (A) directly or indirectly own at least a 20 percent stake; or

(C) a person subject to the direction or control of a foreign person or entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

#### (3) DATA BROKER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “data broker” means an entity that, for valuable consideration, sells, licenses, rents, trades, transfers, releases, discloses, provides access to, or otherwise makes available data of United States individuals that the entity did not collect directly from such individuals to another entity that is not acting as a service provider.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “data broker” does not include an entity to the extent such entity—

(i) is transmitting data of a United States individual, including communications of such an individual, at the request or direction of such individual;

(ii) is providing, maintaining, or offering a product or service with respect to which personally identifiable sensitive data, or access to such data, is not the product or service;

(iii) is reporting or publishing news or information that concerns local, national, or international events or other matters of public interest;

(iv) is reporting, publishing, or otherwise making available news or information that is available to the general public—

(I) including information from—

(aa) a book, magazine, telephone book, or online directory;

(bb) a motion picture;

(cc) a television, internet, or radio program;

(dd) the news media; or

(ee) an internet site that is available to the general public on an unrestricted basis; and

(II) not including an obscene visual depiction (as such term is used in section 1460 of title 18, United States Code); or

(v) is acting as a service provider.

(4) FOREIGN ADVERSARY COUNTRY.—The term “foreign adversary country” means a country specified in section 4872(d)(2) of title 10, United States Code.

(5) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE SENSITIVE DATA.—The term “personally identifiable sensitive data” means any sensitive data that identifies or is linked or reasonably linkable, alone or in combination with other data, to an individual or a device that identifies or is linked or reasonably linkable to an individual.

(6) PRECISE GEOLOCATION INFORMATION.—The term “precise geolocation information” means information that—

(A) is derived from a device or technology of an individual; and

(B) reveals the past or present physical location of an individual or device that identifies or is linked or reasonably linkable to 1 or more individuals, with sufficient precision to identify street level location information of an individual or device or the location of an individual or device within a range of 1,850 feet or less.

(7) SENSITIVE DATA.—The term “sensitive data” includes the following:

(A) A government-issued identifier, such as a Social Security number, passport number, or driver's license number.

(B) Any information that describes or reveals the past, present, or future physical health, mental health, disability, diagnosis, or healthcare condition or treatment of an individual.

(C) A financial account number, debit card number, credit card number, or information that describes or reveals the income level or bank account balances of an individual.

(D) Biometric information.

(E) Genetic information.

(F) Precise geolocation information.

(G) An individual's private communications such as voicemails, emails, texts, direct messages, mail, voice communications, and video communications, or information identifying the parties to such communications or pertaining to the transmission of such communications, including telephone numbers called, telephone numbers from which calls were placed, the time calls were made, call duration, and location information of the parties to the call.

(H) Account or device log-in credentials, or security or access codes for an account or device.

(I) Information identifying the sexual behavior of an individual.

(J) Calendar information, address book information, phone or text logs, photos, audio recordings, or videos, maintained for private use by an individual, regardless of whether such information is stored on the individual's device or is accessible from that device and is backed up in a separate location.

(K) A photograph, film, video recording, or other similar medium that shows the naked or undergarment-clad private area of an individual.

(L) Information revealing the video content requested or selected by an individual.

(M) Information about an individual under the age of 17.

(N) An individual's race, color, ethnicity, or religion.

(O) Information identifying an individual's online activities over time and across websites or online services.

(P) Information that reveals the status of an individual as a member of the Armed Forces.

(Q) Any other data that a data broker sells, licenses, rents, trades, transfers, releases, discloses, provides access to, or otherwise makes available to a foreign adversary country, or entity that is controlled by a foreign adversary, for the purpose of identifying the types of data listed in subparagraphs (A) through (P).

(8) SERVICE PROVIDER.—The term “service provider” means an entity that—

(A) collects, processes, or transfers data on behalf of, and at the direction of—

(i) an individual or entity that is not a foreign adversary country or controlled by a foreign adversary; or

(ii) a Federal, State, Tribal, territorial, or local government entity; and

(B) receives data from or on behalf of an individual or entity described in subparagraph (A)(i) or a Federal, State, Tribal, territorial, or local government entity.

(9) UNITED STATES INDIVIDUAL.—The term “United States individual” means a natural person residing in the United States.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

## DIVISION F—SHIP ACT

### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act” or the “SHIP Act”.

### SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to deny Iran the ability to engage in destabilizing activities, support international terrorism, fund the development and acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver such weapons by limiting export of petroleum and petroleum products by Iran;

(2) to deny Iran funds to oppress and commit human rights violations against the Iranian people assembling to peacefully redress the Iranian regime;

(3) to fully enforce sanctions against those entities which provide support to the Iranian energy sector; and

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

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and except as provided in subsection (e)(2), the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person that the President determines knowingly engaged, on or after such date of enactment, in an activity described in subsection (b).

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

(1) owns or operates a foreign port at which, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, such person knowingly permits to dock a vessel—

(A) that is included on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury for transporting Iranian crude oil or petroleum products; or

(B) of which the operator or owner of such vessel otherwise knowingly engages in a significant transaction involving such vessel to transport, offload, or deal in significant transactions in condensate, refined, or unrefined petroleum products, or other petrochemical products originating from the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(2) owns or operates a vessel through which such owner knowingly conducts a ship to ship transfer involving a significant transaction of any petroleum product originating from the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(3) owns or operates a refinery through which such owner knowingly engages in a significant transaction to process, refine, or otherwise deal in any petroleum product originating from the Islamic Republic of Iran;

(4) is a covered family member of a foreign person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3); or

(5) is owned or controlled by a foreign person described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3), and knowingly engages in an activity described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

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

(1) SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN VESSELS.—Subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, the President may prohibit a vessel described in subsection (b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(B) from landing at any port in the United States—

(A) with respect to a vessel described in subsection (b)(1)(A), for a period of not more than 2 years beginning on the date on which the President imposes sanctions with respect to a related foreign port described in subsection (b)(1)(A); and

(B) with respect to a vessel described in subsection (b)(1)(B), for a period of not more than 2 years.

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

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

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

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

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

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

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

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

(2) Nothing in this division shall be construed to affect the availability of any existing authorities to issue waivers, exceptions, exemptions, licenses, or other authorization.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATIONS.—

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

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

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

- (A) the proposed regulations; and
- (B) the specific provisions of this division that the regulations are implementing.

(f) EXCEPTION FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to—

(A) the conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the provision of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, medical devices, or humanitarian assistance, or for humanitarian purposes; or

(B) transactions that are necessary for or related to the activities described in subparagraph (A).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(B) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(C) MEDICINE.—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(g) EXCEPTION FOR SAFETY OF VESSELS AND CREW.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to a person providing provisions to a vessel otherwise subject to sanctions under this section if such provisions are intended for the safety and care of the crew aboard the vessel, the protection of human life aboard the vessel, or the maintenance of the vessel to avoid any environmental or other significant damage.

(h) WAIVER.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (D) any other provision of law; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SEC. 5. STRATEGY TO COUNTER ROLE OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN EVASION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written strategy, and provide to those committees an accompanying briefing, on the role of the People’s Republic of China in evasion of sanctions imposed by the United States with respect to Iranian-origin petroleum products that includes an assessment of options—

(1) to strengthen the enforcement of such sanctions; and

(2) to expand sanctions designations targeting the involvement of the People’s Republic of China in the production, transportation, storage, refining, and sale of Iranian-origin petroleum products.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description and assessment of the use of sanctions in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act to target individuals and entities of the People’s Republic of China that are directly or indirectly associated with smuggling of Iranian-origin petroleum products;

(2) an assessment of—

(A) Iranian-owned entities operating in the People’s Republic of China and involved in petroleum refining supply chains;

(B) the People’s Republic of China’s role in global petroleum refining supply chains;

(C) how the People’s Republic of China leverages its role in global petroleum supply chains to achieve political objectives;

(D) the People’s Republic of China’s petroleum importing and exporting partners;

(E) what percent of the People’s Republic of China’s energy consumption is linked to illegally imported Iranian-origin petroleum products; and

(F) what level of influence the Chinese Communist Party holds over non-state, semi-independent “teapot” refineries;

(3) a detailed plan for—

(A) monitoring the maritime domain for sanctionable activity related to smuggling of Iranian-origin petroleum products;

(B) identifying the individuals, entities, and vessels engaging in sanctionable activity related to Iranian-origin petroleum products, including—

(i) vessels—

(I) transporting petrochemicals subject to sanctions;

(II) conducting ship-to-ship transfers of such petrochemicals;

(III) with deactivated automatic identification systems; or

(IV) that engage in “flag hopping” by changing national registries;

(ii) individuals or entities—

(I) storing petrochemicals subject to sanctions; or

(II) refining or otherwise processing such petrochemicals; and

(iii) through the use of port entry and docking permission of vessels subject to sanctions;

(C) deterring individuals and entities from violating sanctions by educating and engaging in—

(i) insurance providers;

(ii) parent companies; and

(iii) vessel operators;

(D) collaborating with allies and partners of the United States engaged in the Arabian Peninsula, including through standing or new maritime task forces, to build sanctions enforcement capacity through assistance and training to defense and law enforcement services; and

(E) using public communications and global diplomatic engagements to highlight the role of illicit petroleum product smuggling in bolstering Iran’s support for terrorism and its nuclear program; and

(4) an assessment of—

(A) the total number of vessels smuggling Iranian-origin petroleum products;

(B) the total number of vessels smuggling such petroleum products destined for the People’s Republic of China;

(C) the number of vessels smuggling such petroleum products specifically from the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps;

(D) interference by the People’s Republic of China with attempts by the United States to investigate or enforce sanctions on illicit Iranian petroleum product exports;

(E) the effectiveness of the use of sanctions with respect to insurers of entities that own or operate vessels involved in smuggling Iranian-origin petroleum products;

(F) the personnel and resources needed to enforce sanctions with respect to Iranian-origin petroleum products; and

(G) the impact of smuggled illicit Iranian-origin petroleum products on global energy markets.

(c) FORM.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified index.

#### SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

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

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

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

(2) COVERED FAMILY MEMBER.—The term “covered family member”, with respect to a foreign person who is an individual, means a spouse, adult child, parent, or sibling of the person who engages in the sanctionable activity described under section 3 or who demonstrably benefits from such activity.

#### DIVISION G—FIGHT CRIME ACT

##### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Fight and Combat Rampant Iranian Missile Exports Act” or the “Fight CRIME Act”.

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) restricts certain missile-related activities and transfers to and from Iran, including all items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex, absent advance, case-by-case approval from the United Nations Security Council.

(2) Iran has transferred Shahed and Mohajer drones, covered under the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex, to the Russian Federation, the Government of Ethiopia, and other Iran-aligned entities, including the Houthis in Yemen and militia units in Iraq, without prior authorization from the United Nations Security Council, in violation of the restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231.

(3) Certain missile-related restrictions in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 expired in October 2023, removing international legal restrictions on missile-related activities and transfers to and from Iran.

##### SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to urgently seek the extension of missile-related restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015);

(2) to use all available authorities to constrain Iran’s domestic ballistic missile production capabilities;

(3) to combat and deter the transfer of conventional and non-conventional arms, equipment, material, and technology to, or from Iran, or involving the Government of Iran; and

(4) to ensure countries, individuals, and entities engaged in, or attempting to engage in, the acquisition, facilitation, or development of arms and related components and technology subject to restrictions under Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 are held to account under United States and international law, including through the application and enforcement of sanctions and use of export controls, regardless of whether the restrictions under Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 remain in effect following their anticipated expiration in October 2023.

##### SEC. 4. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for two years, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report, with a classified annex if necessary, that includes the following:

(1) A diplomatic strategy to secure the renewal of international restrictions on certain missile-related activities, including transfers to and from Iran set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015).

(2) An analysis of how the expiration of missile-related restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 impacts the Government of Iran’s arms proliferation and malign activities, including as the restrictions relate to cooperation with, and support for, Iran-aligned entities and allied countries.

(3) An assessment of the revenue, or in-kind benefits, accrued by the Government of Iran, or Iran-aligned entities, as a result of a lapse in missile-related restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231.

(4) A detailed description of a United States strategy to deter, prevent, and disrupt the sale, purchase, or transfer of covered technology involving Iran absent restrictions pursuant to Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231.

(5) An identification of any foreign person engaging in, enabling, or otherwise facilitating any activity involving Iran restricted under Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231, regardless of whether such restrictions remain in effect after October 2023.

(6) A description of actions by the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, including the European Union, to hold accountable foreign persons that have violated the restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231, and efforts to prevent further violations of such restrictions.

(7) A description of actions by individual member states of the United Nations Security Council to hold accountable foreign persons that have violated restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 and efforts to prevent further violations of such restrictions.

(8) A description of actions by the People’s Republic of China, the Russian Federation, or any other country to prevent, interfere with, or undermine efforts to hold accountable foreign persons that have violated the restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231, including actions to restrict United Nations-led investigations into suspected violations of such restrictions, or limit funding to relevant United Nations offices or experts.

(9) An analysis of the foreign and domestic supply chains in Iran that directly or indirectly facilitate, support, or otherwise aid the Government of Iran’s drone or missile program, including storage, transportation, or flight-testing of related goods, technology, or components.

(10) An identification of any foreign person, or network containing foreign persons, that enables, supports, or otherwise facilitates the operations or maintenance of any Iranian airline subject to United States sanctions or export control restrictions.

(11) An assessment of how the continued operation of Iranian airlines subject to United States sanctions or export control restrictions impacts the Government of Iran’s ability to transport or develop arms, including covered technology.

(b) SCOPE.—The initial report required by subsection (a) shall address the period beginning on January 1, 2021, and ending on the date that is 90 days after date of the enactment of this Act, and each subsequent report shall address the one-year period following the conclusion of the prior report.

##### SEC. 5. SANCTIONS TO COMBAT THE PROLIFERATION OF IRANIAN MISSILES.

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

(1) knowingly engages in any effort to acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or deploy covered technology to, from, or involving the Government of Iran or Iran-aligned entities, regardless of whether the restrictions set forth in Annex B to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) remain in effect after October 2023;

(2) knowingly provides entities owned or controlled by the Government of Iran or Iran-aligned entities with goods, technology, parts, or components, that may contribute to the development of covered technology;

(3) knowingly participates in joint missile or drone development, including development of covered technology, with the Government of Iran or Iran-aligned entities, including technical training, storage, and transport;

(4) knowingly imports, exports, or re-exports to, into, or from Iran, whether directly or indirectly, any significant arms or related materiel prohibited under paragraph (5) or (6) to Annex B of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) as of April 1, 2023;

(5) knowingly provides significant financial, material, or technological support to, or knowingly engages in a significant transaction with, a foreign person subject to sanctions for conduct described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4);

(6) is an adult family member of a person subject to sanctions for conduct described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4).

(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 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 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.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person for renewable periods not to exceed 180 days only if, not later than 15 days after the date on which the waiver is to take effect, the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a written determination and justification that the waiver is in the vital national security interests of the United States.

(e) 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 any amendments made by this section.

(f) 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 division and the amendments made by this division.

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

(g) 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.

(h) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—This section shall cease to be effective beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

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

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

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

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

(D) any other provision of law; and

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

**SEC. 6. REPORT TO IDENTIFY, AND DESIGNATION AS FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS OF, IRANIAN PERSONS THAT HAVE ATTACKED UNITED STATES CITIZENS USING UNMANNED COMBAT AERIAL VEHICLES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary

of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies, for the period specified in subsection (b), any Iranian person that has attacked a United States citizen using an unmanned combat aerial vehicle, as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

(b) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this subsection is—

(1) for the initial report, the period—

(A) beginning on October 27, 2023; and

(B) ending on the date such report is submitted; and

(2) for the second or a subsequent report, the period—

(A) beginning on the date the preceding report was submitted; and

(B) ending on the date such second or subsequent report is submitted.

**(c) DESIGNATION OF PERSONS AS FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.—**

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall designate any person identified in a report submitted under subsection (a) as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationalization Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) REVOCATION.—The President may not revoke a designation made under paragraph (1) until the date that is 4 years after the date of such designation.

(d) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the requirements of this section upon a determination and certification to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the vital national security interests of the United States.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) IRANIAN PERSON DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Iranian person”—

(1) means an entity organized under the laws of Iran or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Iran; and

(2) includes the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.

**SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.**

In this division:

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

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

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs 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) GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.—The term “Government of Iran” has the meaning given such term in section 560.304 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as such section was in effect on January 1, 2021.

(4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The terms “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.

(5) IRAN-ALIGNED ENTITY.—The term “Iran-aligned entity” means a foreign person that—

(A) is controlled or significantly influenced by the Government of Iran; and

(B) knowingly receives material or financial support from the Government of Iran, including Hezbollah, the Houthis, or any other proxy group that furthers Iran’s national security objectives.

(6) COVERED TECHNOLOGY.—The term “covered technology” means—

(A) any goods, technology, software, or related material specified in the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) any additional goods, technology, software, or related material added to the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex after the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(7) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term “family member” means—

(A) a child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, sibling, or spouse; and

(B) any spouse, widow, or widower of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

(8) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note).

(9) MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME.—The term “Missile Technology Control Regime” means the policy statement, between the United States, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, and Japan, announced on April 16, 1987, to restrict sensitive missile-relevant transfers based on the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex, and any amendments thereto or expansions thereof, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(10) MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME ANNEX.—The term “Missile Technology Control Regime Annex” means the Guidelines and Equipment and Technology Annex of the Missile Technology Control Regime, and any amendments thereto or updates thereof, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

**DIVISION H—MAHSA ACT**

**SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Mahsa Amini Human rights and Security Accountability Act” or the “MAHSA Act”.

**SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON IRAN’S SUPREME LEADER’S OFFICE, ITS APPOINTEES, AND ANY AFFILIATED PERSONS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Supreme Leader is an institution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(2) The Supreme Leader holds ultimate authority over Iran’s judiciary and security apparatus, including the Ministry of Intelligence and Security, law enforcement forces under the Interior Ministry, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), and the Basij, a nationwide volunteer paramilitary group subordinate to the IRGC, all of which have engaged in human rights abuses in Iran. Additionally the IRGC, a United States designated Foreign Terrorist Organization, which reports to the Supreme Leader, continues to perpetrate terrorism around the globe, including attempts to kill and kidnap American citizens on United States soil.

(3) The Supreme Leader appoints the head of Iran’s judiciary. International observers continue to criticize the lack of independence of Iran’s judicial system and maintained that trials disregarded international standards of fairness.

(4) The revolutionary courts, created by Iran’s former Supreme Leader Ruhollah Khomeini, within Iran’s judiciary, are chiefly responsible for hearing cases of political offenses, operate in parallel to Iran’s criminal justice system and routinely hold grossly unfair trials without due process, handing down

predetermined verdicts and rubberstamping executions for political purpose.

(5) The Iranian security and law enforcement forces engage in serious human rights abuse at the behest of the Supreme Leader.

(6) Iran's President, Ebrahim Raisi, sits at the helm of the most sanctioned cabinet in Iranian history which includes internationally sanctioned rights violators. Raisi has supported the recent crackdown on protestors and is a rights violator himself, having served on a "death commission" in 1988 that led to the execution of several thousand political prisoners in Iran. He most recently served as the head of Iran's judiciary, a position appointed by Iran's current Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, and may likely be a potential candidate to replace Khamenei as Iran's next Supreme Leader.

(7) On September 16, 2022, a 22-year-old woman, Mahsa Amini, died in the detention of the Morality Police after being beaten and detained for allegedly transgressing discriminatory dress codes for women. This tragic incident triggered widespread, pro-women's rights, pro-democracy protests across all of Iran's 31 provinces, calling for the end to Iran's theocratic regime.

(8) In the course of the protests, the Iranian security forces' violent crackdown includes mass arrests, well documented beating of protestors, throttling of the internet and telecommunications services, and shooting protestors with live ammunition. Iranian security forces have reportedly killed hundreds of protestors and other civilians, including women and children, and wounded many more.

(9) Iran's Supreme Leader is the leader of the "Axis of Resistance", which is a network of Tehran's terror proxy and partner militias materially supported by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps that targets the United States as well as its allies and partners.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States shall stand with and support the people of Iran in their demand for fundamental human rights;

(2) the United States shall continue to hold the Islamic Republic of Iran, particularly the Supreme Leader and President, accountable for abuses of human rights, corruption, and export of terrorism; and

(3) Iran must immediately end its gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(c) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DETERMINATION AND REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall—

(A) determine whether each foreign person described in subsection (d) meets the criteria for imposition of sanctions under one or more of the sanctions programs and authorities listed in paragraph (2);

(B) impose applicable sanctions against any foreign person determined to meet the criteria for imposition of sanctions pursuant to subparagraph (A) under the sanctions programs and authorities listed in subparagraph (A) or (F) of subsection (c)(2) and pursue applicable sanctions against any foreign person determined to meet the criteria for imposition of sanctions pursuant to subparagraph (A) under the sanctions programs and authorities listed in subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (E) of subsection (c)(2); and

(C) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report in unclassified form, with a classified annex provided separately if needed, containing—

(i) a list of all foreign persons described in subsection (d) that meet the criteria for imposition of sanctions under one or more of the sanctions programs and authorities listed in paragraph (2); and

(ii) for each foreign person identified pursuant to clause (i)—

(I) a list of each sanctions program or authority listed in paragraph (2) for which the person meets the criteria for imposition of sanctions;

(II) a statement which, if any, of the sanctions authorized by any of the sanctions programs and authorities identified pursuant to subparagraph (I) have been imposed or will be imposed within 30 days of the submission of the report; and

(III) with respect to which any of the sanctions authorized by any of the sanctions programs and authorities identified pursuant to subparagraph (I) 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 the sanctions authorized by such sanctions programs and authorities.

(2) SANCTIONS LISTED.—The sanctions listed in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Sanctions described in section 105(c) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514(c)).

(B) Sanctions applicable with respect to a person pursuant to Executive Order 13553 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons with respect to serious human rights abuses by the Government of Iran).

(C) Sanctions applicable with respect to a person pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism).

(D) Sanctions applicable with respect to a person pursuant to Executive Order 13818 (relating to blocking the property of persons involved in serious human rights abuse or corruption).

(E) Sanctions applicable with respect to a person pursuant to Executive Order 13876 (relating to imposing sanctions with respect to Iran).

(F) Penalties and visa bans applicable with respect to a person pursuant to section 7031(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021.

(3) FORM OF DETERMINATION.—The determination required by paragraph (1) shall be provided in an unclassified form but may contain a classified annex provided separately containing additional contextual information pertaining to justification for the issuance of any waiver issued, as described in paragraph (1)(C)(ii). The unclassified portion of such determination shall be made available on a publicly available internet website of the Federal Government.

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

(1) The Supreme Leader of Iran and any official in the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran.

(2) The President of Iran and any official in the Office of the President of Iran or the President's cabinet, including cabinet ministers and executive vice presidents.

(3) Any entity, including foundations and economic conglomerates, overseen by the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran which is complicit in financing or resourcing of human rights abuses or support for terrorism.

(4) Any official of any entity owned or controlled by the Supreme Leader of Iran or the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran.

(5) Any person determined by the President—

(A) to be a person appointed by the Supreme Leader of Iran, the Office of the Supreme Leader of Iran, the President of Iran, or the Office of the President of Iran to a position as a state official of Iran, or as the head of any entity located in Iran or any entity located outside of Iran that is owned or controlled by one or more entities in Iran;

(B) to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to any sanctions program or authority listed in subsection (c)(2);

(C) to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to any sanctions program or authority listed in subsection (c)(2); or

(D) to be a member of the board of directors or a senior executive officer of any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to any sanctions program or authority listed in subsection (c)(2).

#### (e) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 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 (d)(5), the President shall—

(A) determine if the person meets such criteria; and

(B) submit an unclassified report, with a classified annex provided separately if needed, to such chairman and ranking member with respect to such determination that includes a statement of whether or not the President imposed or intends to impose sanctions with respect to the person pursuant to any sanctions program or authority listed in subsection (c)(2).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

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

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

#### SEC. 3. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this division, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is found to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this division, or the application of that provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected.

#### DIVISION I—HAMAS AND OTHER PALESTINIAN TERRORIST GROUPS INTERNATIONAL FINANCING PREVENTION ACT

##### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Hamas and Other Palestinian Terrorist Groups International Financing Prevention Act".

##### SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**(e) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATIONS.—**

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

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

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

**(g) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—**

(1) IN GENERAL.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to—

(A) the conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the provision of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, medical devices, or

humanitarian assistance, or for humanitarian purposes; or

(B) transactions that are necessary for or related to the activities described in subparagraph (A).

**(2) DEFINITIONS.—**In this subsection:

(A) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(B) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(C) MEDICINE.—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(D) any other provision of law;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person

that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulations promulgated to carry out this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

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

**(f) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATIONS.—**

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

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

**(g) ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS.—**

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

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

**(3) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—**

(A) IN GENERAL.—Measures under this section shall not apply to—

(i) the conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the provision of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, medical devices, or humanitarian assistance, or for humanitarian purposes; or

(ii) transactions that are necessary for or related to the activities described in clause (i).

**(B) DEFINITIONS.—**In this subsection:

(i) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(ii) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(iii) MEDICINE.—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

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

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

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and

every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SEC. 6. TERMINATION.

This division shall terminate on the earlier of—

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

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

(A) Hamas or any successor or affiliate thereof is no longer designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

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

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

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

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

## SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this division:

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

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

(B) appears to be intended to—

(i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DIVISION J—NO TECHNOLOGY FOR TERROR ACT

### SEC. 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 and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations 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.

**DIVISION K—STRENGTHENING TOOLS TO COUNTER THE USE OF HUMAN SHIELDS ACT**

**SEC. 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.

**SEC. 5. CONFRONTING ASYMMETRIC AND MALICIOUS CYBER ACTIVITIES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State determine, on or after such date of enactment—

(1) is responsible for or complicit in, or has engaged knowingly in, significant cyber-enabled activities originating from, or directed by persons located, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States that are reasonably likely to result in, or have materially contributed to, a significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States;

(2) materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, any activity described in this subsection or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section;

(3) is owned or controlled by, or has acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; or

(4) has attempted to engage in any of the activities described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

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

(1) INADMISSIBILITY TO UNITED STATES.—In the case of an alien—

(A) ineligibility to receive a visa to enter the United States or to be admitted to the United States; or

(B) if the individual has been issued a visa or other documentation, revocation, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), of the visa or other documentation.

(2) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The blocking, in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), of all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(c) REQUESTS BY APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after receiving a request that meets the requirements of paragraph (2) with respect to whether a foreign person has engaged in an activity described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State shall—

(A) determine if that person has engaged in such an activity; and

(B) submit a classified or unclassified report to the chairperson and ranking member of the committee or committees that submitted the request with respect to that determination that includes—

(i) a statement of whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State imposed or intends to impose sanctions with respect to the person;

(ii) if the President imposed or intends to impose sanctions, a description of those sanctions; and

(iii) if the President does not intend to impose sanctions, a description of actions that meet the threshold for the President to impose sanctions.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—A request under paragraph (1) with respect to whether a foreign person has engaged in an activity described in subsection (a) shall be submitted to the President in writing jointly by the chairperson and ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees.

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

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

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

**SEC. 6. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO CURRENT OR FORMER UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—On and after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person the President determines has, on or after such date of enactment, ordered, directed, or taken material steps to carry out any use of violence or has attempted or threatened to use violence against any current or former official of the Government of the United States.

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

(1) INADMISSIBILITY TO UNITED STATES.—In the case of a foreign person who is an individual—

(A) ineligibility to receive a visa to enter the United States or to be admitted to the United States; or

(B) if the individual has been issued a visa or other documentation, revocation, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), of the visa or other documentation.

(2) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The blocking, in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), of all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(c) ENFORCEMENT OF BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of a sanction described in subsection (b)(2) that is imposed by the President or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out such a sanction 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.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section for renewable periods not to exceed 180 days if the President—

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

(2) not less than 15 days before the granting of the waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notice of and justification for the waiver.

**(e) TERMINATION AND SUNSET.—**

(1) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before the termination of the sanctions that—

(A) credible information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(B) the person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a) in the future; or

(C) the termination of the sanctions is in the vital national security interests of the United States.

(2) SUNSET.—The requirement to impose sanctions under this section shall terminate on the date that is 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term

“appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary.

**DIVISION L—ILICIT CAPTAGON TRAFFICKING SUPPRESSION ACT****SEC. 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 Hezbollah 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 Hezbollah.

**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) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(3) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Sanctions under this Act shall not apply to—

(i) the conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the provision of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, medical devices, humanitarian assistance, or for humanitarian purposes; or

(ii) transactions that are necessary for or related to the activities described in clause (i).

(B) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(i) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(ii) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(iii) MEDICINE.—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

**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 Taysir 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, the Committee on Financial Services, 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 “captopagon” means any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of a stimu-

lant 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.

**DIVISION M—END FINANCING FOR HAMAS AND STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ACT**

**SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “End Financing for Hamas and State Sponsors of Terrorism Act”.

**SEC. 2. REPORT ON FINANCING FOR HAMAS.**

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report (which shall be in unclassified form but may include a classified annex) that includes—

(1) an analysis of the major sources of financing to Hamas;

(2) a description of United States and multilateral efforts to disrupt illicit financial flows involving Hamas;

(3) an evaluation of United States efforts to undermine the ability of Hamas to finance armed hostilities against Israel; and

(4) an implementation plan with respect to the multilateral strategy described in section 3.

**SEC. 3. MULTILATERAL STRATEGY TO DISRUPT HAMAS FINANCING.**

The Secretary of the Treasury, through participation in the G7, and other appropriate fora, shall develop a strategy in coordination with United States allies and partners to ensure that Hamas is incapable of financing armed hostilities against Israel.

**DIVISION N—HOLDING IRANIAN LEADERS ACCOUNTABLE ACT**

**SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Holding Iranian Leaders Accountable Act of 2024”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Iran is characterized by high levels of official and institutional corruption, and substantial involvement by Iran’s security

forces, particularly the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), in the economy.

(2) The Department of Treasury in 2019 designated the Islamic Republic of Iran’s financial sector as a jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern, concluding, “Iran has developed covert methods for accessing the international financial system and pursuing its malign activities, including misusing banks and exchange houses, operating procurement networks that utilize front or shell companies, exploiting commercial shipping, and masking illicit transactions using senior officials, including those at the Central Bank of Iran (CBI).”

(3) In June 2019, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) urged all jurisdictions to require increased supervisory examination for branches and subsidiaries of financial institutions based in Iran. The FATF later called upon its members to introduce enhanced relevant reporting mechanisms or systematic reporting of financial transactions, and require increased external audit requirements, for financial groups with respect to any of their branches and subsidiaries located in Iran.

(4) According to the State Department’s “Country Reports on Terrorism” in 2021, “Iran continued to be the leading state sponsor of terrorism, facilitating a wide range of terrorist and other illicit activities around the world. Regionally, Iran supported acts of terrorism in Bahrain, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen through proxies and partner groups such as Hizballah and Hamas.”

**SEC. 3. REPORT ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND ASSETS CONNECTED TO CERTAIN IRANIAN OFFICIALS.**

**(a) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND ASSETS REPORT.**

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the President shall submit a report to the appropriate Members of Congress containing—

(A) the estimated total funds or assets that are under direct or indirect control by each of the natural persons described under subsection (b), and a description of such funds or assets, except that the President may limit coverage of the report to not fewer than 5 of such natural persons in order to meet the submission deadline described under this paragraph;

(B) a description of how such funds or assets were acquired, and how they have been used or employed;

(C) a list of any non-Iranian financial institutions that—

(i) maintain an account in connection with funds or assets described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) knowingly provide significant financial services to a natural person covered by the report; and

(D) a description of any illicit or corrupt means employed to acquire or use such funds or assets.

(2) EXEMPTIONS.—The requirements described under paragraph (1) may not be applied with respect to a natural person or a financial institution, as the case may be, if the President determines:

(A) The funds or assets described under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) were acquired through legal or noncorrupt means.

(B) The natural person has agreed to provide significant cooperation to the United States for an important national security or law enforcement purpose with respect to Iran.

(C) A financial institution that would otherwise be listed in the report required by paragraph (1) has agreed to—

(i) no longer maintain an account described under subparagraph (C)(i) of paragraph (1);

(ii) no longer provide significant financial services to a natural person covered by the report; or

(iii) provide significant cooperation to the United States for an important national security or law enforcement purpose with respect to Iran.

(3) WAIVER.—The President may waive for up to 1 year at a time any requirement under paragraph (1) with respect to a natural person or a financial institution after reporting in writing to the appropriate Members of Congress that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States, with a detailed explanation of the reasons therefor.

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

(1) The Supreme Leader of Iran.

(2) The President of Iran.

(3) The members of the Council of Guards.

(4) The members of the Expediency Council.

(5) The Minister of Intelligence and Security.

(6) The Commander and the Deputy Commander of the IRGC.

(7) The Commander and the Deputy Commander of the IRGC Ground Forces.

(8) The Commander and the Deputy Commander of the IRGC Aerospace Force.

(9) The Commander and the Deputy Commander of the IRGC Navy.

(10) The Commander of the Basij-e Mostaz'afin.

(11) The Commander of the Qods Force.

(12) The Commander in Chief of the Police Force.

(13) The head of the IRGC Joint Staff.

(14) The Commander of the IRGC Intelligence.

(15) The head of the IRGC Imam Hussein University.

(16) The Supreme Leader's Representative at the IRGC.

(17) The Chief Executive Officer and the Chairman of the IRGC Cooperative Foundation.

(18) The Commander of the Khatam-al-Anbia Construction Head Quarter.

(19) The Chief Executive Officer of the Basij Cooperative Foundation.

(20) The head of the Political Bureau of the IRGC.

(21) The senior leadership as determined by the President of the following groups:

(A) Hezbollah.

(B) Hamas.

(C) Palestinian Islamic Jihad.

(D) Kata'ib Hizballah.

(c) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(1) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) and any waiver under subsection (a)(3) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the unclassified portion of such report public if the Secretary notifies the appropriate Members of Congress that the publication is in the national interest of the United States and would substantially promote—

(A) deterring or sanctioning official corruption in Iran;

(B) holding natural persons or financial institutions listed in the report accountable to the people of Iran;

(C) combating money laundering or the financing of terrorism; or

(D) achieving any other strategic objective with respect to the Government of Iran.

(3) FORMAT OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE REPORTS.—If the Secretary makes the unclassified portion of a report public pursuant to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall make it

available to the public on the website of the Department of the Treasury—

(A) in English, Farsi, Arabic, and Azeri; and

(B) in precompressed, easily downloadable versions that are made available in all appropriate formats.

#### SEC. 4. RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date that is 90 days after submitting a report described under section 3(a)(1), the Secretary shall undertake the following with respect to a financial institution that is described under section 3(a)(1)(C) and listed in the report:

(1) If the financial institution is a United States financial institution, require the closure of any account described in section 3(a)(1)(C)(i), and prohibit the provision of significant financial services, directly or indirectly, to a natural person covered by the report.

(2) If the financial institution is a foreign financial institution, actively seek the closure of any account described in section 3(a)(1)(C)(i), and the cessation of significant financial services to a natural person covered by the report, using any existing authorities of the Secretary, as appropriate.

(b) SUSPENSION.—The Secretary may suspend the application of subsection (a) with respect to a financial institution upon reporting to the appropriate Members of Congress that the suspension is in the national interest of the United States, with a detailed explanation of the reasons therefor.

#### SEC. 5. EXCEPTIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY; IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY.

The following activities shall be exempt from requirements under sections 3 and 4:

(1) 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 to any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) The admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with United States obligations under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, or under the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

(3) The conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Iran or for the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Iran, including engaging in a financial transaction relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes or transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes.

#### SEC. 6. SUNSET.

The provisions of this Act shall have no force or effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) 30 days after the Secretary reports in writing to the appropriate Members of Congress that—

(A) Iran is not a jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern; or

(B) the Government of Iran is providing significant cooperation to the United States for the purpose of preventing acts of international terrorism, or for the promotion of any other strategic objective that is important to the national interest of the United States, as specified in the report by the Secretary.

#### SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate Members of Congress” means the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(2) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “financial institution” means a United States financial institution or a foreign financial institution.

(3) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “foreign financial institution” has the meaning given that term in section 561.308 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) FUNDS.—The term “funds” means—

(A) cash;

(B) equity;

(C) any other asset whose value is derived from a contractual claim, including bank deposits, bonds, stocks, a security as defined in section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77b(a)), or a security or an equity security as defined in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)); and

(D) anything else that the Secretary determines appropriate.

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

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(7) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term “United States financial institution” has the meaning given the term “U.S. financial institution” under section 561.309 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

#### DIVISION O—IRAN-CHINA ENERGY SANCTIONS ACT OF 2023

##### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Iran-China Energy Sanctions Act of 2023”.

##### SEC. 2. SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE PURCHASE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES FROM IRAN.

Section 1245(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a(d)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

“(5) APPLICABILITY OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CHINESE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of paragraph (1)(A), a ‘significant financial transaction’ shall include, based on relevant facts and circumstances, any transaction—

“(i) by a Chinese financial institution (without regard to the size, number, frequency, or nature of the transaction) involving the purchase of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran; and

“(ii) by a foreign financial institution (without regard to the size, number, frequency, or nature of the transaction) involving the purchase of Iranian unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), UAV parts, or related systems.

“(B) DETERMINATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this paragraph and every year thereafter for 5 years, the President shall—

“(i) determine whether any—

“(I) Chinese financial institution has engaged in a significant financial transaction as described in paragraph (1)(A)(i); and

“(II) financial institution has engaged in a significant financial transaction as described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii); and

“(ii) transmit the determination under clause (i) to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.”.

## DIVISION P—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

### SEC. 1. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

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

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

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

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

The CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part E of House Report 118-466. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by the 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. GIMENEZ

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part E of House Report 118-466.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division C, add the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. INCLUSION OF INFORMATION ON EMERGING TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ANNUAL CHINA MILITARY POWER REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of each annual report submitted under section 1202 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65; 10 U.S.C. 113 note)(commonly referred to as the “China Military Power report”), the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of such other Federal de-

partments and agencies as the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State may determine appropriate, shall include a component on emerging technological developments involving the People’s Republic of China.

(b) MATTERS.—Each report component referred to in subsection (a) shall include an identification and assessment of at least five fields of critical or emerging technologies in which the People’s Liberation Army is invested, or for which there are Military-Civil Fusion Development Strategy programs of the People’s Republic of China, including the following:

(1) A brief summary of each such identified field and its relevance to the military power and national security of the People’s Republic of China.

(2) The implications for the national security of the United States as a result of the leadership or dominance by the People’s Republic of China in each such identified field and associated supply chains.

(3) The identification of at least 10 entities domiciled in, controlled by, or directed by the People’s Republic of China (including any subsidiaries of such entity), involved in each such identified field, and an assessment of, with respect to each such entity, the following:

(A) Whether the entity has procured components from any known United States suppliers.

(B) Whether any United States technology imported by the entity is controlled under United States regulations.

(C) Whether United States capital is invested in the entity, either through known direct investment or passive investment flows.

(D) Whether the entity has any connection to the People’s Liberation Army, the Military-Civil Fusion program of the People’s Republic of China, or any other state-sponsored initiatives of the People’s Republic of China to support the development of national champions.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

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

Madam Chair, be it through technology transfers or monetary investments, we must stop funding our own destruction through tacit support of the PLA’s technological advancement.

This amendment requires the annual China Military Power Report to provide an assessment of the PRC’s development in critical and emerging technologies, relevant to any advancement of the PLA capabilities, any involvement in the CCP’s Military-Civil Fusion program, or any involvement in the development of the CCP’s state surveillance initiatives.

This amendment also calls on the Department of Defense, the Department

of State, and other interagency partners to list all Chinese companies involved in the development of this critical technology and determine if any U.S. technology components are used by these companies or if any U.S. capital is invested in these companies.

This is critical information to have. American dollars and ingenuity should not be building the CCP’s techno-totalitarian surveillance state and should not be funding its gross human rights abuses. We must recognize the risk of support for entities involved in Xi’s Military-Civil Fusion program and understand any technological development made in China on the civil side instantly goes to support military advancements.

Right now, Americans—usually unwittingly—are funding the People’s Liberation Army, paying for things like aircraft carriers, fighter jets, and artillery shells, and facilitating a mass surveillance and oppression of the Chinese people.

I think the bottom line, from my perspective, is that the CCP is an adversary, and you don’t defeat an adversary or deter an adversary by shoveling billions of dollars into their military and technology programs. Every time we allow this to happen, we are closing the capability gap between our military and the PLA, giving the upper hand to our greatest adversary, the only country with the intent, will, and capability to reshape the international order, and that is China.

Madam Chair, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI), the ranking member of the Select Committee on the CCP.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of this amendment, which requires the China Military Power Report, which the Department of Defense puts out each year to include a new section on the PRC’s development of critical and emerging technologies. Through its Military-Civil Fusion strategy, the CCP has effectively combined its civilian and military sectors, meaning that American investment into China often finds its way into the hands of the People’s Liberation Army.

We simply cannot allow this to happen. By tracking the PRC’s development of critical technologies, as well as any American support for these efforts, this amendment will help prevent the power of American innovation and financing from fueling the continued growth of China’s military power.

Madam Chair, I urge strong support for this amendment.

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul).

Mr. McCaul. Madam Chair, I support this amendment. I believe it will greatly enhance the Department of Defense’s China Military Power Report by increasing our understanding of China’s critical and emerging technology sector, which is a central feature of the great power competition that we have with China.

I thank the gentleman for bringing this amendment.

□ 0945

Mr. GIMENEZ. Madam Chair, in closing, the PRC is the only competitor with the intent, the will, and the capability to reshape the international order. We must stop fueling our own demise.

Madam Chair, I urge support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. NUNN OF IOWA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part E of House Report 118-466.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in section 3 of division N, insert the following:

(C) REPORT AND BRIEFING ON IRANIAN ASSETS AND LICENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate members of Congress a report and provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing—

(A) identifying—

(i) all assets of the Government of Iran or covered persons valued at more than \$5,000,000 and blocked by the United States pursuant to any provision of law; and

(ii) for each such asset—

(I) the country in which the asset is held; (II) the financial institution in which the asset is held; and

(III) the approximate value of the asset; and

(B) setting forth a list of all general licenses, specific licenses, action letters, comfort letters, statements of licensing policy, answers to frequently asked questions, or other exemptions issued by the Secretary with respect to sanctions relating to Iran that are in effect as of the date of the report.

(2) FORM.—

(A) ASSETS.—The report and briefing required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted or provided, as the case may be, in unclassified form.

(B) EXEMPTIONS.—The report and briefing required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted or provided, as the case may be, in classified form.

(3) COVERED PERSON DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered person” means—

(A) an individual who is a citizen or national of Iran and is acting on behalf of the Government of Iran;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of Iran or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Iran; and

(C) an individual or entity that provides material, tactical, operational, developmental, or financial support to—

(i) the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps;

(ii) any agency or instrumentality of the armed forces of Iran;

(iii) any agency or instrumentality related to the nuclear program of Iran; or

(iv) any organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8

U.S.C. 1189), including Hamas, Hezbollah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, alQa’ida, and al-Shabaab.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Iran is the largest sponsor of state terrorism. Their tactics of terror know no bounds, and they will stop at nothing to destroy our strongest allies in the Middle East.

Indeed a week ago today, we saw them unleash a barrage of weapons intended to kill thousands: Christians, Jews, Muslims. No discretion in between, but for a 99 percent repulse rate by Israel, America, and our allies, we stood firm.

This isn’t a kinetic world. As an Air Force officer, we have done this many times, but we must also combat terrorism at its source: its funding.

As a counterintelligence officer, I know the enemy must be fought on the battlefield. But behind the scenes, we must also commit to crippling them with their lack of ability to gain financial services that they then supply the funding for Hamas, Hezbollah, Houthi rebels, and the IRGC.

My amendment will require the U.S. Government to diligently review all of Iranian assets above \$5 million to accurately understand where their funding is coming from, where it is going, and who is benefiting from it.

Right now, Congress lacks critical information surrounding U.S. Treasury’s nonenforcement of current sanctions. It will allow more than \$80 billion in illicit oil sales alone to come into this country.

This amendment requires transparency so Congress and the American people never have to hear about billions potentially being transferred to Iran through the press and not through this administration.

This amendment also gives Congress knowledge that we require to effectively ensure oversight and draft targeted legislation to ensure the Iranian regime doesn’t have access to the funds necessary for it to finance terror.

Finally, this amendment holds Iran directly accountable for their direct funding of terrorism, ensuring that Iran does not have access to the financial assets to enable their reign of terror throughout the Middle East and to those right here in the United States.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Congress must be aware of Treasury Department’s relaxation and non-enforcement of current sanctions on Iran today, and this amendment should be implemented immediately.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, the Treasury opposes this amendment because they believe the reporting time is so short, and the requirements are so onerous. They believe it is so onerous that they will have to pull people away from doing the important work on finding illicit actors that should be sanctioned and make them work on this report.

There are also concerns about business confidentiality here. I am guessing, if there were more time, we could make changes in this bill. We could work together to make it more workable and strike a deal here. But given that this is an up-or-down vote on the floor for an amendment now, I must oppose.

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

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, I appreciate the gentleman’s comments. I would state the Constitution establishes Congress as a coequal branch. Time delays alone cannot be the reason to not move forward immediately.

Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) for his great work in defending Israel and supporting a sanction regime in Iran.

Mr. McCaul. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Iowa for this amendment, and I support this amendment. It enhances congressional oversight as he talked about. Under Article I, we have a responsibility over restricted Iranian assets and accounts, including those in Qatar and Iraq.

For too long, this administration has not been transparent with the Congress and the American people about sanctions and the like in reporting that to Congress, so I think this is a good step forward.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Madam Chair, I thank Mr. NUNN and Chairman McCaul for their leadership.

Madam Chair, I stand in support of this amendment. We have to counter Iran’s illicit use of funds any way we can to stop their reign of terror and their attack on our ally, Israel. The key to that is stopping their invasion of sanctions. These funds go directly to attacking our friends and partners, and Iran uses new and creative ways to do that.

This amendment from Congressman NUNN ensures that we are stopping funds at the source by instructing the Treasury Department to examine the source and benefactor of all Iranian assets over \$5 million.

Madam Chair, I stand in support of this amendment, and I stand in support of the underlying bill.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Madam Chair, I rise in support of this amendment, and I am

proud to be a cosponsor of Representative NUNN's legislation, the Revoke Iranian Funding Act, that this came out of. In the wake of the appalling terrorist attack against Israel, it is clear that we must work to confront Iran and its surrogates in the region with a strong sanctions regime.

Iran is the largest state sponsor of terrorism in the world, spending its money on terror, on developing nuclear capabilities, on taking hostages to use for bargaining purposes, and on funding the criminal IRGC.

Among other provisions, this commonsense measure would provide transparency on which sanctions authorities the President is failing to exercise and where we can continue to cut off Iran's funding.

Madam Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON), my colleague and wing commander.

Mr. BACON. Madam Chair, I stand in support of this amendment.

We have to be clear-eyed. Iran is our adversary. They have killed 609 Americans in Iraq. They have fueled and energized or armed Hamas that conducted the attacks on October 7. They armed the Hezbollah. They armed the Houthis. We should go after all their assets. We should take every dollar that we can because every dollar that they have fuels terrorism.

Madam Chair, I stand in support of Mr. NUNN's amendment.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Chair, today we stand at a crossroads on a precipice.

The result is the effect of an Iranian regime that is directly threatening not just our allies in the Middle East, but has access to funds that directly threaten us.

While I respect my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I would ask that they come forward at this important juncture to make sure that these funds are restricted from the use of terrorism that flows directly to harm those American soldiers who lost their lives just months ago, fellow veterans and combat in arms.

I thank the 9/11 Families, the Foundation for Defense Fund, and all of those who have come forward to support this very important measure.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa will be postponed.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX) having assumed the chair, Mr. MOYLAN Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8038) to authorize the President to impose certain sanctions with respect to Russia and Iran, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### INDO-PACIFIC SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1160, I call up the bill (H.R. 8036) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the Indo-Pacific region and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8036

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

#### TITLE I

##### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$557,758,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$1,900,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Taiwan and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such funds may be transferred to accounts under the headings "Operation and Maintenance", "Procurement", and "Revolving and Management Funds" for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and for reimbursement for defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training, provided to Taiwan or identified and notified to Congress for provision to Taiwan or to foreign countries that have provided support to Taiwan at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional de-

fense committees of the details of such transfers not less than 15 days before any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### PROCUREMENT

##### SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

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

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

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

#### OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

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

#### DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For an additional amount for "Defense Production Act Purchases", \$132,600,000, to remain available until expended, for activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4518, 4531, 4532, and 4533): *Provided*, That such amounts shall be obligated and expended by the Secretary of Defense as if delegated the necessary authorities conferred by the Defense Production Act of 1950: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

##### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

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

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 101. For an additional amount for the Department of Defense, \$542,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for transfer to operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, and research, development, test and evaluation accounts, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, only for unfunded

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

## TITLE II

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$281,914,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, to support improvements to the submarine industrial base and for related expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, or their designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That such funds may be obligated or expended for planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

## TITLE III

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$2,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for the Indo-Pacific region and for related expenses: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act and unobligated balances of amounts made available under this heading in Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for fiscal year 2024 and prior fiscal years shall be available for the cost of loans and loan guarantees as authorized by section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103), subject to the terms and conditions provided in such section, or as otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That loan guarantees made using amounts described in the preceding proviso for loans financed by the Federal Financing Bank may be provided notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the percentage of loan principal that may be guaranteed: *Provided further*, That up to \$5,000,000 of funds made available under this heading in this Act, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may

be used by the Department of State for necessary expenses for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, including management and oversight of such programs and activities: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

##### MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “\$7,800,000,000” for “\$100,000,000”.

SEC. 302. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(2)(B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)(B)) shall be applied by substituting “\$400,000,000” for “\$200,000,000” in the matter preceding clause (i), and by substituting “\$150,000,000” for “\$75,000,000” in clause (i).

SEC. 303. During fiscal year 2024, section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)) shall be applied by substituting “\$50,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”.

SEC. 304. (a) Section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103) is amended as follows:

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

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

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

ing a mutually agreed upon emergency requirement of the recipient country, and the recipient country has a plan to repay such loan: *Provided further*, That not less than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with such committees on the implementation of this subsection.

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

SEC. 305. Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available in this title in this Act, but not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations spend plans, as defined in section 7034(s)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328), at the country, account, and program level, for funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Foreign Military Financing Program” and “Contribution to the International Development Association”: *Provided*, That plans submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall include for each program notified—(A) total funding made available for such program, by account and fiscal year; (B) funding that remains unobligated for such program from prior year base or supplemental appropriations; (C) funding that is obligated but unexpended for such program; and (D) funding committed, but not yet notified for such program.

## TITLE IV

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 401. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

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

SEC. 403. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 404. Funds appropriated by this Act for foreign assistance (including foreign military sales), for the Department of State, for broadcasting subject to supervision of United States Agency for Global Media, and for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for the purposes of section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 405. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or repurposed or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 406. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and subsequently so designated by the President,

and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

**SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT**

**SEC. 407. \$0.**

This Act may be cited as the “Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAUR) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

**GENERAL LEAVE**

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer H.R. 8036, the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Act of 2024.

The bill provides \$8.12 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations to continue efforts to counter Communist China and ensure a strong deterrence in the region.

It includes \$3.3 billion to develop submarine infrastructure; \$2 billion for the foreign military financing program for Taiwan and other key partners in the region; \$1.9 billion for replenished defense articles and defense services provided to Taiwan and regional partners; \$542 million to strengthen U.S. military capabilities in the region, and \$133 million to enhance the production and development of artillery and critical minerals.

Today's bill should not be viewed in isolation. It is part of a series of three security supplemental bills and a related national security measure, all of which are being considered as part of a comprehensive funding package.

This measure and the other two supplemental bills will provide needed military assistance to Israel and Ukraine during their time of crisis; will provide support for Taiwan as it confronts aggression from the Chinese Communist Party; and will provide support for the U.S. military forces operating in Europe, the Middle East, and Asia, including the critical replenishment of American stocks of ammunition.

American's greatest writer, Mark Twain, is reputed to have said: “History does not repeat itself, but it does sometimes rhyme.”

Tragically, the past 2 years have produced echoes of a dark time in world history, the 1930s.

In the 1930s, evil regimes bent on aggression, domination, and even genocide, took their first steps down a dark road that would eventually lead to world war.

Tragically, the democratic West turned inward then, standing idly by while fascist regimes began to take aggressive actions against their weaker neighbors.

There was time then to put a stop to aggression, if only we had had the fortitude and the wherewithal to stand firmly on the side of freedom.

Today, we are seeing uncomfortable parallels to that dark time. In Europe, Vladimir Putin launched an unjust and illegal invasion of his democratic neighbor, Ukraine. In Asia and the Pacific, the Chinese Communist Party encroaches on its neighbors and openly threatens the continued self-determination of Taiwan, a nation which continues to show the world what a free and democratic China could look like.

In the Middle East, Israel faces attacks on multiple fronts, beginning with the horrible terror attack launched by Hamas on October 7, and continuing with an unprecedented direct aerial assault launched by the Iran regime over the weekend.

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These events do not take place in a vacuum, Madam Speaker. They take place in regions around the world critical to American national security. They threaten our friends and partners around the globe and threaten the continued safety of democracy.

The security of our fellow democratic states is our security, and protecting their security is undoubtedly in America's national interests.

Some of America's greatest leaders of the 20th century recognize this fundamental reality. I think of Franklin Roosevelt calling on America to become the great arsenal of democracy to defeat Nazi Germany. I think of Ronald Reagan reminding us that the preservation of a peaceful, free, and democratic Europe is essential to the preservation of a peaceful, free, and democratic United States.

Madam Speaker, peace through strength cannot be delivered through appeasement. We cannot wish our way to national security, and we cannot thrust our heads into the sand while aggressive nations threaten their neighbors.

Today's measure is not only about safeguarding the ideals of democracy and peace, but it is also central to our own national security.

The actions we take today will be seen and heard around the world. Vladimir Putin is watching. Xi Jinping is watching. The Iranian mullahs are watching. What will we show them? Will we show them that our commitment to security does not stop at the water's edge? Will we show them that we know that the security of our friends and our partners around the

globe is our security? Or will we fail to take action and, in doing so, give these powers the same gift we gave to the fascist powers in the 1930s?

I know which I would choose. I know what I would show our adversaries, these tyrants and dictators, that just in Ronald Reagan's time, the United States stands committed to the common defense, that our commitment to our friends and partners stands both now and into the future.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in strong support of the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, which will provide allies in the Indo-Pacific region with the support they need to counter China's aggressive and adversarial posture.

The post-World War order, U.S. leadership, and our historic and strong allyship with Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and the Philippines have created enduring peace and prosperity for much of the region.

Retreating from Asia under the guise of putting “America first” would be a colossal mistake and would yield the fate of democracy and freedom in the Western Pacific to the whims of an autocratic Communist Government of the People's Republic of China.

China is expanding its military capability at a rapid pace, and it is using its influence to suppress dissenters. We have already seen rollbacks of once ironclad rights and freedoms in places like Hong Kong.

This bill provides \$3.9 billion to support Taiwan and other allies and to replenish our own equipment stocks, as well as \$3.3 billion for the AUKUS trilateral security partnership.

The world is watching and waiting to see if the America that they know is ready to stand for freedom and democracy and against tyranny. It is up to us to show them that America, their trusted ally, is right here and that we have their back. We must demonstrate that our word can be counted on. Xi is watching. Our friends in Taiwan, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines are watching.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, preserving the safety, security, and prosperity of our Nation is arguably our most important duty. There is a new axis of evil on the rise around the world, and just like the terrible original, this group is bound together by their desire to subjugate their people and destroy freedom and democracy all around the world. They want to end American leadership and prosperity.

The second half of the 20th century was the most prosperous in our Nation, and that prosperity was underpinned by relative peace. Increasing our strength and the strength of our allies is the only avenue to peace. This package does just that.

I thank Speaker JOHNSON for his courage and leadership, and I thank my good friends, Chairman COLE, Chairman CALVERT, and Chairman DIAZ-BALART, for putting this package together and putting it on the floor.

Madam Speaker, I was in the Army National Guard for over 30 years. A significant part of that time was spent training to fight and win against the Red Army in the Fulda Gap. There is a new Red Army today, and they are inching closer to Central Europe. This time, we have a democratic country in Eastern Europe in their way. All they need are weapons and training.

That is among the bills in the package that we provide today, which this body will vote on. Without this package, Putin will continue his march of death and destruction. Without this package, our own Army will have to cancel Combat Center training rotations, the training events that keep our forces the greatest in the free world.

During those 30 years, I was deployed with my battalion to the Sinai in Egypt. Standing on the Egyptian side of the Rafah crossing, I saw firsthand the death and destruction of Hamas. I also saw our greatest ally in the region, Israel, defending itself. This package today provides Israel with the tools it needs to destroy terrorists killing, capturing, and raping its citizens.

Our friends need our help, and without this package, our Navy—our Navy—will be without critical air defense munitions required to protect our sailors. These air defense assets enable our control of the seas.

Another dictator is marshaling his resources and planning to upend the free and open Indo-Pacific region that has contributed so much to American prosperity. This package makes important investments in our defense capabilities to deter this aggression. Without it, we will produce fewer submarines, produce fewer antiship missiles, and underfund the requirements of our commanders in the region.

Madam Speaker, Arkansans are at the forefront of producing critical munitions, from Tomahawk missiles to standard missiles to naval strike missiles, all funded in this package. Yes, Arkansas, like many other States, is the forge of the arsenal of democracy.

Today's vote seems pretty simple to me. We are choosing between strength and weakness, between freedom and repression, and between prosperity and decline.

Madam Speaker, I ask my fellow Members to look past the end of your noses, understand the context and gravity of the situation we face and that our partners and allies face, and support this package today.

Ms. DELAUR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI), the ranking member of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the CCP.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8036.

A recent survey showed the majority of Americans believe there is a 50/50 chance or greater of war between the United States and China. It is one of their greatest fears. That same survey showed that 80 percent of Americans want us to do everything in our power to prevent war with China.

This particular bill, H.R. 8036, is critical in preventing war with China by increasing deterrence against their aggression through foreign military financing of our partners, upgrading the industrial submarine base, and replenishing our defense stocks.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge support of H.R. 8036. We cannot wane in the defense of democracy.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), my good friend.

Mrs. KIM of California. President Ronald Reagan said: "We cannot play innocents abroad in a world that is not innocent, nor can we be passive when freedom is under siege."

The free world is under attack as Vladimir Putin, Xi Jinping, the ayatollahs, and Kim Jong-un are teaming up to destroy any glimpse of freedom and democracy in their path.

Deterrence is not divisible, and history has shown that when the free world wavers, adversaries see a green light.

Taiwan Foreign Minister Joseph Wu said recently that the United States' failing to support Ukraine would embolden Xi Jinping and support Beijing's propaganda that the United States is not a reliable partner.

We want our allies and partners to turn to the United States, not to the Chinese Communist Party, which wants to replace the American Dream with its authoritarian vision in a quest to become the world's top economic and military superpower by 2027.

If Xi Jinping is successful in his ambitions to take Taiwan, it will directly hurt our economy, our national security, and our leadership globally. We know he won't stop there. That is why we need to give Taiwan the weapons that it has paid for to defend itself and support other partners in the region.

This bill reaffirms our support by increasing foreign military financing and revamping our submarine industrial base as we implement Pillar 1 of the AUKUS agreement, which allows for the sale of nuclear-powered submarines to Australia and the United Kingdom.

For America to continue to shine as a beacon of hope and freedom, we need our allies and partners to trust us and our adversaries to respect us.

This is about freedom versus authoritarianism. This is about maintaining a world order that is safe for future generations.

History will judge this institution and our country based on how we vote today. The world is watching us, and we need to deliver.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to meet this critical moment and pass H.R. 8036, the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Ms. DELAUR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY), a member of the Armed Services Committee and ranking member on the Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act.

This bill makes critical investments to integrated deterrence in the Indo-Pacific, fulfills the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command's unfunded priorities, and uplifts the U.S. submarine industrial base in support of the trilateral AUKUS security agreement.

Its \$3.3 billion investment in submarines will both expand the production capacity of the Virginia and Columbia class programs and provide the Navy with resources to get more attack submarines out of maintenance delays and into the fleet. This supplemental was crafted last fall in tandem with House and Senate passage of AUKUS authorities.

It will turbocharge AUKUS with real capital and match the Australian Government's commitment to invest \$3 billion into the U.S. industrial base.

The supplemental, along with continued procurement of two Virginia subs per year, will ensure that our Navy has sufficient inventory to sell three subs to Australia in the early 2030s, as the agreement calls for.

I salute Mr. COLE and Ms. DELAUR for their steadfast leadership in bringing this measure to the floor so that our Nation will renew its role that Franklin Roosevelt described as the arsenal of democracy. I urge passage.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON), my very good friend.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, the visionary Ben Shapiro, editor emeritus of The Daily Wire and host of the top conservative podcast in America, wrote "Why Speaker Johnson Is Correct" on Thursday. His defense of Speaker JOHNSON has been re-enforced by Mark Levin and General Jack Keane.

In supporting the people of Taiwan, it is crucial to be a deterrence to the China Communist Party invading, saving hundreds of thousands of lives.

As the son of a Flying Tiger in World War II who served in Kunming, Chengdu, and Xian, I grew up with an appreciation of people of Chinese heritage.

America will stand with the people of Taiwan, with South Korea, Japan, Israel, and Ukraine. We are the greatest nation on Earth, and we have to act like it. This is a basic Reagan Republicanism.

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 voter laws. We need to enforce the existing laws. Biden shamefully opens the borders for dictators as more 9/11 attacks across America are imminent, as repeatedly warned by the FBI.

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Ms. DELAUBO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, SPEAKER JOHNSON said he was a wartime Speaker and was a child of the eighties influenced by Reagan who went to the Berlin Wall and said: "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall."

I am a child of the sixties and John Kennedy, and I heard him say in his inaugural address: "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kennedy each expressed what is the will and the heritage of the American Government in supporting liberty around the world.

These bills, that protect the Indo-Pacific, Israel, and Ukraine, protect these countries against attacks on their sovereignty and their existence. They are free countries that celebrate democracy. We have a duty to support them, and we are engaging in that American tradition. I support the bills, and I urge everyone to do so.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN), my very good friend.

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, history is watching us today. The whole world is watching us today.

Winston Churchill, before World War II, spoke of those like Neville Chamberlain who chose dishonor over war and ended up with both.

Likewise, isolationists today who choose to retreat from helping our friends who are being threatened and invaded will find that the struggles of our friends will sooner or later follow us home.

Our standing in the world is at stake with our vote today. We can choose dishonor, or we can choose to help friends who are oppressed by strong and malignant neighbors. Speaker JOHNSON has chosen honor and is to be commended.

Taiwan, Israel, and, yes, Ukraine desperately needs our help. Vote for all four bills. Choose honor over dishonor.

Ms. DELAUBO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the good news for our al-

lies in the Indo-Pacific and the Ukrainian people that the House is finally doing the right thing.

Today, moral courage and sound strategic thinking finally defeat the partisan cynicism and political calculation of a small minority of this body who have held our national interests hostage.

Some of my colleagues say America should reject our role as the world's dominant power and ignore our geopolitical foes as they move aggressively against our interests and menace our allies. They are wrong.

While it is deeply unfortunate that it took this long for wiser voices to prevail, the House is stepping up today to proclaim American strength and send bold support to Ukraine and the Indo-Pacific.

The Ukrainian people did not choose this war. Ukraine was invaded by a bloodthirsty tyrant who has designs that go far beyond Ukraine.

If allowed to expand unchecked, Russian and Chinese aggression will only make a deadly global confrontation more likely. This moment is long overdue, and we can only hope this delay will not result in lasting damage to Ukraine's war effort.

It is my deepest hope that this victory in Congress will help make possible Ukraine's ultimate victory on the battlefield.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 9 minutes remaining.

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

Ms. DELAUBO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN).

Mr. MRVAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member DELAUBO for the time and applaud the dedicated work of her and all the leaders and staff of the House Appropriations Committee on both sides of the aisle for their commitment to advancing this legislation.

I am proud to support this legislative package that is of paramount importance to the strength of our Nation, to the American worker, and for our role as a world leader that is working to defend democracy.

This is an incredibly serious moment for our Nation and the world, and I appreciate that these measures rise to the occasion to provide the necessary resources for those in need, including funds for Ukraine's military, for our ally Israel, and \$9 billion in humanitarian assistance for the people of Gaza.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support these measures and ensure they are signed into law.

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

Ms. DELAUBO. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE).

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Indo-Pacific defense supplemental and all of the foreign aid bills we are voting on today.

I recently returned from a State Department-led trip to Japan where we discussed the security challenges the region is facing from the PRC.

Our partners in the Indo-Pacific are dealing with the daily threat of aggression from China. China is quite literally seeking to gobble up other countries, including the vibrant sovereign democracy of Taiwan, and China is working to gain leverage over countries through cheap infrastructure deals and digital authoritarianism.

The Indo-Pacific region has been calling on the United States to be reliable, present, and engaged. Just last week, the Japanese Prime Minister came to Congress to tell us that Japan and the region need the United States and that our partners will be by our side. All we need to do is show up.

With this bill, the United States is saying we need you, too, we will not cede our leadership, and we are here for good.

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

At this juncture, I thank the former chair of the Appropriations Committee, our colleague, KAY GRANGER. It has really been my honor to serve with Congresswoman GRANGER. She has been a pioneer in so many ways.

I have said it to many folks, and especially to the women who serve in this House: No one hands you anything here. You earn it. KAY GRANGER has earned every bit of the accolades and the titles she has received because she earned it, she deserves it, and she is an outstanding Member of this body.

Madam Speaker, I would also say it is an honor to serve with Chairman COLE. I think it really is impressive that in the second week leading the committee, we are passing a long overdue supplemental to aid our allies. That is to his credit, and I thank him very much.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the distinguished Democratic whip and former member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

John Gardner said: "History never looks like history when you are living through it."

There is no doubt that today's votes in the House of Representatives will reverberate through history and will be felt for generations to come.

We have learned that when figures like Vladimir Putin emerge, we will not find peace through appeasement.

As caretakers of the world's most powerful republic, we cannot look away when the world looks to us to lead the defense of democracy. We cannot look away because tyranny is not just emanating from Moscow.

The same extremism that has fueled the Russian attack on the Ukrainian people has found countenance here in the people's House. In voting "yes" today, we can rebuke all those who choose to side with the enemies of freedom.

As we combat tyrants, we can also not turn away from the innocent victims of war and famine, the suffering people of Gaza, Sudan, Haiti, Chad, and Armenia. The humanitarian aid in this package is vital to relieving their pain, saving their lives, and securing their children's future.

As we witness so much destruction and starvation, as we attempt to comprehend the intertwined horrors of the October 7 attack on Israel and the devastating toll on innocent civilians in Gaza, I cannot see a path to peace that does not provide security and sovereignty to both Israelis and Palestinians, a peace rooted in justice and our common humanity. It is my hope that the votes we take today are a start.

We are not simply living through history. We are shaping it. We have the opportunity today to shape a future that is more just and more equitable.

The bills before us today are not perfect. They consider very complex and painful issues, but they are a critical step forward, and I urge my colleagues to join me in taking it.

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

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

I begin by thanking the Speaker and the Rules Committee, particularly my good friends Chairman BURGESS and Ranking Member McGOVERN, for structuring this debate so every Member in this Chamber would have an opportunity to express their opinion on every issue. This is really a very welcome gift. Nobody is being jammed. Everybody can voice their own opinion.

I thank my good friend, the ranking member of the full Appropriations Committee, for working with me. We have had a long friendship and a long professional relationship, and I look forward to the years ahead working with her.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I urge all our colleagues to support all four of these bills. We are, as speaker after speaker has said, at a critical moment in our history. We need to stand firm. We need to send a clear signal to the rest of the world, so please pass the bills.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 8036, the Indo-Pacific Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, a bill whose passage is essential to our national security.

By far and away, the greatest threat to world peace since the fall of the Soviet Union is a Communist China that seeks to displace the United States as global hegemon, while nursing historical grievances over past humiliations by nations of the West.

The People's Republic of China is not simply a strategic rival of the United States, but a systemic one, which seeks to rewrite the entire rules-based international order and recreate it in its own image.

To that end, it has targeted Taiwan, known formally as the Republic of China.

The strategic importance of Taiwan in countering the Chinese Communist Party's hegemonic ambitions cannot be overstated. It is the anchor of the first island chain, stretching from Japan to the Philippines, and it is a major economic and trade power in its own right. It dominates the semiconductor supply chain, integral to our economic and security well-being.

But more than that, it is a beacon of hope for the Chinese people, a bastion of democracy and freedom and a rebuke to the narrative of Xi Jinping and the CCP that the Chinese tradition is inimical to democracy and human rights.

Taiwan, like Israel, is an absolutely key strategic ally in a dangerous part of the world. To keep the peace, we must ensure that it has the arms necessary to defend itself, and we must stand by it against any cross-Strait aggression.

Congress' commitment to Taiwan is longstanding, and it is important that we reaffirm that today, so as to underscore to the regime on the Chinese mainland that there is can be no doubt or ambiguity—strategic or otherwise—regarding that commitment.

As the bedrock Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 clearly stated, we are committed to resisting "any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people in Taiwan."

Ronald Reagan constantly and consistently stated that we achieve "Peace through strength."

It is that strength—and the willingness to resort to force of arms—that keeps the peace, paradoxical as that may seem to some.

Towards that end, we need to be prepared. That is why I in the House and MARCO RUBIO in the Senate introduced the Taiwan Protection and National Resilience Act, first in 2022 and then again in this Congress. That bill calls for a strategy to counter any coercive action by Communist China towards Taiwan.

It is why I introduced an amendment to last year's NDAA which called for assisting Taiwan in developing an asymmetric naval self-defense capability, enhanced by small, high speed, long-range, extreme-weather-capable, reduced-radar-signature boats.

Another idea whose time has come is developing a technology security alliance with Taiwan and our other allies in Asia such as Japan and South Korea. We would create a trade network that provides a realistic alternative to China, providing a shield against any coercion by China. Former Taiwan Legislative Yuan member Jason Hsu has championed that idea, and it is a good one.

Finally, there is a backlog in sending weapons and ordnance to Taiwan, some \$19 billion worth, due to our commitments elsewhere, and due to bureaucratic and production bottlenecks. Co-production—the building of weapons in Taiwan, under contract, from drones to small boats to missiles—is something that needs to be done, so that Taiwan can deter mainland aggression.

Let us unequivocally state: we stand with the people of Taiwan, and our Indo-Pacific allies.

I will vote in favor of H.R. 8036 and urge my colleagues to do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider the amendment printed in part C of House Report 118-466.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 8, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$500,000,000) (reduced by \$500,000,000)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

□ 1030

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, we meet in an extraordinary, extraordinary session here on a Saturday, and we do so because Iran has fired missiles over our very ships intended to land on our ally Israel. We meet here on a Saturday because Russia has invaded Ukraine and continues an aggression that will not stop there, but we also meet here in order to provide a protection and a preventative funding to our allies in the Indo-Pacific.

Included in those allies in this amendment must be the Philippines. Only days ago, the President of the Philippines and the Prime Minister of Japan met with our President in a trilateral meeting for the first time in, literally I believe, history. They did so to talk about many things, including the joint agreement for defense that includes Japan and the U.S. both participating in the Philippines in their defense on their soil by their invitation.

That is how grave the threat from China is and how nothing will do a better job of preventing yet a third major area of conflict than peace through strength.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAUR. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. DELAUR. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the amendment I joined with Congressman ISSA and Delegate Moylan in support of foreign military funding for the Philippines. Earlier this month, as cochair of the United States-Philippines Friendship Caucus, I had the opportunity to meet with the President of

the Philippines, along with members from the Philippine House of Representatives, to discuss the important bilateral relationship between our two countries.

In these discussions, we emphasized our shared maritime vision of keeping peace and freedom, particularly in the South China Sea. As the gentleman from California has mentioned, we are pleased to see the Biden administration recognize this important relationship, particularly by enhancing the defense cooperation agreement. This would allow the United States and the Philippines to better address the shared challenges in the Indo-Pacific region.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. MOYLAN).

Mr. MOYLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to emphasize the importance of supporting our ally, the Philippines, as they stand on the front lines of China's gray zone warfare in the Philippine Sea. The U.S. needs to further commit to its security cooperation efforts with our friends in the Philippines. Since increasing Philippine foreign military financing in 2022, we have drastically improved their ability to counter regional threats.

Madam Speaker, we can do more. Our Philippine allies are harassed and intimidated daily. This includes the use of high-pressure water cannons against civilian Philippine fishing vessels in their own waters.

To show our support, I introduced, with BOBBY SCOTT, H. Res. 837, Reaffirming the Ties Between the United States and the Philippines.

Funding our allies is simple math, dedicating \$500 million in 1 year ensures the protection of nine critical military bases and ports protecting 11 million Filipino citizens across 300,000 square kilometers.

The Philippine Department of National Defense has a storied record of military operations planning with our USINDOPACOM leaders and to meet our future fight with force.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. ISSA, for submitting this amendment.

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

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 2½ minutes remaining.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to remind this body of something that I think is important today. When I entered this body some 20-plus years ago, another Congressman then, Bob Filner, and I founded the Philippine Friendship Caucus.

We did so because there were many promises made all the way back in World War II that had been reneged on through what was known as the Rescission Act.

Through education, the Congress wisely restored those scouts. These were individuals who fought and died next to us, or often were tortured when captured while defending us and warning us from the Philippines when it was occupied.

The Philippines has been our possession, our colony, our ally throughout history, but, more importantly, the Philippine people have reached out to us time and time again to be our friends.

President Marcos came here personally to double down and triple down on that relationship as a friend of the U.S., a democracy, and, in fact, ready to defend the region with its partners for freedom in the Indo-Pacific.

So, Madam Speaker, I ask you, please, this is an amendment more important perhaps than any other to prevent war, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EDWARDS). Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and on the amendment by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

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UKRAINE SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 8035.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 8035.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1038

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8035) making emergency supplemental ap-

propriations to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAUR) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 8035, the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, as well as the other two national security supplemental bills and a fourth bill that is full of strong conservative policy priorities.

As we stand here today, a strategic military troika of evil sits over the horizon marching toward the destruction of the values that we and our democratic allies hold so dear.

We can either turn our heads away and hope to appease this great evil, or we can stand with our allies and confront this nefarious scourge.

History has taught us that appeasement does not work. It was attempted not that long ago through the failed Obama-Clinton reset with the Communist KGB thug, Putin. That administration believed that Putin could be satiated with Georgia and Crimea.

They were wrong, and today Putin's appetite has only grown. Now he wants all of Ukraine, tomorrow Moldova, the Baltics, and Poland?

Madam Chair, history repeats itself. I am reminded that in 1947, Congress provided military and economic support for Greece and Turkey, keeping them out of the hands of the Soviet Union.

Today, this Congress has the chance to do the same by supporting these bills that confront the troika, and fully fund our security commitments to support Israel, Taiwan, and Ukraine, which are confronting existential challenges to their very existence.

The only way to stand up to Putin and others like him, in the words of Ronald Reagan, is peace through strength. That is why every Member voting "yes" on these bills is standing for today.

This bill supports that principle, two-thirds of which will be spent here at home to investments in the U.S. defense industrial base and replenishing our military equipment.

The supplemental also provides critical security assistance to help ensure that Ukraine has the training and

weapons it needs to stop Putin, such as additional artillery rounds and air defense systems.

Please take note of this, Madam Chair. This bill requires a clear strategy from the administration that defines and prioritizes U.S. national security interests in Ukraine.

It also includes unprecedented oversight and accountability requirements, including robust funding for our Inspectors General and end use monitoring of U.S. defense transfers.

Also, economic assistance to Ukraine is subject to extensive burden sharing and transparency requirements, including unprecedented cost matching by our European and other allies.

Madam Chair, in addition, for the first time ever, this bill requires that the funding we provide to Ukraine for economic assistance be subjected to repayment to the United States of America.

In sum, Madam Chairwoman, this is a critical bill that directly supports the national security interests of the United States. I urge a strong “yes” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act.

This provides Ukraine with desperately needed aid and munitions to fight back against tyranny, against Putin’s tyranny. Vladimir Putin’s greed, aggression, and unyielding pursuit of power, has led to grievous loss of life and humanitarian devastation.

The cruelty against innocent civilians at the hands of Putin and his cronies is devastating, and we know very well that Russia’s invasion is not only a threat to Ukraine’s physical security, but it is also a threat to the very core of Ukrainian and global democracy.

Putin is betting that he can outlast the will and the determination of Ukraine, the United States, and other Western allies. Some in this body seem inclined to prove him right. We must prove him definitively wrong.

□ 1045

It is completely misguided. It is an affront to our Nation’s history and our heritage to suggest that we would be putting America first by retreating from the world stage.

We put America first by demonstrating the power of American leadership, that we have the strength and the resolve and the heart to fight for the most vulnerable people, protect their freedom, and preserve their dignity.

This bill will provide \$14 billion for the training, equipment, weapons, logistics support, intelligence, and other supplies and resources to support Ukraine’s military. It will provide nearly the same amount for us, the United States, to replenish our own equipment stocks.

It also provides \$9.5 billion in forgivable loans to support the Ukrainian

economy, and \$20.5 billion for the U.S. Armed Forces to assist in Ukraine with mission support, intelligence support, pay, equipment, and other resources.

If Ukraine does not receive this support which it requires and needs to defeat Russia’s outrageous assault on its sovereign territory, the legacy of this Congress will be the appeasement of a dictator, destruction of an allied nation, and a fractured Europe; gone will be the post-war order that has kept Europe free and prosperous; gone will be our credibility in the eyes of our allies and our adversaries; and gone will be the America that promised to stand up for freedom, democracy, and human rights, wherever they are threatened or wherever they are under attack.

Our allies are facing existential threats, and our friends and foes around the world are watching and waiting to see how America will respond. Vladimir Putin is watching. Our allies in NATO and across Europe are watching. What course will America take? We must stop Putin in his tracks right now. The world must see our resolve. We need to support Ukraine.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER), the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Chair, I want to begin by thanking the Speaker for bringing this bill to the floor for the importance of serving our national security. This bill will have overwhelming support on this House floor today.

When people ask why we should support Ukraine, I like to remind them of President Xi of China’s trip to Russia last year. When President Xi stood next to Vladimir Putin, he had an open mike, and he said: “Change is coming that hasn’t happened in 100 years. And we are driving this change together.”

The “we” is Vladimir Putin and President Xi, and the “100 years,” we know what that is. That is World War I and World War II. They themselves stood together and articulated that this is a battle between authoritarianism and democracy, and we must stand for democracy and against authoritarianism.

Also, according to the Kiel Institute for the World Economy, our European allies have committed to giving more than \$60 billion in military aid since Russia’s unjustified invasion, while the U.S. has given roughly \$42 billion. We are at less than half.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD the link to the Kiel Institute report. <https://www.ifw-kiel.de/topics/war-against-ukraine/ ukraine-support-tracker/>

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Speaker Emerita.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman, the distinguished

ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, for yielding, but also for her leadership in bringing this to the floor.

Madam Chair, I join Mr. TURNER and others in saluting the Speaker, as well as our leader, Mr. JEFFRIES, for making this important legislation possible.

I associate myself with everything that has been said already about Ukraine, but I want to just focus on one particular area.

It was 2 years ago and almost 2 weeks ago that I led the first high-level delegation to Kyiv, and we saw firsthand the courage of the people, the danger of the Russians. Let me just tell you what is heartbreaking about it.

Vladimir Putin has instructed his troops to use rape, kidnapping, and murder in front of family members as a weapon of war to demoralize the people of Ukraine. I hope that our colleagues will choose democracy and decency rather than autocracy and evil, because I fear that, if you choose the Putin route, you will have blood on your hands—blood of the children, blood of their mothers, raped in front of their parents, raped in front of their children.

Madam Chair, I urge an “aye” vote on this and all the other bills before us today.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Chair, Ronald Reagan said: “Democracy is worth dying for because it is the most deeply honorable form of government ever devised by man.”

Madam Chair, that is but one of the reasons I rise today in support of H.R. 8035. At this moment, the world is looking to America for leadership and asking: Do we still stand behind our belief in democracy, and are we the world power that we acclaim?

At this moment, we have the opportunity to stand for democracy and for world order with no drop of blood shed by American troops. Without our help, a democracy is certain to fall to a murderous, Marxist, socialist dictator.

I recently toured Ukraine. My eyes have witnessed the remnants of the barbaric, unadulterated terrorism that is taking place there, and my ears have heard the numerous testimonies of the unthinkable acts by the Russian Army.

Putin, through his words and his actions, have made clear that our world’s security and our Nation’s security are at risk.

Ronald Reagan also said: “There is sin and evil in the world, and we are enjoined by Scripture and the Lord Jesus to oppose it with all our might.”

Madam Chair, let’s oppose this evil.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the distinguished Democratic leader.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Chair, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman

from the great State of Connecticut (Ms. DELAUR) for yielding and for her extraordinary leadership throughout this process.

I thank Speaker Emerita PELOSI and all of the members of the House Democratic Caucus for steadfastly standing behind America's national security priorities to get us to this point.

Madam Chair, I rise today in strong support of the legislative package that is before the Congress. For months, the national security priorities of the American people have been obstructed by pro-Putin extremists determined to let Russia win.

A bipartisan coalition of Democrats and Republicans has risen up to work together and ensure that we are getting the national security legislation important to the American people over the finish line. House Democrats have risen to the occasion. President Joe Biden has risen to the occasion. Traditional conservatives, led by Speaker Speaker JOHNSON, have risen to the occasion.

We have a responsibility—not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans—to do what is necessary to defend democracy wherever it is at risk and the best interests of the free world. That is what this legislation represents.

We have a responsibility to push back against tyranny, we have a responsibility to push back against totalitarianism, we have a responsibility to push back against terror, and we have a responsibility to stand with our democratic allies throughout the world.

Israel is a democratic ally. Ukraine is a democratic ally. South Korea is a democratic ally. Taiwan is a democratic ally. Japan is a democratic ally. We have a responsibility to stand with our democratic allies throughout the world.

We also have a responsibility to push back against our adversaries. Russia is not our friend. The Chinese Communist Party is not our friend. Iran is not our friend.

We have a special relationship that exists between the United States and Israel. It is a relationship that is anchored in shared values and shared interests. Our commitment to Israel's security is ironclad. Israel has a right to exist as a Jewish and democratic state and safe haven for the Jewish people, who have faced centuries of persecution throughout the years.

The events of October 7 make clear that Hamas must be decisively defeated. For the good of Israel, for the good of the Palestinian people, for the good of peace in the Middle East, for the good of the free world, Hamas must be decisively defeated.

At the same time, there are other urgent priorities. We must do everything possible to make sure that we are freeing the hostages so they can safely return to their families, and we must do everything possible to surge humanitarian assistance into Gaza so we can

help out Palestinian civilians who are in harm's way through no fault of their own. We must surge in food, surge in medicine, surge in humanitarian assistance. That is what this package will help accomplish with more than \$9 billion in humanitarian assistance.

The events of October 7 and the suffering of Palestinian civilians in the theater of war are heartbreaking. Any person of good will should come to the conclusion that we have to find a way to achieve a just and lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinian people.

The only way for that to happen is for us to truly commit to a two-state solution when the moment presents itself, with a safe and secure Israel living side by side in peace and prosperity with a demilitarized Palestinian state that provides dignity and self-determination for the Palestinian people. Let us recommit to accomplishing that objective.

The humanitarian assistance in this legislative package will also allow the United States to be there to support people who are suffering all across the world, including millions in Haiti and millions in the Sudan dealing with famine and starvation in a war-torn environment.

This legislation, of course, will allow us to stand with our allies in the Indo-Pacific in the face of continued aggression from the Chinese Communist Party, to make sure that freedom and democracy and these values all across the world will continue to be triumphant. This legislation will allow us to support the bravery and the courage of the Ukrainian people, who, against all odds, continue to stand for what we, as Americans, believe in.

In February of 2022, we were told that Ukraine would likely fall in a week and that Russian troops would be in Kyiv in a week, but the bravery, the courage, and the resilience of the Ukrainian people in the face of the most powerful military in Europe has proven to be consequential in partnership with American support and that of our NATO allies.

However, the Ukrainian people have taught us something: That in the face of an incredible military apparatus that they were confronting, against all odds, that when a people believe in freedom or liberty or democracy, that can overcome even the mightiest of militaries. Therefore, we have seen them, despite the prediction that they would fall in a week, inflict more than 300,000 casualties on the Russian military; significant portions of the Russian navy wiped out in the Black Sea; more than half the territory that had initially been seized by the Russian military recaptured by Ukraine, against all odds.

However, the pro-Putin obstruction that has stopped this national security legislation from advancing to the floor until this point risks all of the progress that has been made, which is why it is so essential for us to do what is nec-

essary to stand with the Ukrainian people.

□ 1100

Let me close with this observation. This is a moment to choose. We can choose democracy or autocracy. We can choose freedom or tyranny. We can choose truth or propaganda. We can choose Ukraine or Russia. We can choose Zelenskyy or Putin. We can choose a democratic ally or a sworn enemy. This is a time to choose.

The American people have always stood on the side of democracy, freedom, and truth, which is why we must stand on the side of the Ukrainian people.

We will stand with the Ukrainian people today. We will stand with the Ukrainian people tomorrow. We will stand with the Ukrainian people until victory is won.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ).

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Chair, my colleagues and I have led the charge on stopping Putin in the face of Biden's too little, too late strategy, but before we go any further, we have asked for four simple things: a strategy to get us out of this stalemate, to protect the U.S. border as our first principle, a real burden-sharing with the Europeans, and a smart energy policy.

We got none of that, Mr. Chair. Yet, 2½ years into this war, we still don't know what success looks like. Is it Crimea? Is it all of the Donbas? Is it hold what you have? We don't know because President Biden won't tell us and the American people.

We must close the U.S. border and defend it as a matter of first principle. It is not an either/or, but it is a matter of priorities.

We hear the EU and NATO are doing all they can. Baloney. They can't do more because only 11 out of 31 are contributing the bare minimum to its defense. If they won't do it now, Mr. Chair, then when will they?

Most offensive, if we drive down the price of oil below \$50 a barrel, Putin's war machine is done. I can no longer in good conscience ask the American people to dig deeper behind a blank check, behind bad strategies and bad policy. We just can't afford it anymore.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the ranking member of the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, who has been indefatigable and courageous in her struggle to support the Ukrainian people.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished ranking member of the full committee for yielding me the

time, and I rise to support liberty for Ukraine.

Let us defeat the spiderweb of tyranny between Putin's regime, Iran, China, and North Korea. We see their evil and their weaponry.

Ukraine does not ask us to fight for her, only to arm her valiant soldiers to push Russia back inside its own borders. Ukraine's soldiers have recaptured half of its stolen territory. Let's arm them to finish the job.

For those who may naively think America can sit on the sidelines and seek isolation, please know this old adage: If you take no interest in foreign affairs, foreign affairs will find you.

I recall Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, 83 years ago, the United States, caught in a stupor of isolationism, closed its eyes as the rest of the world fell into deep conflict.

There is no killing field on Earth like Ukraine. Millions upon millions upon millions of innocent people have died at the hands of deadly dictators—Lenin, Stalin, and now Putin. If Putin is permitted to conquer Ukraine, he will not stop there. He has promised that.

Support from the American people will ensure victory for Ukraine, with the free world girding liberty's shield.

Let's recall the ancient words of Ukraine's poet laureate, Taras Shevchenko, who died almost two centuries ago in a ghastly prison just like Alexander Navalny died a few weeks ago in a ghastly Russia prison. Why? Because they believe in liberty.

The time is near when on Ukraine's plains, A shackled folk will burst its chains. Blessed be your children in these lands, By touch of your toil-hardened hands, Then shall our day of hope arrive, Ukrainian glory shall revive.

Today is that day. Let's support liberty for Ukraine and defeat Russian tyranny.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of all of these national security supplements. The Armed Services Committee just completed our annual military posture review hearings with our combatant commanders. Each of them raised grave concerns about how China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea are working together in a new axis of evil to harm our alliances and undermine our national security.

Nowhere is this more important or apparent than in Ukraine.

China, North Korea, and Iran are eagerly aiding and abetting Putin's brutal invasion of Ukraine because they know a Russian victory there will seriously undercut American credibility and deterrence and leave our allies exposed. A Russian victory will embolden Kim, Xi, and the Ayatollah to confront South Korea, Taiwan, Israel, andulti-

mately the United States in new and fatal ways.

I fear Putin will use victory in Ukraine as a springboard to invade Eastern Europe. We can't let that happen. We must restore American deterrence, and that starts by passing these national security supplements.

Ms. DELAUBRO. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished ranking member for yielding and for her tremendous leadership on global peace and security issues in this House.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8035. This bill provides nearly \$10 billion in economic assistance for Ukraine and surrounding countries, with nearly \$8 billion in direct budget support.

When I visited Ukraine in 2019, I immediately recognized the love of the Ukrainian people for their country and for their democracy. Since the war broke out, I have met with Ukrainians in the region. Actually, I was with Speaker PELOSI during that visit. I heard firsthand the dire situation that they face amidst Russian aggression. I have talked with civil society organizations funded by the United States that, facing danger and violence, are supporting refugees, vulnerable people, women, and children. I was deeply moved by their stories and commitment.

The United States must support these brave Ukrainians in their efforts to protect their sovereignty because, let's be clear, Putin will not stop until Ukraine's democracy is dismantled, and we all know that he will not stop with Ukraine.

As ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I am proud that we are also considering other significant investments in the United States' global leadership today, particularly the more than \$9 billion in desperately needed humanitarian assistance. We are facing historic challenges of hunger, displacement, and conflict across the globe.

I was recently in Chad, one of the poorest countries in the world. Thousands of refugees are fleeing the horrific war in Sudan. They are in dire need of food and just the basics to survive. These resources will enable the United States to respond to not just the humanitarian needs that we read about on the front page but the quieter conflicts that are destroying people's lives, such as in Sudan and Haiti.

This is a defining moment in our history. I urge my colleagues to respond to the remarkable strength and resilience of the Ukrainian people and stand by them by supporting this supplemental bill.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF).

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, and I will make a glaring point: This war is not, economically speaking, even a fair fight.

The gross domestic product of the European Union is nine times that of Russia's. Their population is three times that of Russia's. The European Union can do more. If the United States continues to fund this effort, the EU will not muster the political will to do what they should.

Yes, Russia is a strategic adversary of America, but it is a bigger threat to our European allies. Even now, many NATO nations are not doing the required 2 percent of GDP on defense. Europe must act with greater urgency.

We have heard a lot about Churchill and Chamberlain. May I point out that they are both British. If Great Britain and Europe as a whole had done more with Austria, with Sudetenland, history might be different.

Mr. Chair, I implore my colleagues to put America's border security ahead of Ukraine's.

Ms. DELAUBRO. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, it has been 6 months since President Biden sent his security supplemental to the Congress and 2 months since the Senate passed it, but today, the House will finally act. It is not a moment too soon, for the situation in Ukraine is dire.

Vladimir Putin has failed to release thousands of Ukrainian children who have been kidnapped and continues to murder Ukrainian citizens on a daily basis. The Ukrainian military faces a severe shortage of ammunition, ammunition to protect their citizens and their sovereignty. Why? Because for months this House has remained silent, but today that changes.

Today, we will pass this legislation. We will provide security and economic assistance to Ukraine. We will replenish depleted stocks of U.S. equipment here at home. We will join and show the Baltic nations, Romania, and Poland, that we stand with them, along with our European and NATO allies.

Together, we will support the Ukrainian people and their fight for freedom. We will make it clear to authoritarian nations that America will always stand up for democracy here at home and around the world.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support these bills.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FLOOD).

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the supplemental for Ukraine.

Less than 100 years ago, Joseph Stalin committed one of the largest genocides in history when he starved millions of Ukrainians to death.

Today, Putin's Russia is once again stopping at nothing. They have used

Ukrainian civilians as human shields. They have committed horrible acts of sexual violence. They have abducted tens of thousands of Ukrainian children.

The history of atrocities committed by tyrants against Ukraine is a stark reminder of the moral duty we have as Americans to stand with our friends and allies against tyranny and opposition.

For those in our country who don't think what is happening in Ukraine has anything to do with us, Putin doesn't want just parts of Ukraine. He wants to end the post-World War II order that has underpinned freedom and economic prosperity in Europe, the United States, and beyond.

This package is critical, not just for Ukraine, but for the entire free world so that we can beat back the reincarnation of what President Reagan called the Evil Empire.

Mr. Chair, I join my colleagues in supporting this supplemental.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), the ranking member of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee and co-chair of the Ukraine Caucus.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I am just back from a third trip to Ukraine during the war, and, yes, we saw evidence of Putin's war crimes—the mass graves and evidence of torture, religious persecution, and kidnapping of children. It reminds us that throughout our history in moments like this our country has been called to act, and it did.

We are called to stand up in the fight for freedom and in the face of tyranny and to be the arsenal of democracy, but in recent months, we have not met this challenge.

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It has been said it is never too late to do the right thing. Well, we are coming really close, as we have been handcuffed by extremists and appeasers, and now the pipeline to Ukraine is almost empty.

Should we now fail to send additional aid, Ukraine will lose this war, and in Putin's eyes it will be just the beginning of his efforts to reconstitute the Soviet Union. Inaction risks not just the fate of democracy, but the possibility of drawing our own country directly into war.

Today, it is particularly important that we heed the voices from the past: From President Ronald Reagan, as he espoused the Reagan Doctrine that we will always defend our friends and allies against Soviet aggression.

From President Kennedy: "We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Finally, in his last inaugural address, FDR reminded us: "We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent

on the well-being of other nations far away. . . ."

We can and we must act.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GIMENEZ).

Mr. GIMENEZ. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the supplemental for Ukraine.

For the past few years, Ukraine has valiantly fought against the barbaric and unjustified invasion by Vladimir Putin and Russia. We have now reached an inflection point. Ukraine is running out of time, bullets, and arms necessary to defeat Russia. This supplemental will allow Ukraine to counter Russia with new and more advanced aid. It will also help by replenishing U.S. weapons, stocks, and facilities.

America is seen as the beacon of hope across the globe, and our enemies are watching our actions closely today. As the Chinese Communist Party, Iran, North Korea, and even Cuba all line up behind Putin, it is time to do the same for our friends and allies.

Mr. Chair, when I was 6 years old, my family fled my native homeland of Cuba. I personally know the evils of communism. The freedoms of this country are what brought my family here. They are worth fighting for. The Ukrainian people are only asking for help in fighting for that same freedom.

What is the cost of freedom? Is there a cost for freedom? Can you put a price tag on it?

Today is a chance to bolster our international reputation as a faithful ally and to prove that we will not falter under pressure. This is an opportunity to help our allies and discourage our adversaries.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for this bill.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Chairman, this needs to be a proud moment for all of us. This country, this great United States of America has always led, has always taken the high ground and the moral responsibility to do the right thing, to support a nation which has only asked us to help them maintain their sovereignty, maintain democracy, and let them ally with us in the United States.

The Speaker of this House has come out in support of aid to Ukraine. He said: History judges us for what we do. This is a critical time on the world stage.

The Speaker continued: "I would rather send bullets to Ukraine than American boys."

We need to send military equipment, arms, what Ukraine needs to defeat an aggressor who is responsible for the death of millions of civilians. We have a moment today to say "no" to tyranny. We have a moment to take back the moral high ground for the United States and say that we do not walk away from an ally; we do not walk away from freedom; we do not walk away from human rights; we do not walk away from democracy. That is not the United States of America.

Winston Churchill once said: "Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts."

We know of no nation today who has had the courage to continue as Ukraine has, and the United States needs to have the courage to stand up and to help them continue when it counts and defeat a tyrant and autocrat whose relish for power knows no bounds.

It is our moral responsibility. Today, we need to stand with Ukraine. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Chairman, we may be nearing a dangerous inflection point in this war. If the thug Putin were to win, it would be a disaster for our national security; frankly, on par with the Biden administration's chaotic withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Imagine how this outcome would embolden Russia's key strategic ally, Communist China, to undertake military coercion and aggression against Taiwan and the fateful consequences that would stem from that.

I remind my colleagues that appeasement never works. Harry Truman and Ronald Reagan both understood, as President Reagan said: "We know only too well that war comes not when the forces of freedom are strong, but when they are weak. It is then that tyrants are tempted."

It is time to be resolute. Let's heed the lessons of history and support this bill.

Finally, I thank Speaker JOHNSON for his principled leadership and his fortitude in moving forward with this bill. In the face of daunting obstacles, his resolve is a testament to his strength of character.

I also thank Chairman COLE and Ranking Member DELAUR for their leadership on this bill. I urge a strong "yes" vote.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I rise in full support of the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2024. Allow the American people to help free Ukraine from Vladimir Putin's illegal, unprovoked, and brutal invasion of its sovereign territory.

Ukraine—the poorest country in Europe—is not asking us to fight for her, ONLY to help arm her.

Let's help free Ukraine from Putin's unprovoked, illegal, brutal invasion of its sovereign territory. Russia should go back inside its own borders.

What liberty-loving person can watch the valiant people of Ukraine confront the 3rd largest military in the world in this grueling war and not rise to Ukraine's defense?

Ukraine's soldiers endured through 2 brutal winters and have recaptured over half the land Russia stole. They have destroyed as much as 40 percent of Russia's fighting force. Bravo to the people of Ukraine, for their miraculous defense of their Homeland.

For those here in Congress who may naively think America can sit on the sidelines,

and seek isolation, please be instructed by this old adage: "if you take no interest in foreign affairs, foreign affairs will find you!" That proved true on December 7, 1941—83 years ago—when the United States caught in the stupor of isolationism closed its eyes as the rest of the world fell into deep conflict.

America was violently awakened to the reality of tyranny by Imperial Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. That terrible event thrust America not just into war, but into a global fight for liberty that shaped the history of the world each of us inherited.

A short distance away from this Capitol stands the National World War II Memorial. Its shining marble is a timeless reminder of the moral strength and power that flows when free people are united and bonded together in a just, common cause. It should also remind us of the terrible costs that are exacted should the Free World allow the emerging Axis of Evil to unleash its aggression on our world. Today, the increasingly destructive coalition of Russia, Iran, North Korea, China, and allied terrorist organizations are uniting as enemies of liberty.

They are intent on upending American alliances and liberty's global security shield. Recall, exhausted at the end of World War II, the Allies negotiated a tenuous peace that allowed Russian tyranny in the form of the USSR's Soviet Union to gulp down half of Europe, as far west as Berlin. It then took another four decades for that usurpation of captive nations to collapse of his own corruption and calumny, beginning in 1989 in Poland. The Free World did that despite the \$13 trillion cost (in 1996 dollars). The Soviet Union collapsed of its own failings as the last remaining tyranny on the European continent. The vast region it had encompassed entered into an era of political upheaval and nation-building. With Ukraine, liberty faces not a new enemy, but an old one.

Putin's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine tells us exactly where this rerun is headed. The alliance of free nations simply cannot go backward. If you ask yourself the price of our own liberty, remember over 500,000 U.S. veterans lay at rest on fields, forests, and cemeteries across Europe from World Wars I and II. They bequeathed to us the umbrella of Alliances to push back tyranny and preserve liberty in this modern era.

As a percent of GDP, 15 European countries have so far provided a higher level of aid to Ukraine than the United States. Our Allies are measuring up. Putin is not counting the number of Russian lives he is throwing into this conflict, nor the rubles he is earning off barrels of oil he is selling to fund this war. What he is counting are the number of votes FOR Ukraine that will be tallied in the U.S. Congress. He knows that American support will decide Ukraine's victory in this conflict. So should this House.

If Putin is permitted to conquer Ukraine, he will not stop there. Putin has made his intentions clear as Russian troops already are concentrated at the borders of the Baltic states and Finland, with Russia's consistent violations of NATO airspace and territorial waters.

If Putin succeeds in Ukraine, or if liberty's alliance grows tired of a forever war, Putin is more likely to test our resolve over smaller, much harder to defend NATO member nations. That would involve our troops directly.

America can't repeat the mistakes of the last century by withdrawing our support and then inevitably forcing the Free World to pay

a higher price for freedom as tyranny deepens its roots. America must be resolute.

This Congress must pass support for Ukraine to secure liberty for Ukraine. We bow to the valorous, persevering, industrious people of Ukraine. We bow to those willing to fight and die for their liberty. The support of the American people will ensure victory for Ukraine, victory for the Free world, and strengthen liberty's shield in this new, dangerous era of hybrid warfare.

Ukraine's revered poet laureate Taras Shevchenko—who was a clarion, sacrificial voice for liberty—was tortured and died in a ghastly Russian prison in St. Petersburg in 1861. He had penned on December 24, 1845:

"The time is near when on our plains  
A shackled folk will burst its chains.  
Ask yourselves by whom were you enslaved?  
To the dead, the living, to those yet in  
Ukraine.  
My country must tell all who live in Ukraine  
Then in your own house you will see justice,  
strength, and liberty.  
Blest be your children in these lands,  
By touch of your toil-hardened hands,  
There shall our day of hope arrive.  
Ukrainian glory shall revive!  
No twilight but the Dawn shall render  
And beckon forth into novel splendor."

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CAREY). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. The amendment printed in part A of House Report 118-466 shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8035

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

#### TITLE I

##### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

###### MILITARY PERSONNEL

###### MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

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

###### MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

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

###### MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

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

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL, SPACE FORCE

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

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

##### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

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

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Navy", \$976,405,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

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

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force", \$371,475,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SPACE FORCE

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

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$27,930,780,000, to remain available until December 31, 2024, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$13,772,460,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, shall be for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative: *Provided further*, That such funds for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative shall be available to the Secretary of Defense under the same terms and conditions as are provided for in section 8148 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of Public Law 118-47): *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided

under this heading in this Act, up to \$13,414,432,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, may be transferred to accounts under the headings “Operation and Maintenance”, “Procurement”, and “Revolving and Management Funds” for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and for reimbursement for defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training, provided to the government of Ukraine or identified and notified to Congress for provision to the government of Ukraine or to foreign countries that have provided support to Ukraine at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of such transfers not less than 15 days before any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### PROCUREMENT

##### MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

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

##### PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

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

##### OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

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

##### WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

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

##### OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Navy”, \$26,000,000, to remain

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

#### PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

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

#### MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

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

#### OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Air Force”, \$3,284,072,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for other expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, \$46,780,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

##### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

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

##### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, \$13,825,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

##### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

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

#### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

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

#### OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

##### OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of the Inspector General”, \$8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, which shall be for operation and maintenance of the Office of the Inspector General, including the Special Inspector General for Operation Atlantic Resolve, to carry out reviews of the activities of the Department of Defense to execute funds appropriated in this Act, including assistance provided to Ukraine: *Provided*, That the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### RELATED AGENCIES

##### INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT

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

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. (a) Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in the national interest, the Secretary may, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer up to \$1,000,000,000 only between the appropriations or funds made available in this title to the Department of Defense to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall notify the Congress promptly of each transfer made pursuant to the authority in this subsection: *Provided further*, That such authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise provided by law and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8005 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of Public Law 118-47), except for monetary limitations concerning the amount of authority available.

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

and is subject to the same terms and conditions as the authority provided in section 8091 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of Public Law 118-47), except for monetary limitations concerning the amount of authority available.

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

SEC. 103. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter through fiscal year 2025, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide a written report to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate describing United States security assistance provided to Ukraine since the February 24, 2022, Russian invasion of Ukraine, including a comprehensive list of the defense articles and services provided to Ukraine and the associated authority and funding used to provide such articles and services: *Provided*, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

**TITLE II**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**  
**ENERGY PROGRAMS**  
**SCIENCE**

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

**ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES**  
**NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY**  
**ADMINISTRATION**

**DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION**

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

**FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for "Federal Salaries and Expenses", \$5,540,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related

expenses: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**TITLE III**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

**ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**  
**REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE**

For an additional amount for "Refugee and Entrant Assistance", \$481,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used for grants or contracts with qualified organizations, including nonprofit entities, to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services, including wraparound services, housing assistance, medical assistance, legal assistance, and case management assistance: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act may be used by the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (Director) to issue awards or supplement awards previously made by the Director: *Provided further*, That the Director, in carrying out section 412(c)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(c)(1)(A)) with amounts made available under this heading in this Act, may allocate such amounts among the States in a manner that accounts for the most current data available: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE**

SEC. 301. Section 401(a)(1)(A) of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-128) is amended by striking "September 30, 2023" and inserting "September 30, 2024": *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**TITLE IV**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**  
**ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
**DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS**

For an additional amount for "Diplomatic Programs", \$60,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General", \$8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT**  
**OPERATING EXPENSES**

For an additional amount for "Operating Expenses", \$39,000,000, to remain available

until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

For an additional amount for "Office of Inspector General", \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE**  
**FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT**  
**TRANSITION INITIATIVES**

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

**ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND**

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

**ASSISTANCE FOR EUROPE, EURASIA AND CENTRAL ASIA**

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

**INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

For an additional amount for "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", \$300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available to support the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and National Police of Ukraine, including units supporting or under the command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress

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

**NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS**

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

**FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM**

For an additional amount for “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$1,600,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for Ukraine and countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading in this Act and unobligated balances of amounts made available under this heading in Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for fiscal year 2024 and prior fiscal years shall be available for the cost of loans and loan guarantees as authorized by section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103), subject to the terms and conditions provided in such section, or as otherwise authorized by law: *Provided further*, That loan guarantees made using amounts described in the preceding proviso for loans financed by the Federal Financing Bank may be provided notwithstanding any provision of law limiting the percentage of loan principal that may be guaranteed: *Provided further*, That up to \$5,000,000 of funds made available under this heading in this Act, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used by the Department of State for necessary expenses for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, including management and oversight of such programs and activities: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

**SEC. 401.** During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “\$7,800,000,000” for “\$100,000,000”.

**SEC. 402.** During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(2)(B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)(B)) shall be applied by substituting “\$400,000,000” for “\$200,000,000” in the matter preceding clause (i), and by substituting “\$150,000,000” for “\$75,000,000” in clause (i).

**SEC. 403.** During fiscal year 2024, section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)) shall be applied by substituting “\$50,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”.

**SEC. 404.** (a) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” to respond to the situation in Ukraine and in countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine may be transferred

to, and merged with, funds made available under the headings “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Corporate Capital Account”, “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account”, “Export-Import Bank of the United States—Program Account”, and “Trade and Development Agency” for such purpose.

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

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

**SEC. 405.** Section 1705 of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (division M of Public Law 117-328) shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Ukraine.

**SEC. 406.** None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this title in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Governments of the Russian Federation or Belarus, including entities owned or controlled by such Governments.

**SEC. 407.** (a) Section 2606 of the Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of Public Law 117-103) is amended as follows:

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

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

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

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

of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**SEC. 408.** Funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” in this title in this Act may be made available as contributions, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

**SEC. 409.** Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available in this title in this Act, but not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and USAID Administrator, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations—

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

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

**TITLE V**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT**

**SEC. 501.** Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

**SEC. 502.** No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

**SEC. 503.** Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2024.

**SEC. 504.** Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a strategy regarding United States support for Ukraine against aggression by the Russian Federation: *Provided*, That such strategy shall be multi-year, establish specific and achievable objectives, define and prioritize United States national security interests, and include the metrics to be used to measure progress in achieving such objectives: *Provided further*, That such strategy shall include an estimate, on a fiscal year-by-fiscal year basis, of the resources required by the United States to achieve such objectives, including to help hasten Ukrainian victory against Russia’s invasion forces in a manner most favorable to United States interests

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

**SEC. 505. (a) TRANSFER OF LONG-RANGE ATACMS REQUIRED.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall transfer long range Army Tactical Missile Systems to the Government of Ukraine to assist the Government of Ukraine in defending itself and achieving victory against the Russian Federation.

**(b) NOTIFICATION.**—If the President determines that executing the transfer of long-range Army Tactical Missile Systems to the Government of Ukraine pursuant to subsection (a) would be detrimental to the national security interests of the United States, the President may withhold such transfer and shall notify the congressional defense committees, the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of such determination.

**SEC. 506. (a) IN-PERSON MONITORING.**—The Secretary of State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” and made available for project-based assistance for Ukraine are subject to in-person monitoring by United States personnel or by vetted third party monitors.

**(b) CERTIFICATION.**—Not later than 15 days prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Ukraine under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “Assistance for

Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall jointly certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees that mechanisms for monitoring and oversight of funds are in place and functioning to ensure accountability of such funds to prevent waste, fraud, abuse, diversion, and corruption, including mechanisms such as use of third party monitors, enhanced end-use monitoring, external and independent audits and evaluations, randomized spot checks, and regular reporting on outcomes achieved and progress made toward stated program objectives, consistent with the strategy required by section 504 of this title: *Provided*, That section 7015(e) of Public Law 118-47 shall apply to the certification requirement of this subsection.

**(c) COST MATCHING.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts for fiscal year 2024 under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” that are made available for contributions to the Government of Ukraine may not exceed 50 percent of the total amount provided for such assistance by all donors: *Provided*, That the President may waive the limitation in this subsection if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States, including a detailed justification for such determination and an explanation as to why other donors to the Government of Ukraine are unable to meet or exceed such level: *Provided further*, That following such determination, the President shall submit a report to the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees every 120 days while assistance is provided in reliance on the determination under the previous proviso detailing steps taken by the Department of State to increase other donor contributions and an update on the status of such contributions: *Provided further*, That the requirements of this subsection shall continue in effect until such funds are expended.

**SEC. 507. (a) ARRANGEMENT REQUIRED.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall enter into an arrangement with the Government of Ukraine relating to the repayment by Ukraine to the United States of economic assistance provided to Ukraine by the United States to respond to the situation in Ukraine, and for related expenses, that are made available under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” in title IV of this Act.

**(b) TERMS.**—Repayment required by the arrangement required by subsection (a) shall be at terms to be set by the President.

**(c) LIMITATION ON ARRANGEMENT TERMS.**—The arrangement required pursuant to subsection (a) may not provide for the cancellation of any or all amounts of indebtedness except as provided in subsection (d).

**(d) CANCELLATION OF INDEBTEDNESS.**—

(1) The President may not before November 15, 2024 take any action related to the indebtedness of the Government of Ukraine that cancels any indebtedness incurred by Ukraine pursuant to this section.

(2) At any time after November 15, 2024, the President may, subject to congressional review provided by section 508, cancel up to 50 percent of the total indebtedness incurred by Ukraine or anticipated to be incurred by

Ukraine with respect to economic assistance and related expenses made available under the headings “Economic Support Fund” and “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia” in title IV of this Act. Upon completion of the congressional review process set forth in section 508, such cancellation shall be final and irrevocable.

(3) The President may, subject to congressional review provided by section 508, cancel any remaining indebtedness to the government of Ukraine under this section at any time after January 1, 2026. Upon completion of the congressional review process set forth in section 508, such cancellation shall be final and irrevocable.

**SEC. 508. (a) REPORT REQUIRED.**—

**(1) IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, before taking any action described in paragraph (2), the President shall submit to Congress a written report that describes that action and the reason for that action.

**(2) ACTION DESCRIBED.**—An action described in this paragraph is an action related to the indebtedness of the Government of Ukraine authorized by section 507(d)(1).

**(b) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PERIOD.**—

(1) 2024.—During calendar year 2024, if the President submits to Congress a report under subsection (a)(1), the President may not take any action with respect to the indebtedness of the Government of Ukraine until the earlier of—

(A) the date that is 10 calendar days after the date of such submission; or

(B) the date on which Congress has considered and failed to pass a joint resolution of disapproval, as provided in this section.

**(2) SUCCEEDING YEARS.**—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During calendar year 2025 or any calendar year thereafter, if the President submits to Congress a report under subsection (a)(1), the President may not take any action with respect to the indebtedness of the Government of Ukraine until the earlier of—

(i) the date that is 30 calendar days after the date of such submission, except as provided in subparagraph (B); or

(ii) the date on which Congress has considered and failed to pass a joint resolution of disapproval, as provided in this section.

**(B) EXCEPTION.**—The period for congressional review of a report submitted under subsection (a)(1) shall be 60 calendar days if the report is submitted to Congress on or after July 10 and on or before September 7 in any calendar year.

**(C) VETO MESSAGE.**—If the President vetoes a joint resolution of disapproval, he may not take any action with respect to the indebtedness of Ukraine for 5 calendar days after the veto message is received by the appropriate House of Congress.

**(D) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.**—In this section, the term “joint resolution” means only a joint resolution—

(1) that is introduced not later than 3 calendar days after the date on which a report of the President referred to in subsection (a)(1) is received by Congress;

(2) which does not have a preamble;

(3) the title of which is as follows: “Joint resolution relating to the disapproval of the Presidential report with respect to the indebtedness of the Government of Ukraine”; and

(4) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress disapproves the proposal relating to the indebtedness of the Government of Ukraine submitted by the President of the United States to Congress on \_\_\_\_\_”, with the blank space filled with the appropriate date of submission of the report under subsection (a)(1).

**(d) FAST-TRACK CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—

(1) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—Any committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution is referred shall report the joint resolution to the House of Representatives not later than 5 calendar days after the date on which Congress receives the report described in subsection (a)(1). If a committee fails to report the joint resolution within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

(2) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—After each committee authorized to consider a joint resolution reports the joint resolution to the House of Representatives or has been discharged from its consideration, it shall be in order, not later than the 6th calendar day after the date on which Congress receives the report described in subsection (a)(1), to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House of Representatives. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House of Representatives 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.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—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 its passage without intervening motion except two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(e) FAST-TRACK CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.—

(1) PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.—Upon introduction in the Senate, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the calendar.

(2) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order to move to proceed to a joint resolution that has been placed on the calendar pursuant to paragraph (1) unless a motion signed by 16 Senators has been presented to the Senate. Thereafter, notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order, during the periods described in subparagraph (B) (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to), for any Senator 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. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is agreed to, the joint resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

(B) PERIODS DESCRIBED.—The periods described in this subparagraph are the following:

(i) During calendar year 2024, the period beginning on the day after the date on which the joint resolution was placed on the calendar and ending on the 4th day after the date on which the joint resolution was placed on the calendar.

(ii) During succeeding years under subsection (b)(2)(A), the period beginning on the day after the date on which the joint resolution was placed on the calendar and ending 20 calendar days later.

(iii) During succeeding years under subsection (b)(2)(B), the period beginning on the

day after the date on which the joint resolution was placed on the calendar and ending 50 calendar days later.

(C) DEBATE.—Debate on the joint resolution, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. An amendment to, or a motion to postpone, or a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order.

(D) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the debate on a joint resolution and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(E) 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 shall be decided without debate.

(F) ONE JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL PER REVIEW PERIOD.—Only one joint resolution shall be in order during each of the review periods described in subsection (b), unless the additional joint resolution is a joint resolution of the House of Representatives considered under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (f).

(f) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) COORDINATION WITH ACTION BY OTHER HOUSE.—If, before the passage by one House of a joint resolution of that House, that House receives from the other House a joint resolution, then the following procedures shall apply:

(A) The joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee.

(B) With respect to a joint resolution of the House receiving the resolution—

(i) the procedure in that House shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the other House; but

(ii) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution of the other House.

(2) TREATMENT OF JOINT RESOLUTION OF OTHER HOUSE.—If one House fails to introduce or consider a joint resolution under this section, the joint resolution of the other House shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this section.

(3) TREATMENT OF COMPANION MEASURES.—If, following passage of the joint resolution in the Senate, the Senate then receives the companion measure from the House of Representatives, the companion measure shall not be debatable.

(4) CONSIDERATION AFTER PASSAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If Congress passes a joint resolution, the period beginning on the date on which the President is presented with the joint resolution and ending on the date on which the President takes action with respect to the joint resolution shall be disregarded in computing the 10-, 30-, or 60-calendar-day period described in subsection (b), but the President may not take any action with respect to the indebtedness of the Government of Ukraine during any such period.

(B) VETOES.—If the President vetoes the joint resolution, debate on a veto message in the Senate under this section shall be 1 hour equally divided between the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

(5) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection and subsections (c), (d), and (e) are enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such are deemed a part

of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution, and supersede other rules only to the extent that they are 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.

SEC. 509. Funds appropriated by this Act for foreign assistance (including foreign military sales), for the Department of State, for broadcasting subject to supervision of United States Agency for Global Media, and for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for the purposes of section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 510. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or repurposed or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 511. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

#### SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 512. \$0.

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

The Acting CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, is in order except those printed in part B of House Report 118-466. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered 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.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. SPARTZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 118-466.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike sections 401, 402, 403, and 407.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Indiana.

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

Mr. Chair, I have held a very principled position on Ukraine and, unfortunately, this position is not very shared with a lot of people in Congress. It is unfortunate.

We have the false choice of either saying that Ukraine doesn't matter to America or support Ukraine with no questions asked, with blank checks. Both of these positions are not good in our national interests, and both of these positions are not good in the interests of the people of Ukraine. Unfortunately, this monopoly of a narrative is prevailing in our government, in our society, and in Congress.

My amendment is actually very simple. I know we are doing this amendment just for show, and no one is going to pass anything on the floor. We still will go with blank checks and slush funds. Unfortunately, this strategy failed the American people. President Biden failed the American people on the border and on national security. Congress failed the American people on the border and on national security. President Biden and President Zelenskyy failed the Ukrainian people. They were not ready before the war started. They didn't have a good strategy when the war started; slow-walked the aid and really didn't fight and deter Putin to go further. Now, we have a very significant war in Europe.

I said, unfortunately, this supplemental doesn't just have lethal aid, it has other parts, and they will go further. Unfortunately, nobody is going to take in our amendment. We have presentations and circuses, but the decision is already made.

My amendment is actually very simple. It just says we shouldn't have blank checks and let President Biden have Presidential drawdowns increase from \$100 million to \$8 billion, including loans from \$4- to \$8 billion, so we are generally giving a true blank check to President Biden of \$16 billion.

Congress forgot that we should do our jobs. We shouldn't create these loopholes for Presidents—it doesn't matter who the President is—to be able to do what they want to do. This is our job to oversee these funds.

It is a very simple amendment. This emergency that we created now goes to the point where Congress is giving billions of dollars and not doing its job. We have the power of the purse for a reason. All this amendment does, it eliminates forced action that increases—and it is a true blank check because when we say the Presidential drawdown goes from \$100 million to \$8 billion almost, or from \$200 million to \$400 million, from \$25 to \$50 million, we really don't even know what he is going to do. He can do whatever he wants with that.

That is a big problem because these emergencies are dangerous, but also the problem we have right now in the case of these emergencies, we actually don't have the ability even to ask the

questions, and Congress hasn't been asking the questions. That is why we have such a major catastrophe around the world, whether it is in the Middle East or Ukraine, and that is why China, Russia, and Iran are moving, and we are doing a lot of presentations with blank checks and slush funds and no policies.

I urge my colleagues to think maybe for a change and give this amendment consideration, which I have very low expectations for. I also would consider, as I said, to supporting lethal aid with border security, but unfortunately that didn't happen.

It is sad for me to see that we still don't take this war as serious as it should be because generally only \$13.7 billion actually goes to security assistance directly to Ukraine from the \$60 billion plus another \$8 billion slush fund, so we are talking almost \$70 billion, plus another \$8 billion of loans, whoever they go to. We are talking about almost 80, so I have a problem with that.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, this war is an existential conflict for Ukraine. As important, it is a test for the United States and the United States leadership.

One of the best tools we have to get the Ukrainians what they need is Presidential drawdown authority. This allows the United States to send equipment from our stocks to the frontline in a matter of days. There isn't time to delay. This amendment would cut that authority from \$7.8 billion to \$100 million. It ties our hands and, yes, it hamstrings the Ukrainian military to do the job that they need to do to defeat Putin.

We all lose if Ukraine succumbs to Putin's ambitions, and it will not stop there. Putin, in 2016, asserted that Russia's borders do not end—and this is a quote—do not end anywhere. Russian officials just this spring have threatened Finland, Romania, Armenia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Moldova.

Removing the best tool that the United States has to exercise, in terms of a moral clarity and responsibility, that we can move quickly to arm our allies would be a grave mistake.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to please vote "no" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1130

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 30 seconds remaining.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, I would highlight that we are increasing a blank check from \$100 million to \$8 billion, and we don't even know if it is

spent for Ukraine or not. It is just a blank check of \$16 billion to President Biden, a purely blank check.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment because we need to stop slush funds and blank checks. We will never win against aggressors if Congress does not do its job.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. GREENE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 118-466.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Each dollar amount in this Act is hereby reduced to \$0.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, my amendment today would drive the bill for Ukraine, that each dollar amount in this act is hereby reduced to zero.

You see, the United States taxpayer has already sent \$113 billion to Ukraine, and a lot of that money is unaccounted for. This is a continuance of a sick business model that the American Government continues.

The Federal Government continues to fund the military industrial complex, and this is a business model that requires Congress to continue to vote for money, to continue to fund foreign wars, and this is a business model the American people do not support.

They don't support a business model built on blood and murder and war in foreign countries, while this very government does nothing to support our border.

The American people are over \$34 trillion in debt, and the debt is rising by over \$40 billion every single night while we all sleep, but yet nothing is done to secure our border or reduce our debt.

Inflation has driven out of control.

Americans are suffering every single day.

They can hardly afford their grocery bills. They can hardly afford gas in

their car. They can hardly afford rent. Right now mortgage payments are well over \$3,000, where they were only just over \$1,700 3 years ago.

The youngest generation, young adults don't even think they are going to be able to buy a home in their lifetime, and today, in Congress, the most important thing that this body thinks should be done is to send another \$61 billion to a war in Ukraine that the American people by 70 percent do not support.

Mind you, this comes on the very heels of Monday, April 15, tax day, where every single American had to scrounge up their money and send their dollars in to the IRS, or some of them had to file extensions because they weren't ready and didn't have the money to pay their taxes.

But today, this body says the most important thing we can do, no, it is not to reduce spending, that is not it; not to do anything to drive down inflation, oh, no, we can't do that for the American people; it is not to secure our own border that is invaded every single day by people from over 160 different countries; no, don't secure the American border, let everyone in.

Mr. Chair, we have over 1.8 million known got-aways. We don't know who these people are. Yet, there are Members of this body talking big and tough: Oh, we have to defeat Russia. Oh, we have to protect Ukraine. Yet they are all unwilling to protect the American citizens that pay their paycheck, pay the light bills in this building, and pay for this entire Federal Government.

For what? For nothing.

Ukraine is not even a member of NATO. Ukraine is not a member of NATO, but the most important thing you hear in Washington D.C., is: Oh, we have to send Americans' hard-earned tax dollars over to Ukraine and keep the money going to continue to murder Ukrainians, wiping out an entire generation of Ukrainian men, leaving behind widows, fatherless orphans, and not enough men to work in their industries.

Oh, but you really support Ukraine. Wow, what kind of support is that? It is repulsive.

Mr. Chair, shame on the American government. If we support our military, support our military. We should be funding to build up our weapons and ammunition, not just send it over to foreign countries to kill foreign people.

If this body was worth what it claims to be, every single one of us would be demanding peace in Ukraine, between these countries, peace for these people so that no more of them have to die.

Mr. Chair, we never hear anybody demanding peace. No, no, peace is the last thing Washington wants because it doesn't fit the business model.

This is a business model that they say continues our economy, protects American jobs. What a disgusting business model. We should have a business model that builds up our American companies and American jobs to serve

American interests, and our military and our government should care about protecting the national security of the United States of America, and the Americans that pay their hard-earned tax dollars to fund all of this.

America last. America last, that is all this is. Every single day, America last.

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

Ms. DELAUBRO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAUBRO. Mr. Chair, in a post-World War II construct, the United States is the witness to the world on the values of democracy and freedom. These values have provided the United States of America with strong allies across the globe. It has helped our partners in Europe and NATO to support Ukraine against Vladimir Putin's unjust war. If we do not provide munitions, Ukraine will fall and Putin will be emboldened.

The Greene amendment allows Putin to control Europe. Abdicating our leadership role and promises to our allies cannot happen. We must support Ukraine's defense.

The world prior to World War II was unstable with authoritarian fascist leaders seeking power. Voting "no" on this amendment will ensure that history does not, in fact, repeat itself, and I urge all my colleagues to do so.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. McCOLLUM), the ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in very strong opposition to this amendment. Cutting the funding in this bill would be devastating. To zero out our support for Ukraine will only embolden Putin more.

As I said earlier, murdering civilians on a daily basis is what the Russian Government is up to, as well as holding thousands of Ukrainian children as captives.

As ranking member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I know the funds included in this bill will provide Ukraine with the vital support they need to defend themselves.

If this amendment were to pass, we would send a signal that the United States does not stand against Putin's campaign of death and destruction in Ukraine. We absolutely must stand against Putin's aggression.

If Putin is allowed to succeed in snuffing out Ukraine's democracy, it will put our allies in the Baltic States, Poland, Romania, and other NATO partners, at great risk.

The funds in this bill also strengthens America's national security by supporting our operations in New York, backfilling our own military stocks so that we are prepared.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Ms. DELAUBRO. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, let me focus on one argument of the sponsor of this amendment, who is basically saying that if we pass this bill, we are advocating the killing of Ukrainians.

That is a uniquely demented way of looking at this war. Putin invades. Putin, as we speak, is bombing and killing Ukrainian civilians. The only thing that is reducing the number that he can kill is the Ukrainians' ability to fight back.

So to look at this from a pure Russian propaganda standpoint, they invade, they bomb, they kill, and it is our fault for helping the Ukrainians defend themselves.

That is the argument here against supporting Ukraine, and it literally makes no sense.

If you want peace, give the Ukrainians the strength to stop Putin. He is the one that will not come to the bargaining table right now because he thinks he is winning. He thinks he can go all the way to Kyiv. He thinks he can take the whole country.

If we give the Ukrainians the ability to stop him, that forces him to the table. It makes no sense to say that giving the Ukrainians the ability to defend themselves is what is killing them, when it is very clearly the Russians that are killing them.

Mr. Chair, I would also note that no President has added more to the debt in one 4-year term than President Trump, and I didn't hear a single Republican complaining about the debt or the deficit during that period of time.

The Ukrainians need our help to bring peace, to stop Putin, to stop what he is trying to do. Also, to Ms. McCOLLUM's point, this also helps our industrial base.

We face a dangerous world between Russia, Iran, China, North Korea—all of whom who are working together, by the way. If we don't help Ukraine fight Russia, that helps Iran, that helps China, that helps North Korea. This is about our national security, which I am quite confident that whether asleep or awake, the American people also care dearly about.

Please defeat this amendment and support Ukraine and support the United States' national security interests.

Ms. DELAUBRO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. GREENE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

the gentlewoman from Georgia will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 3 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 118-466.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike title III.

On page 20, strike the heading “Department of State” on line 4 and all that follows through line 9 on page 23.

On page 23, strike the heading “Department of State” on line 11 and all that follows through line 15 on page 24.

Strike sections 404, 405, 408, 506(a), 506(c), 507, 508, and renumber accordingly.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

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

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 8035, which would eliminate all nonmilitary funding in this Ukrainian aid package.

Breaking this down a bit, that would mean cutting nearly \$10.5 billion, with a b, from this whopping \$60 billion Ukrainian bill.

To date, American taxpayers have already given \$113 billion to Ukraine since Russia’s invasion.

This new spending, \$60 billion, is designated as emergency spending, meaning it goes straight to our national debt, a national debt that grows every single second to the tune of \$8 billion every single day.

□ 1145

Since Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022, there has been robust debate in Congress, in this Chamber, about the United States’ role in the war. While we here in this Chamber disagree on the role that we should play, there is one thing that I hope we can agree on: We as United States Representatives should not—I repeat, should not—forsake our own national security in favor of another nation. We should not secure the borders of nations abroad while simultaneously ignoring the very real and very dangerous border crisis in our own country.

While we should debate the merits of providing funds for weapons and equipment to defeat Russia in this conflict, funds that fall outside of immediate, narrow, and lethal aid should not warrant the same urgency or consideration.

All told, sections of this bill that are not lethal aid come to about \$10.5 billion, with the bulk of it going to support the Ukrainian economy—not the

American economy, the Ukrainian economy. Anyone who is living under Biden’s economic plan right now knows that it sucks.

We need to be clear. This is emergency spending, again, going straight to our national debt, full stop. Again, we are borrowing \$8 billion a day.

Over the past 20 years, Congress has designated \$12 trillion in emergency spending. With these funds in the bill that are not designated for military purposes, the American people are resigned once again to absorbing another \$10.5 billion to support Ukraine and their economy, while simultaneously adding the debt to our \$34.7 trillion national debt. That is simply unacceptable.

We are robbing Peter to pay Paul, and the American people are once again left holding the bag. You cannot stand here on this Chamber’s floor as a Representative of the American people in the people’s House and sincerely say that you have done everything possible to look out for American national security and American economic security if we don’t narrow the focus of this bill.

We have to adopt this amendment. By the way, while I was speaking, we have added another \$5.5 million to the national debt.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment from one of the people I most admire, a dear friend and colleague from Florida.

This is clearly a well-intended amendment. Frankly, when I was listening to her presentation, there were so many things I agreed with in what she said, but it would strike all funding in the bill, except for the foreign military financing.

As I mentioned, there are so many things I agreed with in what she said. I agree, for example, that over time the United States must focus our efforts on intelligence and essential military support. I totally agree with that.

She also talked about how we need to narrow the scope. I would argue that, unfortunately, the amendment needs to be narrowed a bit. It should have been narrowed a bit because it would be really counterproductive the way it is written at this time. Let me, respectfully, explain why.

First, the amendment would zero out funding to keep U.S. personnel in our Embassy in Ukraine safe. I don’t think that is something that we should be doing right now.

Also, the funding to enhance the U.S. Government’s presence in order to conduct oversight, which is something that I have been clamoring for, that a lot of us have been clamoring for, begging and pleading and working for, this would eliminate that, as well. By the

way, it would also eliminate funding for the oversight of the military portion of the assistance.

Secondly, it would eliminate funding for the State Department’s and USAID’s inspectors general from whom we require unprecedented oversight plans. Obviously, we need to give them the resources for this critical work because we have to have oversight.

That is something that I know, at least on my side of the aisle, we all agree on, regardless of what you believe our role should be in Ukraine. Again, unfortunately, as I mentioned, this would eliminate the funding for that.

Third, it would also eliminate the funding for investigations of Russian war crimes in Ukraine, as well as assistance to help secure Ukrainian nuclear facilities. We have seen those in the news under threat by the Russians. Also, it eliminates funds for potential clearance of Russian mines.

Finally, it would eliminate economic support for Ukraine, and that is something that the sponsor of this amendment is really focused on. I would argue even there that this is essential at this moment right now.

Look, it is pretty clear that Putin has been targeting farmlands, infrastructure, energy infrastructure, road infrastructure, and Ukraine’s industrial base.

By the way, he is doing that for a reason. You see, crippling Ukraine’s economy, and Putin knows this, has a direct impact on Ukraine’s ability to stop Putin.

As chairman of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I can assure you that not only do I understand the sponsor of this amendment’s frustration, but I get it and share it. That is why, again, we need to have the language that is currently in the bill.

I understand her concern and frustration because of the lack of transparency and strategy on the funding that has already been provided. That is why this is very clear. That is why this legislation includes many of the critical oversight and burden-sharing priorities that I am very proud originated in the FY24 State-Foreign Operations bill. These include unprecedented cost matching requirements so that other donors step up. They must step up. The bill imposes layers and layers of conditions on the funding, including for in-person monitoring, for example.

This bill requires—I know, a novel concept—a strategy that must be developed and submitted so that Congress can evaluate the execution of aid and its alignment with U.S. national security interests.

Another significant change, by the way, from the Senate supplemental is a requirement in this bill that the economic support to Ukraine be repaid, transforming assistance from a grant to a loan.

I am so grateful to the sponsor of this amendment for her work. I appreciate the intent of this amendment,

but we cannot afford to shortchange our oversight funding, our diplomatic security funding, and other strategic priorities.

Mr. Chair, for those reasons, with, again, great admiration and respect for the sponsor of this amendment, I must urge a “no” vote on this amendment.

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

Ms. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, let me just begin by saying the feeling is mutual. I have tremendous respect and admiration for my colleague from the Sunshine State.

I hear loud and clear the critical elements of this bill that have been deemed necessary. Heck, I deem them necessary. The American people and the Representatives in this Chamber demand accountability and transparency. However, there are multiple poison pills within this text that the American people and certainly my constituents back home don’t support.

For example, there is \$300 million for international narcotics control and law enforcement, but what about the 100,000-plus people every single year in America who are being poisoned by fentanyl? Where is the funding to stop the flow of fentanyl into the United States?

What about the \$25 million for transition initiatives? What about the \$60 million for diplomatic programs?

I noticed that my colleague—again, who I deeply respect—mentioned that part of that is for security, but what about the rest?

Or the \$481 million for refugee and entrance assistance when we have a border crisis that has resulted in some of the most egregious public health, public safety, humanitarian, and national security crises in American history.

We are approaching over 10 million illegals crossing into our country and being paroled, which is a fancy way of saying catch and release, into the United States. We are approaching 2 million got-aways.

We have a massive crisis here at home, and if America is not safe and secure here at home, we cannot help our partners abroad.

Mr. Chair, I urge, respectfully, that my colleagues put America first and adopt this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DUARTE) having assumed the chair, Mr. CAREY, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8035) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1160, I call up the bill (H.R. 8034) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the situation in Israel and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8034

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

#### TITLE I DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, \$4,400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, to respond to the situation in Israel: *Provided*, That the amount provided under this heading in this Act may be transferred to accounts under the headings “Operation and Maintenance”, “Procurement”, and “Revolving and Management Funds” for replacement, through new procurement or repair of existing unserviceable equipment, of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, and for reimbursement for defense services of the Department of Defense and military education and training, provided to the government of Israel or identified and notified to Congress for provision to the government of Israel or to foreign countries that have provided support to Israel at the request of the United States: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which the funds are transferred: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of such transfers not less than 15 days before any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation: *Provided*

*further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### PROCUREMENT

##### PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Army”, \$801,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Israel: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, \$5,200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, to respond to the situation in Israel and for related expenses: *Provided*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$4,000,000,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome and David’s Sling defense systems to counter short-range rocket threats: *Provided further*, That of the total amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$1,200,000,000 shall be for the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Beam defense system to counter short-range rocket threats: *Provided further*, That funds in the preceding provisos shall be transferred pursuant to an exchange of letters and are in addition to funds provided pursuant to the U.S.-Israel Iron Dome Procurement Agreement, as amended: *Provided further*, That nothing under this heading in this Act shall be construed to apply to amounts made available in prior appropriations Acts for the procurement of the Iron Dome and David’s Sling defense systems or for the procurement of the Iron Beam defense system: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

For an additional amount for “Defense Production Act Purchases”, \$198,600,000, to remain available until expended, for activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4518, 4531, 4532, and 4533): *Provided*, That such amounts shall be obligated and expended by the Secretary of Defense as if delegated the necessary authorities conferred by the Defense Production Act of 1950: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. For an additional amount for the Department of Defense, \$2,440,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for transfer to military personnel accounts, operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, research, development, test and evaluation accounts, and the Defense Working Capital Funds, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, only for U.S. operations, force protection, deterrence, and the replacement of combat expenditures in the United States

Central Command region: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided under this section may be obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees an execution plan: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That any transfer authority provided herein is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

## TITLE II

### DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

#### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

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

#### FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, \$390,000,000, of which \$160,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2025, and \$230,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, for Nonprofit Security Grant Program under section 209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a) for eligible nonprofit organizations to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism or other threats: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall make programmatic adjustments as necessary to expedite the disbursement of, and provide flexibility in the use of, amounts made available under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provision of 6 U.S.C. 609a, and in addition to amounts available under 6 U.S.C. 609a(c)(2), the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may permit a State to use up to two percent of a grant awarded under this heading in this Act to provide outreach and technical assistance to eligible nonprofit organizations to assist them with applying for Nonprofit Security Grant Program awards under this heading in this Act: *Provided further*, That such outreach and technical assistance should prioritize rural and underserved communities and nonprofit organizations that are traditionally underrepresented in the Program: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

## TITLE III

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Diplomatic Programs”, \$150,000,000, to remain available

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

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$4,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For an additional amount for “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended, to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

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

#### INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$75,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for the Middle East, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, in-

cluding to enhance law enforcement capabilities, counter terrorism, combat narcotics trafficking, and meet other critical partner requirements: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

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

#### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Foreign Military Financing Program”, \$3,500,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for assistance for Israel and for related expenses: *Provided*, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading in this Act shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which up to \$769,300,000 may be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services: *Provided further*, That the limitation in the preceding proviso may be exceeded, if agreed by the United States and Israel, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That any congressional notification requirement applicable to funds made available under this heading in this Act for Israel may be waived if the Secretary of State determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: *Provided further*, That up to \$5,000,000 of funds made available under this heading in this Act, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used by the Department of State for necessary expenses for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, including management and oversight of such programs and activities: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. During fiscal year 2024, up to \$250,000,000 of funds deposited in the Consular and Border Security Programs account in any fiscal year that are available for obligation may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by any Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” (including for Worldwide Security Protection) and “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service” for emergency evacuations or to prevent or respond to security situations and related requirements: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law, and any such transfers are subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 302. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “\$7,800,000,000” for “\$100,000,000”.

SEC. 303. During fiscal year 2024, section 506(a)(2)(B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of

1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)(B)) shall be applied by substituting “\$400,000,000” for “\$200,000,000” in the matter preceding clause (i), and by substituting “\$150,000,000” for “\$75,000,000” in clause (i).

SEC. 304. During fiscal year 2024, section 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)) shall be applied by substituting “\$50,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”.

SEC. 305. Section 12001 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-287) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (2) of subsection (a), by striking “armor” and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting “defense articles that are in the inventory of the Department of Defense as of the date of transfer, are intended for use as reserve stocks for Israel, and are located in a stockpile for Israel as of the date of transfer”.

(2) In subsection (b), by striking “at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred” and inserting “in an amount to be determined by the Secretary of Defense”.

(3) In subsection (c), by inserting before the comma in the first sentence the following: “, or as far in advance of such transfer as is practicable as determined by the President on a case-by-case basis during extraordinary circumstances impacting the national security of the United States”.

SEC. 306. For fiscal year 2024, section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)) shall not apply to defense articles to be set aside, earmarked, reserved, or intended for use as reserve stocks in stockpiles in the State of Israel.

SEC. 307. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Disaster Assistance” and “Migration and Refugee Assistance” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under such headings.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under such headings.

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

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

SEC. 308. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

SEC. 309. (a) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than fifteen days after the date of enactment of this Act, that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) OFFICES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Of the funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Office of Inspector General” for the Department of State, \$4,000,000 shall be made available for the oversight and monitoring of assistance made available for Gaza by this title and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 310. Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available in this title in this Act, but not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations—

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

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

#### TITLE IV GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 401. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

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

SEC. 403. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 404. (a) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall brief the appropriate congressional committees, in classified form, if necessary, on the status and welfare of hostages being held in Gaza.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 405. Funds appropriated by this Act for foreign assistance (including foreign military sales), for the Department of State, for broadcasting subject to supervision of United States Agency for Global Media, and for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for the purposes of section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization

Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 406. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or repurposed or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 407. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

#### SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

##### SEC. 408. \$0.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer H.R. 8034, the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024.

This bill provides \$26.38 billion to fortify America’s support of Israeli allies and defend our troops in the region.

It is part of a larger package of three security supplemental appropriations acts before us for Israel, Ukraine, and the Indo-Pacific. All three are essential to deter our adversaries.

There are moments when our actions are optional, a convenience but not a necessity, a choice. This is not one of those moments.

The world is in chaos. Americans have been killed, and our allies and partners are dying on the front lines every day.

Ukraine is entering its third year of a war to repel Russia’s invasion while forced to conserve their munitions and choose which areas to defend. Israel is avenging its innocent civilians who were murdered, raped, brutalized, and taken hostage by Hamas while defending its country from a barrage of Iranian missiles. Indo-Pacific nations face China daily with strength and resolve, knowing they are likely next.

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The United States is not on the sidelines in these conflicts. Our servicemembers are under daily attack in the Red Sea, standing watch along NATO’s eastern flank and being routinely challenged in the Indo-Pacific. Mr. Speaker, five American flag-draped coffins have returned home in the past 6 months.

When we go to war, we go to war with what we have. There is no time to forge new alliances, no ability to reconstruct abandoned production lines, and no hidden reserve of fully trained and ready troops.

This is the situation our allies and partners in Israel, Ukraine, Taiwan, and other Indo-Pacific nations face today. It is a situation we ourselves may face sooner than we think.

Xi, Putin, Khamenei, and terrorist leaders will not back down unless met with a strong and resolute America, standing shoulder to shoulder with our constellation of allies and partners. These bills provide the funding necessary to defeat and deter our enemies.

While the bills carry the names of other countries, there is one Nation that I care about above all others. That is ours. These conflicts have exposed the fragility of our defense industrial base and the dire need to invest in factories, shipyards, and assembly lines that manufacture the instruments of our national defense.

In recognition of this fact, over \$59 billion across these bills go into our defense industrial base, including \$3.3 billion to supercharge our submarine industrial base; \$29.5 billion to replenish our stocks of U.S. defense systems and services provided to Israel, Ukraine, and Taiwan; and \$1.13 billion to expand procurement and development of artillery and critical munitions.

Each conflict has its unique needs addressed in these bills, including: \$5.2 billion to replenish Israel’s Iron Dome and David’s Sling and procure Iron Beam missile defense systems; \$542 million for unfunded priorities expressly requested by the USINDOPACOM commander; and \$13.8 billion directly to procure U.S. capabilities for Ukraine.

Our servicemen and servicewomen across the globe are being tasked to operate at a wartime tempo to track, respond, and engage emerging threats. These bills provide the resources necessary to support their operations with \$11.3 billion for current U.S. operations in Europe and \$2.4 billion for our forces in the Middle East who are under daily attack.

Mr. Speaker, we have been complacent far too long as our allies and partners and our own servicemembers have been under attack. This Congress has a solemn obligation to our military to provide them with the resources they need to deter and win our Nation’s wars.

Douglas MacArthur once said: “The history of the failure of war can almost be summed up in two words: too late.”

When conflict occurs, we will fight with what we have and who is with us.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on these bills to ensure our military readiness and reinvigorate the American defense industry.

I encourage them to vote “yes” to reinforce our Israeli, Ukrainian, Taiwanese, and Indo-Pacific allies and partners.

I encourage them to vote “yes” so that future generations may write of what we did here today: They weren’t too late.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, which will provide Israel with desperately needed aid to respond to the horrific October 7 attacks and protect itself from Iran and its proxies.

What happened in Israel on October 7 was horrifying. On a recent trip to Israel, I saw firsthand the remnants of the violence that innocent people were subjected to, including the site of the Supernova Sukkot Gathering music festival that Hamas attacked, Kibbutz Be’eri and the homes where so many were massacred, and Hostage Square where I met with families of those taken hostage by Hamas.

The United States has not forgotten October 7. Today, we are providing the aid Israel has needed since the day Hamas terrorists killed innocent Israeli civilians in the worst attack on Jewish people since the Holocaust.

Just last weekend, Israel was openly and directly attacked by Iran. I applaud the role of the United States in providing Israel with support in its defense against that attack.

While we must ensure Israel can stand strong in the face of adversaries like Iran that seek its annihilation, we must also ensure that every step possible is taken to protect innocent life in Gaza and elsewhere.

On my trip, we also went to Khirbet Zanutah, a Palestinian village in the West Bank where settlers destroyed homes and a school. On the trip, we were also briefed from Gaza by humanitarian organizations, including UNRWA, which have lost hundreds of staff to the violence.

To that end, I have called for an immediate cease-fire of at least 6 weeks to facilitate the safe delivery of aid to civilians in Gaza. We must protect aid workers. We must open additional crossings to bring in at least 500 trucks a day and ensure that food is never used as a weapon of war.

Innocent families are in danger, children are starving, and civilian casualties are mounting, not just in Gaza but in conflict zones all around the world. The more than \$9 billion in humanitarian support in this bill would make sure that we are not leaving Gazans, the Ukrainians, the Sudanese, the Haitians, or the Rohingya behind.

We must pass this bill and ensure Israel has the resources it needs to defend itself and that much-needed humanitarian aid can flow to millions of vulnerable people around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge your support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I will always stand with our greatest ally in the Middle East, Israel, but I rise today to express my serious concerns with a very flawed supplemental.

In November, I supported the first security supplemental for Israel, which was financially paid for and would have provided weapons and equipment for Israel's fight against Hamas. The cost was offset by rescinding the Democrats' unprecedented expansion of the IRS.

Today, we are considering a vastly different bill, one that is all borrowing, another \$26 billion of debt with no rescissions.

The legislation also contains \$400 million for FEMA, which has nothing to do with supporting Israel, and over \$9 billion for humanitarian aid in Hamas-controlled Gaza and the West Bank.

A report from The Heritage Foundation stated: "The problem with aid diversion to Hamas and other terrorist groups plagues all international and nongovernmental aid organizations operating in Gaza. . . .

It is therefore highly likely that U.S. taxpayer-funded humanitarian aid to Gaza, including some of the aid in this bill, would again be diverted to support further Hamas attacks against Israel."

Why would we knowingly be sending money into the hands of Hamas in any bill? If we are feeding Gaza, we are feeding Hamas. Therefore, with great disappointment, I cannot in good conscience vote for this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation and all of the bills that will address the issues at hand.

I often say it is never too late to do the right thing, but waiting to do the right thing comes at a cost. We saw that cost in Israel this week as an emboldened Iran launched an unprecedented attack on our ally.

For Ukraine, the cost of our inaction is great, if incalculable. It is measured in Ukrainian lives, towns, and territory lost. For 478 days, Congress' words of support fell silent on Ukrainian ears deafened by air raid sirens, artillery bombardments, and drone attacks.

Today, we act. We act to make it clear to the world that America is still the defender of freedom, democracy, and international law—as well as our

friends and allies—and the opponent of tyrants and terrorists.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes." Vote "yes" to show Jews in Israel, America, and beyond, that this Congress will always stand up for their safety.

Vote "yes" to demonstrate to Russia, Iran, North Korea, and every other authoritarian despot and to terrorists everywhere that America remains committed to defending freedom here and around the world.

Let our bipartisan support for our allies endure in the months ahead, whether it is to secure the release of the 134 hostages held captive in Gaza or to turn back Putin's criminal invasion.

The voice of resolve and opposition to tyranny must not be muted, nor should it be delayed. Let us pray that the majority that speaks today will remain loud and clear for all to hear.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, Ukraine and Israel are in growing danger and running out of arms and ammunition while China casts a hungry eye on Taiwan. History warns us of allowing aggression to grow unchecked and of how quickly events in an unstable world can unravel.

Profligate spending is exhausting our resources and damaging our economy, but as Reagan reminded us, defense is not a budget issue. You spend what you need to spend. Although the defense of these besieged nations is one step removed from our own, it would be a very good thing to keep it that way.

I regret that the three military aid bills are larded up with about \$20 billion of economic handouts, but we are out of options, and we are out of time. I am afraid that is the price we now have to pay for months of dithering in this House. Without these bills today, we and the world risk a future butcher's bill that is incalculable.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, it is incomprehensible that the Israeli hostages captured on Simchat Torah are still in Hamas' captivity as we approach Passover. I rise to finally provide long overdue aid to our ally Israel as she fights to defend herself against threats on multiple fronts.

On October 7, Hamas launched a massacre that led to the deadliest day for Jews since the Holocaust. Hamas murdered, raped, and captured Israelis, Americans, Jews, Muslims, Christians, and people from dozens of countries.

Hamas broke a cease-fire and declared war on humanity. Since that bloody day, Hamas terrorists have promised to carry out the attack again and again.

I recently visited Israel for the third time since October 7. I saw the realities

of Hamas' dedication to annihilate Israel. I will never be able to unsee the images at the Nova Festival site where Hamas massacred hundreds of young people. The road leading toward the site is littered with burn marks where cars with people fleeing for their lives were burned alive on the spot. You walk into the festival site and see hundreds of memorials to the innocent victims who were murdered in cold blood.

At Kibbutz Kfar Aza, we saw homes riddled with bullet holes and burned to the ground with people still in them.

This is what Israel is up against. This is what Israel must defend against, maniacal terrorism dedicated to the destruction of not just the State of Israel but of all Jews.

Israel fights not only to destroy Hamas' Iran-backed military capabilities but to send a clear message to our adversaries who seek to erase the Jewish state: You will not be successful.

President Biden, Leader JEFFRIES, and Democrats have fought for months to send this critical security assistance, as well as lifesaving humanitarian aid for the Palestinian people, who are also victims of Hamas. A vote against this bill is a vote to deny that aid.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this vital effort to help Israel in this existential battle and aid civilians, and I urge my colleagues to join me to free Gaza from Hamas. "The people of Israel live." "Am Yisrael Chai."

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, our country is at a most critical juncture. Do we take a step back, watch our allies fall, and allow terror to spread? Or do we stand strong as the leader of the free world and stand up for our allies and take on our adversaries?

To me, the answer is clear. The legislation we are debating today has the potential to turn the tide in Ukraine, protect our ally Israel, and deter China from attacking Taiwan.

There is no question that under the Biden administration the world has become a tinderbox. Conflict is erupting across the globe. Our allies are under attack.

□ 1215

China, Russia, and Iran are engaged in an unholy alliance seeking to undermine and destabilize the U.S., Israel, and the free world.

We are the leader of the free world. It requires us to lead. We cannot abdicate the responsibilities that come along with it.

The time for choosing is here. The time for action is now. I choose to act in defense of freedom, democracy, and America's role in the world.

I support aid to our allies. I support holding our adversaries accountable. I support America being that shining city upon a hill.

We cannot give in. Victory at all costs.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill, which sends military aid to Israel to defend herself, protects U.S. troops in the Middle East, and provides urgently needed food and medicine to those suffering in places like Gaza, Sudan, and Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, my grandfather Abe fled Europe as the Nazis took over and murdered 6 million Jews. Today, almost one-half of the world's Jewish population, over 7 million people, live in Israel.

With calls of "from the river to the sea," Iran's regime and its proxies have vowed to wipe Israel off the map. Hezbollah fires rockets. Hamas brutally attacks innocent Israelis, raping women and taking hostages. Iran sends a barrage of missiles as it builds its arsenal.

Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, Iran is not our friend either. Israel's security is our security, and without our attention and resources, the Middle East is at risk.

The funding in this bill will save lives with missile defense for our ally, protecting our troops in the Middle East, and humanitarian aid for the heartbreaking need around the world.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN).

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8034, the Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024.

This bill will ensure that Israel has the means to defeat its enemies and defend its people. This legislation also sends a signal to Iran and its proxies that the United States stands with its allies and partners in the Middle East and will remain a strong presence in the region.

I also urge support for the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024. Ukraine is fighting for its life every day against Vladimir Putin. Make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, Putin is seeking to extend his control over Central and Eastern Europe, including nations that are now NATO allies. He does not recognize national sovereignty or borders. Putin is deepening his ties with Iran.

These bills are not only for the security and preservation of Israel, Ukraine, and Taiwan but also for continued American leadership on the world stage. We must stand together with our allies and partners and against authoritarianism.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, since the October 7 Hamas attack, Netanyahu has responded with a widespread bombing campaign in Gaza.

Just yesterday, nine Palestinians were killed in a strike near Rafah, six being children. This is anything but going after Hamas. This is a collective punishment of all Palestinians in Gaza.

Netanyahu doesn't support the United States' position of a two-state solution for peace. He doesn't respect our urges not to invade Rafah. He disputes what the U.S. and aid groups have said about famine taking over in Gaza. He launched an attack on Iran after the White House told him not to.

If he is not listening to us on matters of international security, how can he be trusted with more offensive weapons? Enough is enough.

I support the people of Israel, who don't want bombs raining on them from extremists in Gaza, and the hostages must be released. I also support the Palestinians, who deserve human rights and dignity.

Mr. Speaker, 35,000 people have been killed, and thousands more will die from starvation and disease. We are better than that, and so is Israel. I am not sure Netanyahu is, and that is why I can't vote to provide him with more unconditional offensive weapons today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the United States must make absolutely clear in both word and deed, not just today but every day, and without equivocation that we stand with Israel.

Both defensive weapons systems like Iron Dome and David's Sling and all necessary offensive military capabilities must be conveyed without delay to Israel for as long as it takes to defeat Hamas and deter Iran, Hezbollah, and other radical Islamists.

Of significance, H.R. 8034 prohibits aid to Gaza from flowing through UNRWA, an anti-Semitic and disgraceful organization that teaches Palestinian children to hate Jews and glorifies suicidal martyrdom and the evisceration of Israel as a state.

UNRWA is a child soldier factory that we have funded for decades. Twenty-one years ago on this floor, in 2003, I offered an amendment that passed the House to defund UNRWA. The Senate never acted. A few weeks ago, the Foreign Affairs Committee passed my bill to stop UNRWA funding.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends for bringing this bill to the floor. It defunds UNRWA.

Israel has an absolute right to exist free from aggression and anti-Semitic hate.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to focus on the 40 percent of this bill that gets little or no attention. It provides \$9.1 billion in humanitarian aid, and that aid is un-earmarked.

So at a hearing last week, I got the administration to go on record as to where that money will be spent.

It will be spent in Haiti where 80 percent of the capital is in the hands of gangs and hundreds of thousands have been forced to flee.

It will be spent in Sudan where 18 million people face "acute food insecurity" due to civil war.

It will be spent in Ethiopia, where we have seen the highest casualty war of this decade. Five hundred thousand Tigrayans have died, and now millions face famine.

It will be spent in eastern Congo where 7 million people have been displaced by war. It will be spent on the 1.1 million Rohingya in camps, where they are due to ethnic cleansing by Myanmar, and where rations have recently been cut by 30 percent due to lack of funding.

It will be spent in Armenia where 120,000 refugees are there because of Azerbaijan's ethnic cleansing.

It will be spent to meet the critical needs in Gaza.

This bill will save hundreds of thousands, I believe millions, of lives. Vote "yes."

Mr. Speaker, I commend President Biden for putting this whole package together back in October. It is time to pass it now.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, several months ago, a bipartisan group of my colleagues and I introduced a bill, the Defending Borders, Defending Democracies Act, and that is exactly what we will be voting on today.

First, as far as defending our border from cartels, there are 200 kids today dying in this country from fentanyl that we can trace directly back to that southern border. That is the equivalent of a Boeing 747 aircraft crashing every single day and nobody caring about it. We have to fix our southern border.

Second, we are also going to defend the borders of our democratic allies, Israel, Taiwan, and Ukraine—Taiwan and Ukraine from being invaded by communist dictators, and Israel from being invaded by terrorists.

I would hope we could all agree on those two concepts in this Chamber. We have to defend borders and defend democracies.

Mr. Speaker, you can't pick and choose which one of those you are going to support. That is hypocritical and intellectually inconsistent.

We need to defend our border and the borders of Ukraine, Israel, and Taiwan, all of the above. I am proudly going to vote for all three.

Ms. DELAUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING).

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8034, the long-overdue aid to our democratic ally Israel.

Israel is fighting an existential battle against Iran and its proxies, Hamas and Hezbollah. I have seen with my own eyes the gruesome devastation

wrought by Hamas' October 7 terrorist attack, and I worry every day about the hostages who are still being held by Hamas.

Last Saturday, Iran unleashed an unprecedented attack on Israel with 300 drones and missiles. If only one ballistic missile had hit its target, there would have been a devastating loss of life, loss of Jews, Muslims, and Christians.

I ask my colleagues to remember that a "no" vote would deny much-needed humanitarian aid and much-needed funding for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program to help high-risk religious institutions in our country.

The world is watching to see if we will stand with our allies, with Israel and Ukraine, in their time of need.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we are in a war we didn't choose. Dictators with rule of gun are invading democracies with rule of law.

We see this with the invasion by Putin, but I am really grateful to see the bipartisanship here today.

Donald Trump established the Embassy in Jerusalem. He stood with Israel. He sent Javelin missiles to stop Putin in Ukraine. He put American troops in Poland to stop war criminal Putin. It was Donald Trump who tried to stop Nord Stream 2, which finances the oppression by Putin of the people of Russia, leading to the assassination of Alexei Navalny.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we can do no less than to come to this floor today to be the America that we have been known around the world to have become, and that is a freedom-loving democracy standing for and watching our men and women go overseas, in many instances to shed their blood for others as well as the American people.

I cannot stand by while babies die and while mothers lose their babies in their wombs.

I stand today so that we can make sure that the people in Gaza continuously have the funding that is necessary and that Israel and Ukraine can stand up for others while they are fighting for democracy.

It is important to take note that our allies include Taiwan, as well.

It is important to note, as well, that the future of America is not yesterday. It is now.

Are we going to accept the challenge of being the kind of nation that does not only stand for itself but fights for others?

Let us vote for this funding bill because the war must end in peace and must end now. End the war now in peace.

Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to express my support for the National Security Supple-

mental package to not only help our foreign allies but to also help protect our national interests here at home.

We need to reinvigorate our industrial base and provide Ukraine and Israel with critically needed security assistance and these bills do exactly that.

This package further helps U.S. national security interests by investing in our submarine industrial base and in other systems vital to maintaining peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

We must vote to pass this supplemental package which provides over \$95 billion in funding for critical bipartisan national security priorities included in the following outlined bills.

H.R. 8038—21ST CENTURY PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH ACT

I want to express support this bill, which contains a number of Republican and bipartisan bills that are generally related to sanctions on Russia and Iran.

And notably, the majority of the bills that make up this package passed the House under suspension of the Rules.

The Ranking Member will vote in support of H.R. 8038.

In particular, this sidecar bill includes the following:

A modified version of H.R. 4175—REPO for Ukrainians Act which would authorize the President to seize Russian sovereign assets.

In addition to H.R. 7520—Protecting Americans' Data from Foreign Adversaries act of 2024, which would protect Americans' sensitive personal data by prohibiting data brokers from profiting off our data by selling that data to foreign adversaries or entities controlled by foreign adversaries.

And H.R. 7521—Protecting Americans from Foreign Adversaries Controlled Applications—Act, which further seeks to protect Americans' sensitive data from foreign adversaries by forcing the social media platform TikTok's Chinese parent company to divest or face a ban in the US.

While this is certainly a commendable effort to combat the threat of foreign adversary-controlled applications, I must also express my general support for the use of social media platforms in this digital age.

Any restrictions on the use of globally used platforms must also be done with careful consideration and protection of the incredible national and global benefits.

H.R. 8036—INDO-PACIFIC SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

This bill allocates \$8.12 billion to counter and deter the Chinese Communist Party's involvement in the Indo-Pacific region.

Specifically, the bill allots \$2 billion to the Foreign Military Financing Program (FMF) for Taiwan and other key stakeholders in the region and expands the use of FMF loans to additional countries;

\$1.9 billion to replenish defensive capabilities provided to Taiwan and others in the Indo-Pacific, with an additional \$542 million to strengthen U.S. military capability;

and \$3.3 billion to develop and augment U.S. submarine infrastructure in the region.

H.R. 8035—UKRAINE SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

This bill provides a direly needed \$60.84 billion to bolster Ukraine in the face of the ongoing Russian assault.

\$23.2 billion of this pot will go to replenishing U.S. weapons, equipment stocks, and

defensive capability expended on behalf of or sent to Ukraine, while \$13.8 billion is flagged for procurement of new weapons and defensive capabilities.

\$11.3 billion will also go to current U.S. military operations in the region.

Providing this aid to Ukraine is necessary and long overdue.

As we are all reminded that on February 24, 2022, Russia, under the leadership of Vladimir Putin, launched a premeditated war against Ukraine in an attack on democracy and a grave violation of international law, global peace, and security.

The war has caused Ukrainian women and children to become more vulnerable to being trafficked.

The unjust and brutal war put millions of Ukrainian women and children at risk of trafficking, millions of children have been deprived of their education and are experiencing trauma, and according to a report by Yale University, more than 6,000 children are in Russians custody.

According to a report by Yale University Humanitarian Research Lab (Yale HRL), at least 6,000 children from Ukraine ages four months to 17 years have been held at camps and other facilities within Russia-occupied Crimea and mainland Russia since Russia's full-scale invasion began.

As reported by the Ukrainian Ministry of Education, over 400 schools have been destroyed and an additional 2,600 schools are damaged across Ukraine.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports that 90 percent of the 5.8 million refugees who have fled Ukraine for Europe are women and children.

That is why I introduced H.R. 5800, The Oleksandr Ivanov Act.

My bill imposes financial blocking and visa sanctions on any foreign person or organization that the President or Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, determine are responsible for engaging in or facilitating the transfer of Ukrainian children to Russia or Russian-controlled areas of Ukraine or for their forced assimilation, adoption, or placement in a foster home, and engaging in or facilitating the human trafficking of Ukrainian refugees.

The Oleksandr Ivanov Act also contains a provision that requires the Department of State to submit a report on United States efforts for reintegrating Ukrainian children affected by the war—including but not limited to: supporting the rebuilding and redevelopment of the Ukrainian education system, and the implementation of mental health supports to address trauma and family separations.

Holding Russia accountable for war crimes is crucial.

There can be no impunity for these heinous crimes.

H.R. 8034—ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

This important bill appropriates \$26.38 billion to support our ally Israel and provide critical global humanitarian assistance.

A combined \$5.2 billion will go towards replenishing or bolstering the Iron Dome, Iron Beam, and David's Sling.

\$3.5 billion is set aside for the procurement of weapons and other defensive capabilities, with an additional \$4.4 billion tagged to replenish U.S. defensive reserves.

\$2.4 billion will be appropriated for current U.S. military operations in the region in response to recent attacks.

And \$9.2 billion is specifically held for humanitarian assistance in Gaza and around the world.

Supporting this supplemental funding is critical to help Israel protect its people against the threats it faces from Hamas and Iran and its other proxies, including Hezbollah.

This supplemental would provide urgent life-saving humanitarian assistance for Palestinian civilians in Gaza and vulnerable people suffering around the globe.

For these reasons, I ask my colleagues to come together and encourage the House to pass these important measures expeditiously.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 3½ minutes remaining.

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

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

This bill provides urgently needed humanitarian aid for millions of civilians who have been caught in the crossfire across many theaters, whether it is Ukraine against Russian aggression; Israel in its war against Iran and its proxies like Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Houthis; or our Indo-Pacific partners against an adversarial China.

Innocent families are in danger today. Children are starving, and civilian casualties are mounting in conflict zones all around the world. The humanitarian support in this bill would make sure that we are not leaving these people behind.

□ 1230

It is, again, so critically important that the United States demonstrate its support for its allies, and its leadership when it comes to humanitarian assistance, wherever it is needed.

We come here to govern. We come here to take our responsibilities seriously, and I believe that the majority of people here do take responsibilities seriously.

Today, we have the ability to help to make a difference. In this piece of legislation, in addition to our support for our ally, Israel, we have the moral responsibility to provide humanitarian assistance. The United States cannot stand by and watch people starve to death and be caught in crossfires without our standing up and saying: ‘No.’

I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill. As I said at another meeting this week, the moment has met us. We need to meet that moment.

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, in closing, this is a day we are going to act. I urge all my colleagues to support these critical national security bills. They provide the resources necessary to bolster our military, reassure our allies and partners, and commit to stand against tyranny.

The world is waiting, watching, and wanting America to lead. This is our moment.

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Israel suffered a tragic loss on October 7, 2023. The people of Israel are in mourning. The lives of innocent civilian Israeli men, women, and especially children matter. They must be protected. This includes the hostages, all of whom must be immediately returned in tandem with a lasting ceasefire as the genesis of a two-state solution.

After the horrific human rights violations committed by Hamas on October 7, 2023, the Netanyahu administration had just cause catalyzing a de jure right to pursue justice as it did by declaring war on Hamas, not hundreds of thousands of innocent civilian Palestinian men, women, and especially children.

To the contrary, and shamefully, Prime Minister Netanyahu has engaged in an unjust, revengeful, might-makes-right offense, creating more enemies than have been killed. He has engaged in lethal atrocities wherein the ends of destroying Hamas justifies:

Killing thousands of innocent civilian Palestinian children;

Collectively harming thousands upon thousands of innocent civilian Palestinian men, women, and especially children;

Failing to properly aid hundreds of thousands of food-deprived Palestinians; and

Committing homicide by destroying approximately 62 percent of Palestinian homes in Gaza, as well as damaging at least 84 percent of Gaza’s health facilities, together with over 275 schools.

It has become intuitively and painfully obvious to me that Prime Minister Netanyahu’s definition of “the right to defend” embraces an invidious ends-justifies-the-means strategy. This imprudent and unjust strategy of homicide, collective harm, and failure to feed the hungry, in tandem with the killing of thousands of innocent Palestinian children, cannot in good conscience receive a blind eye.

No one, no political entity, no country can commit such atrocious injustices in the name of justice and expect the blessings of people of good will. Injustice in the name of justice is still an injustice. Israel’s de jure right (in the hands of Prime Minister Netanyahu) to defend itself in the name of justice has metamorphosed into unconscionable de facto human rights violations that offend the conscience and grievously tarnishes Israel’s global image. In truth, Prime Minister Netanyahu’s might-makes-right, by any means necessary—war—is making Israel an existential threat to Palestinians living in Gaza.

I cannot in good conscience oppose the above-cited atrocious transgressions and contemporaneously provide the munitions which can beget more of these God-awful inhumanities. Sadly, but righteously, I cannot vote to send the pending billions of supplemental funds to the opprobrious administration of Prime Minister Netanyahu. To do so would allow those funds, or free up other funds in their treasury, to purchase the lethality to kill more innocent civilian Palestinian men, women, and especially children, which I oppose.

Palestinians (like Israelis) are in mourning, and the lives of innocent civilian Palestinian men, women, and especially children matter. They too must be protected.

For the reasons enumerated above, I will vote no on The Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2024.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

#### END THE BORDER CATASTROPHE 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. 3602) to prohibit the intentional hindering of immigration, border, and customs controls, 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 Alabama (Mr. MOORE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 199, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 143]

YEAS—215

Aderholt	DesJarlais	Higgins (LA)
Alford	Diaz-Balart	Hill
Allen	Donalds	Hinson
Amodei	Duarte	Houchin
Armstrong	Duncan	Hudson
Arrington	Dunn (FL)	Huizenga
Babin	Edwards	Issa
Bacon	Elzey	Jackson (TX)
Baird	Emmer	Johnson (LA)
Balderson	Estes	Johnson (SD)
Banks	Ezell	Jordan
Barr	Fallon	Joyce (OH)
Bean (FL)	Feeenstra	Joyce (PA)
Bentz	Ferguson	Kean (NJ)
Bergman	Finstad	Kelly (MS)
Bice	Fischbach	Kelly (PA)
Biggs	Fitzgerald	Kiggans (VA)
Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick	Kiley
Bishop (NC)	Fleischmann	Kim (CA)
Boebert	Flood	Kustoff
Bost	Foxx	LaHood
Brecheen	Franklin, Scott	LaLota
Buchanan	Fry	LaMalfa
Bucshon	Fulcher	Lamborn
Burchett	Gaetz	Langworthy
Burgess	Gallagher	Latta
Burlison	Garbarino	LaTurner
Calvert	Garcia, Mike	Lawler
Cammack	Gimenez	Lee (FL)
Carey	Golden (ME)	Lesko
Carl	Gonzales, Tony	Letlow
Carter (GA)	Gonzalez,	Loudermilk
Carter (TX)	Vicente	Lucas
Chavez-DeRemer	Good (VA)	Luna
Ciscomani	Gooden (TX)	Luttrell
Cline	Gosar	Mace
Cloud	Granger	Malliotakis
Clyde	Graves (LA)	Maloy
Cole	Graves (MO)	Mann
Collins	Green (TN)	Massie
Comer	Greene (GA)	Mast
Crane	Griffith	McCaull
Crawford	Grothman	McClintock
Crenshaw	Guest	Mccormick
Curtis	Guthrie	McHenry
D’Esposito	Hageman	Meuser
Davidson	Harris	Miller (IL)
Davis (NC)	Harshbarger	Miller (OH)
De La Cruz	Hern	

Miller (WV)	Rogers (AL)	Strong
Miller-Meeks	Rogers (KY)	Tennery
Mills	Rose	Thompson (PA)
Molinaro	Rosendale	Tiffany
Moolenaar	Rouzer	Timmons
Moore (AL)	Roy	Turner
Moore (UT)	Rutherford	Valadao
Moran	Salazar	Van Drew
Murphy	Scalise	Van Duyne
Nehls	Schweikert	Van Orden
Newhouse	Scott, Austin	Wagner
Norman	Self	Walberg
Nunn (IA)	Sessions	Waltz
Obernolte	Simpson	Weber (TX)
Ogles	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Owens	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Palmer	Smucker	Westerman
Peltola	Spartz	Williams (TX)
Pence	Stauber	Wilson (SC)
Perez	Steel	Wittman
Pfluger	Stefanik	Womack
Posey	Steil	Yakym
Reschenthaler	Steube	Zinke

## NAYS—199

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

## NOT VOTING—17

Allred	Grijalva	Luetkemeyer
Bowman	Hunt	Magaziner
Cartwright	Jackson (NC)	Mooney
Dingell	James	

Payne	Rodgers (WA)	Williams (NY)
Perry	Smith (NE)	Wilson (FL)

## □ 1300

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. WEXTON changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I was absent during the recorded vote to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended. Had I been present, I would have voted Yea on Roll Call No. 143.

Stated against:

Mr. ALLRED. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted Nay on Roll Call No. 143.

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted Nay on Roll Call No. 143.

## 21ST CENTURY PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MALOY). Pursuant to House Resolution 1160 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8038).

Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) kindly take the chair.

## □ 1305

## IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8038) to authorize the President to impose certain sanctions with respect to Russia and Iran, and for other purposes, with Mr. MOLINARO (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2 printed in part E of House Report 118-466, offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 249, noes 167, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 144]

AYES—249

Aderholt	Garbarino	Moylan
Alford	Garcia, Mike	Murphy
Allen	Gimenez	Nehls
Allred	Golden (ME)	Newhouse
Amodei	Gonzales, Tony	Nickel
Armstrong	Gonzalez,	Norman
Arrington	Vicente	Nunn (IA)
Babin	Good (VA)	Obernolte
Bacon	Gooden (TX)	Ogles
Baird	Gosar	Owens
Balderson	Gottheimer	Pallone
Banks	Granger	Palmer
Barr	Graves (LA)	Panetta
Bean (FL)	Graves (MO)	Pappas
Bentz	Green (TN)	Peltola
Bergman	Greene (GA)	Pence
Bice	Griffith	Perez
Biggs	Grothman	Pfluger
Bilirakis	Guest	Posey
Bishop (NC)	Guthrie	Reschenthaler
Boebert	Hageman	Rodgers (WA)
Bost	Harder (CA)	Rogers (AL)
Brecheen	Harshbarger	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hern	Rose
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Budzinski	Hill	Rouzer
Burchett	Hinson	Roy
Burgess	Horsford	Ruiz
Burlison	Houlahan	Rutherford
Calvert	Huizenga	Ryan
Cammack	Issa	Salazar
Caraveo	Jackson (TX)	Salinas
Carey	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Carl	Jordan	Scholten
Carter (GA)	Joyce (OH)	Schriner
Carter (TX)	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Castro (TX)	Kean (NJ)	Scott, Austin
Chavez-DeRemer	Kelly (MS)	Scott, David
Ciscomani	Kelly (PA)	Self
Cline	Kiggans (VA)	Sessions
Cloud	Kiley	Sherman
Clyde	Kim (CA)	Simpson
Cole	Krishnamoorthi	Smith (MO)
Collins	Kustoff	Smith (NJ)
Comer	LaHood	Smucker
Costa	LaLota	Sorensen
Craig	LaMalfa	
Crane	Lamborn	Soto
Crawford	Landsman	Spartz
Crenshaw	Langworthy	Stanton
Cuellar	Latta	Stauber
Curtis	LaTurner	Steel
D'Esposito	Lawler	Stefanik
Davison	Lee (FL)	Steil
Davis (NC)	Lee (NV)	Steube
De La Cruz	Lesko	Strong
DesJarlais	Letlow	Suozzi
Diaz-Balart	Loudermilk	Tenney
Doggett	Lucas	Thompson (PA)
Donalds	Luna	Tiffany
Duarte	Luttrell	Timmons
Duncan	Mace	Titus
Dunn (FL)	Malliotakis	Torres (NY)
Edwards	Maloy	Turner
Ellzey	Mann	Valadão
Emmer	Manning	Van Drew
Estes	Mast	Van Duyne
Ezell	McCaull	Wilson (SC)
Fallon	McClain	Van Orden
Feenstra	McClintock	Vasquez
Ferguson	McCormick	Wagner
Finstad	McHenry	Walberg
Fischbach	Menendez	Waltz
Fitzgerald	Meuser	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	Miller (IL)	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	Miller (OH)	Wenstrup
Flood	Miller (WV)	Westerman
Fox	Miller-Meeks	Wild
Franklin, Scott	Mills	Williams (TX)
Fry	Molinaro	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	Moore (AL)	Wittman
Gaetz	Moore (UT)	Womack
Gallagher	Moran	Yakym
Gallego	Moskowitz	Zinke

## NOES—167

Adams	Beatty	Bonamici
Aguilar	Bera	Bowman
Amo	Beyer	Boyle (PA)
Auchincloss	Bishop (GA)	Brown
Balint	Blumensauer	Brown
Barragán	Blunt Rochester	Brownley

Carbajal	Ivey	Pettersen
Cárdenas	Jackson (IL)	Phillips
Carson	Jackson Lee	Pingree
Carter (LA)	Jacobs	Pocan
Cartwright	Jayapal	Porter
Casar	Jeffries	Pressley
Case	Johnson (GA)	Quigley
Casten	Kamlager-Dove	Ramirez
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Raskin
Cherifius-	Keating	Ross
McCormick	Kelly (IL)	Ruppersberger
Chu	Khanna	Sablan
Clark (MA)	Kildee	Sarbanes
Clarke (NY)	Kilmer	Scanlon
Cleaver	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Kuster	Schiff
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Schneider
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Correa	Lee (CA)	Sewell
Courtney	Lee (PA)	Sherrill
Crockett	Leger Fernandez	Slotkin
Crow	Levin	Smith (WA)
Davids (KS)	Lieu	Spanberger
Davis (IL)	Lofgren	Stansbury
Dean (PA)	Lynch	Stevens
DeGette	Massie	Stevens
DeLauro	Matsui	Strickland
DeBene	McBath	Swalwell
Deluzio	McClellan	Sykes
DeSaulnier	McCullum	Takano
Escarob	McGarvey	Thanedar
Eshoo	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
Espaillat	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Evans	Meng	Tlaib
Fletcher	Mfume	Tokuda
Foster	Moore (WI)	Tonko
Foushee	Morelle	Torres (CA)
Frankel, Lois	Moulton	Trahan
Frost	Mrvan	Trone
Garamendi	Mullin	Underwood
García (IL)	Nadler	Vargas
García (TX)	Napolitano	Veasey
Garcia, Robert	Neal	Velazquez
Goldman (NY)	Neguse	Wasserman
Gomez	Norcross	Schultz
Green, Al (TX)	Norton	Waters
Hayes	Ocasio-Cortez	Watson Coleman
Himes	Omar	Armstrong
Hoyer	Pascrall	Arrington
Hoyle (OR)	Pelosi	Auchincloss
Huffman	Peters	Correa

## NOT VOTING—20

Dingell	Jackson (NC)	Perry
González-Colón	James	Plaskett
Grijalva	Luetkemeyer	Radewagen
Harris	Magaziner	Sánchez
Houchin	Moolenaar	Smith (NE)
Hudson	Mooney	Williams (NY)
Hunt	Payne	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1304

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendment, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MOLINARO) having assumed the chair, Ms. MALOY, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8038) to authorize the President to impose certain sanctions with respect to Russia and Iran, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1160, she reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the question on adoption of further amendments will be put en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 the passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for the electronic vote on the question of passage of H.R. 8038. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 360, nays 58, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 145]

YEAS—360

Adams	Clark (MA)	Fry	Meng	Sánchez	Vasquez
Aderholt	Clarke (NY)	Fulcher	Meuser	Sarbanes	Veasey
Aguilar	Cleaver	Gallagher	Mfume	Scalise	Wagner
Alford	Cline	Gallego	Miller (IL)	Scanlon	Walberg
Allen	Clyburn	Garamendi	Miller (OH)	Schakowsky	Waltz
Allred	Cohen	Garbarino	Miller (WV)	Schiff	Wasserman
Amodei	Cole	Garcia (TX)	Miller-Meeks	Schneider	Schultz
Collins	Comer	Garcia, Mike	Mills	Scholten	Watson Coleman
Armstrong	Connolly	Gimenez	Molinario	Schriner	Weber (TX)
Arrington	Connolly	Golden (ME)	Moolenaar	Schweikert	Webster (FL)
Auchincloss	Correa	Goldman (NY)	Moore (UT)	Scott (VA)	Wenstrup
Babin	Costa	Gonzales, Tony	Moran	Scott, Austin	Westerman
Bacon	Courtney	Gonzalez,	Morelle	Scott, David	Wexton
Baird	Craig	Vicente	Moskowitz	Sessions	Wild
Balderson	Crawford	Gooden (TX)	Moulton	Sewell	Williams (TX)
Balint	Crenshaw	Gottheimer	Mrvan	Sherman	Wilson (FL)
Banks	Crockett	Granger	Mullin	Sherrill	Wilson (SC)
Barr	Crow	Graves (LA)	Murphy	Simpson	Wittman
Barragán	Cuellar	Graves (MO)	Nadler	Slotkin	Womack
Bean (FL)	Curtis	Green (TN)	Napolitano	Smith (MO)	Yakym
Beatty	D'Esposito	Griffith	Neal	Smith (NJ)	Zinke
Bentz	Davids (KS)	Grothman			
Bera	Davis (NC)	Guest			
Bergman	De La Cruz	Guthrie			
Beyer	Dean (PA)	Harder (CA)			
Bice	DeGte	Harshbarger			
Bilirakis	DeLaurio	Hayes			
Bishop (GA)	DeBene	Hern			
Blumenauer	Deluzio	Higgins (LA)			
Blunt Rochester	DeSaunier	Hill			
Bonamici	DesJarlais	Himes			
Bost	Diaz-Balart	Hinson			
Boyle (PA)	Doggett	Horsford			
Brown	Donalds	Houchin			
Brownley	Duarte	Houlahan			
Buchanan	Duncan	Hoyer			
Buchson	Dunn (FL)	Hudson			
Budzinski	Edwards	Huffman			
Burchett	Ellzey	Huizinga			
Burgess	Emmer	Issa			
Burlison	Escobar	Jackson (TX)			
Calvert	Eshoo	Jeffries			
Cammack	Espailat	Johnson (GA)			
Caraveo	Estes	Johnson (LA)			
Carbajal	Evans	Johnson (SD)			
Cárdenas	Ezell	Jordan			
Carey	Fallon	Joyce (OH)			
Carl	Feenstra	Joyce (PA)			
Carson	Ferguson	Kaptur			
Carter (GA)	Finstad	Kean (NJ)			
Carter (LA)	Fischbach	Keating			
Carter (TX)	Fitzgerald	Kelly (IL)			
Cartwright	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (MS)			
Case	Fleischmann	Kelly (PA)			
Casten	Fletcher	Kiggans (VA)			
Castor (FL)	Flood	Kildee			
Chavez-DeRemer	Foster	Kiley			
Cherifius-	Foushee	Kilmer			
McCormick	Foxx	Kim (CA)			
Chu	Frankel, Lois	Krishnamoorthi			
Ciscomani	Franklin, Scott				

Kuster	Newhouse	Smith (WA)
Kustoff	Nickel	Smucker
LaHood	Norcross	Sorensen
LaLota	Obernolte	Soto
LaMalfa	Ogles	Spanberger
Lamborn	Owens	Stansbury
Landsman	Pallone	Stauber
Langworthy	Palmer	Steel
Larson (CT)	Panetta	Stefanik
Latta	Pappas	Steil
LaTurner	Pelosi	Stevens
Lawler	Peltola	Strickland
Lee (FL)	Pence	Strong
Lee (NV)	Perez	Suozzi
Leger Fernandez	Peters	Swalwell
Lesko	Pettersen	Sykes
Letlow	Pfleuger	Takano
Lettow	Lucas	Tenney
Luna	Pingree	Thanedar
Luttrell	Porter	Thompson (CA)
Lynch	Possey	Thompson (MS)
Malliotakis	Scanlon	Thompson (PA)
Maloy	Raskin	Tiffany
Mann	Reschenthaler	Titus
Manning	Rodgers (WA)	Tokuda
Mast	Rogers (AL)	Tonko
Matsui	Rogers (KY)	Torres (CA)
McBath	Rose	Torres (NY)
McClellan	Ross	Trahan
Rodgers	Rouzer	Trone
Rogers	Ruiz	Turner
Rogers	Rutherford	Underwood
Rogers	Ryan	Van Dren
Rogers	Salazar	Van Duyne
Rogers	Salinas	Van Orden
Rogers	Sánchez	Vasquez
Rogers	Sarbanes	Veasey
Rogers	Scalise	Wagner
Rogers	Scanlon	Walberg
Rogers	Schakowsky	Waltz
Rogers	Miller (OH)	Wasserman
Rogers	Miller (WV)	Schultz
Rogers	Miller-Meeks	Watson Coleman
Rogers	Garcia (TX)	Weber (TX)
Rogers	Miller	Webster (FL)
Rogers	Moore (UT)	Wenstrup
Rogers	Moore (CA)	Womack
Rogers	Smith (MO)	Yakym
Rogers	Smith (NJ)	Zinke

## NAYS—58

Biggs	Greene (GA)	Moore (AL)
Bishop (NC)	Hageman	Moore (WI)
Boebert	Harris	Nehls
Bowman	Hoyle (OR)	Norman
Brecheen	Jackson (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez
Bush	Jackson Lee	Omar
Castro (TX)	Jacobs	Pocan
Cloud	Jayapal	Pressley
Clyde	Kamlager-Dove	Ramirez
Crane	Khanna	Rosendale
Davidson	Larsen (WA)	Roy
Davis (IL)	Lee (CA)	Self
Frost	Lee (PA)	Timmons
Gaetz	Lofgren	Tlaib
Garcia (IL)	Massie	Vargas
Garcia, Robert	Mace	Velázquez
Gosar	McClintock	Waters
Green, Al (TX)	McGovern	Williams (GA)
McHenry	McHenry	

## NOT VOTING—13

Dingell	James	Perry
Gomez	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NE)
Grijalva	Magaziner	Williams (NY)
Hunt	Mooney	
Jackson (NC)	Payne	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1312

Messrs. GREEN of Texas and DAVIS of Illinois changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 143, YEA on Roll Call No. 144, and YEA on Roll Call No. 145.

INDO-PACIFIC SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 8036) making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the Indo-Pacific region and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 34, answered “present” 1, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]

YEAS—385

Adams	Case	Estes	Horsford	McGovern	Schweikert	NOT VOTING—11
Aderholt	Casten	Evans	Houchin	McHenry	Scott (VA)	Dingell
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Ezell	Houlahan	Meeks	Scott, Austin	James
Alford	Castro (TX)	Fallon	Hoyer	Menendez	Scott, David	Grijalva
Allen	Chavez-DeRemer	Feenstra	Hoyle (OR)	Meng	Sessions	Luetkemeyer
Allred	Cherifilus-	Ferguson	Hudson	Meuser	Sewell	Hunt
Amo	McCormick	Finstad	Huffman	Mfume	Sherman	Magaziner
Amodei	Chu	Fitzgerald	Huizenga	Miller (IL)	Sherrill	Jackson (NC)
Armstrong	Ciscmani	Fitzpatrick	Issa	Miller (OH)	Simpson	Mooney
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Fleischmann	Jackson (IL)	Miller (WV)	Slotkin	
Babin	Clarke (NY)	Fletcher	Jackson (TX)	Miller-Meeks	Smith (MO)	ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
Bacon	Cleaver	Flood	Jackson Lee	Mills	Smith (NE)	The SPEAKER pro tempore (during
Balderson	Cline	Foster	Jackson Lee	Molinaro	Smith (NJ)	the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.
Balint	Clyburn	Foushee	Jacobs	Moolenaar	Smith (WA)	
Banks	Cole	Frankel, Lois	Jayapal	Moore (UT)	Smucker	□ 1319
Barr	Collins	Franklin, Scott	Jeffries	Moore (WI)	Sorensen	So the bill was passed.
Barragán	Connolly	Frost	Johnson (GA)	Moran	Soto	The result of the vote was announced
Bean (FL)	Correa	Fry	Johnson (LA)	Morelle	Spanberger	as above recorded.
Beatty	Costa	Gallagher	Johnson (SD)	Moskowitz	Spartz	A motion to reconsider was laid on
Bentz	Courtney	Gallego	Chu	Moulton	Stansbury	the table.
Bera	Craig	Garamendi	Castor (FL)	Myrvan	Stanton	PERSONAL EXPLANATION
Bergman	Crawford	Garbarino	Castro (TX)	Mullin	Stauber	Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, votes were pulled
Beyer	Crenshaw	Garcia (IL)	Kamager-Dove	Murphy	Steel	ahead without efficient notice on the morning
Bice	Crockett	Garcia (TX)	Kaptur	Nadler	Nadler	of votes. WHIP FLOOR UPDATE sent today
Bilirakis	Crow	Garcia, Mike	Keating	Napolitano	Stefanik	at 7:46 a.m. indicated voting “approximately
Bishop (GA)	Blumenauer	Garcia, Robert	Lee (NJ)	Neal	Steil	1:00–1:30 p.m.”. Voting began at 12:32 p.m.
Blunt Rochester	Cuellar	Gimenez	Lee (PA)	Neguse	Stevens	Had I been present, I would have voted YEA
Bonamici	D’Esposito	Golden (ME)	Lee (CA)	Newhouse	Strickland	on Roll Call No. 143, YEA on Roll Call No.
Bost	Davids (KS)	Goldman (NY)	Lee (FL)	Nickel	Strong	145, and YEA on Roll Call No. 146.
Bowman	Davidson	Gomez	Lee (NV)	Nhama	Suoza	
Boyle (PA)	Davis (IL)	Gonzales, Tony	Lee (PA)	Kiggans (VA)	Swalwell	
Brown	Davis (NC)	Gonzalez,	Lee (VA)	Kildee	Takano	
Brownley	De La Cruz	Vicente	Laffer	Kiley	Ogles	
Buchanan	Dean (PA)	Gooden (TX)	LaHood	Kilmer	Omar	
Bucshon	DeGette	Gottheimer	LaLota	Kim (CA)	Owens	
Budzinski	DeLauro	Granger	Lamborn	Kim (NJ)	Pallone	
Burgess	DelBene	Graves (LA)	Landsman	Krishnamoorthi	Palmer	
Bush	Deluzio	Graves (MO)	Langworthy	Kuster	Panetta	
Calvert	DeSaulnier	Green (TN)	Larsen (WA)	Kustoff	Pappas	
Cammack	Diaz-Balart	Green, Al (TX)	Larson (CT)	LaHood	Pascarella	
Caraveo	Doggett	Griffith	Lawler	LaLota	Pelosi	
Carbajal	Donalds	Grothman	Lee (CA)	Lamborn	Peltola	
Cárdenas	Duarte	Guest	Lee (FL)	Landsman	Pence	
Carey	Duncan	Guthrie	Lee (NV)	Langworthy	Perez	
Carl	Dunn (FL)	Harder (CA)	Lee (PA)	Larsen (WA)	Peters	
Carson	Edwards	Harshbarger	Laffer	Larson (VA)	Pettersen	
Carter (GA)	Ellzey	Hayes	LaTurner	Lawler	Pfluger	
Carter (LA)	Emmer	Hern	Lee (VA)	Lee (VA)	Phillips	
Carter (TX)	Escobar	Hill	Lee (VA)	Lega	Pingree	
Cartwright	Eshoo	Himes	Lee (VA)	Levitt	Pocan	
Casar	Espaillat	Hinson	Lee (VA)	Lesko	Raskin	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Tlaib

Dingell	James	Payne
Grijalva	Luetkemeyer	Perry
Hunt	Magaziner	Williams (NY)
Jackson (NC)	Mooney	

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

□ 1319

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, votes were pulled ahead without efficient notice on the morning of votes. WHIP FLOOR UPDATE sent today at 7:46 a.m. indicated voting “approximately 1:00–1:30 p.m.”. Voting began at 12:32 p.m. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 143, YEA on Roll Call No. 145, and YEA on Roll Call No. 146.

UKRAINE SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to House Resolution 1160 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 8035.

Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO) kindly take the chair.

□ 1324

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8035) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Mr. MOLINARO (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 118–466 offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 118–466 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mrs. SPARTZ of Indiana.

Amendment No. 2 by Ms. GREENE of Georgia.

Amendment No. 4 by Mrs. CAMMACK of Florida.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. SPARTZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on amendment No. 1, printed in part B of House Report 118-466, offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 105, noes 319, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 147]

AYES—105

Alford	Fischbach	Mast	Huff
Allen	Fitzgerald	McClain	Issa
Armstrong	Foxx	McCormick	Ivey
Arrington	Franklin, Scott	Miller (IL)	Jack
Babin	Fry	Miller (WV)	Jack
Baird	Fulcher	Mills	Jack
Banks	Gaetz	Moolenaar	Jaco
Bean (FL)	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)	Jaya
Bergman	Gooden (TX)	Nehls	Jeffr
Bice	Gosar	Norman	John
Biggs	Green (TN)	Obernolte	John
Bilirakis	Greene (GA)	Ogles	Joyc
Bishop (NC)	Grothman	Owens	Kam
Boebert	Guest	Palmer	Kapt
Bost	Hageman	Posey	Kean
Brecheen	Harris	Reschenthaler	Keat
Burchett	Harshbarger	Rose	Kelly
Burlison	Hern	Rosendale	Kelly
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Roy	Khan
Carl	Huizenga	Self	Kigg
Cline	Jackson (TX)	Sessions	Kilde
Cloud	Jordan	Smith (MO)	Kiley
Clyde	Joyce (PA)	Spartz	Kilm
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Stauber	Kim
Comer	LaMalfa	Steil	Kim
Crane	Langworthy	Steube	Kris
Crawford	Lee (FL)	Tiffany	Kust
De La Cruz	Lesko	Timmons	Kust
DesJarlais	Letlow	Van Drew	LaHo
Donalds	Luna	Van Duyne	LaL
Duncan	Mace	Walberg	Lam
Emmer	Malliotakis	Weber (TX)	Land
Ezell	Maloy	Westerman	Lars
Fallon	Mann	Williams (TX)	Lars
Finstad	Massie	Zinke	Latta

NOES 210

NOLES—319		
Adams	Carson	Davis (IL)
Aderholt	Carter (GA)	Davis (NC)
Aguilar	Carter (LA)	Dean (PA)
Allred	Carter (TX)	DeGette
Amo	Cartwright	DeLauro
Amodei	Casar	DelBene
Auchincloss	Case	Deluzio
Bacon	Casten	DeSaulnier
Balderson	Castor (FL)	Diaz-Balart
Balint	Castro (TX)	Doggett
Barr	Chavez-DeRemer	Duarte
Barragan	Cherifius- McCormick	Dunn (FL)
Beatty	Chu	Edwards
Bentz	Ciscomani	Ellzey
Bera	Clark (MA)	Escobar
Beyer	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo
Bishop (GA)	Cleaver	Espaillat
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Estes
Blunt Rochester	Cohen	Feenstra
Bonamici	Cole	Ferguson
Bowman	Connolly	Fitzpatrick
Boyle (PA)	Correa	Fleischmann
Brown	Costa	Fletcher
Brownley	Courtney	Flood
Buchanan	Craig	Foster
Bucshon	Crenshaw	Foushee
Budzinski	Crockett	Frankel, Lois
Burgess	Crow	Frost
Bush	Cuellar	Gallagher
Calvert	Curtis	Gallego
Caraveo	D'Esposito	Garamendi
Carbajal	Davids (KS)	Garbarino
Cardenas	Davidson	Garcia (IL)
Carey		

Garcia (TX)	Luttrell	Sarbanes
Garcia, Mike	Lynch	Scalise
Garcia, Robert	Manning	Scanlon
Gimenez	Matsui	Schakowsky
Golden (ME)	McBath	Schiff
Goldman (NY)	McCaull	Schneider
Gomez	McClellan	Scholten
Gonzales, Tony	McClintock	Schrier
Gonzalez, Vicente	McCollum	Schweikert
Gottheimer	McGarvey	Scott (VA)
Granger	McGovern	Scott, Austin
Graves (LA)	McHenry	Scott, David
Graves (MO)	Menendez	Sewell
Green, Al (TX)	Meng	Sherman
Griffith	Meuser	Sherrill
Guthrie	Mfume	Simpson
Harder (CA)	Miller (OH)	Slotkin
Hayes	Miller-Meeks	Smith (NE)
Hill	Molinaro	Smith (NJ)
Himes	Moore (UT)	Smith (WA)
Hinson	Moore (WI)	Smucker
Horsford	Moran	Sorensen
Houchin	Morelle	Soto
Houlahan	Moskowitz	Spanberger
Hoyer	Moulton	Stansbury
Hoyle (OR)	Moylan	Stanton
Hudson	Mrvan	Steel
Huffman	Mullin	Stefanik
Issa	Murphy	Stevens
Ivey	Nadler	Strickland
Jackson (IL)	Napolitano	Strong
Jackson (NC)	Neal	Suozzi
Jackson Lee	Neguse	Swalwell
Jacobs	Newhouse	Sykes
Jayapal	Nickel	Takano
Jeffries	Norcross	Tenney
Johnson (GA)	Norton	Thanedar
Johnson (SD)	Nunn (IA)	Thompson (CA)
Joyce (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MD)
Kamlager-Dove	Omar	Thompson (PA)
Kaptur	Pallone	Titus
Kean (NJ)	Panetta	Tlaib
Keating	Pappas	Tokuda
Kelly (IL)	Pascrill	Tonko
Kelly (PA)	Pelosi	Torres (CA)
Khanna	Peltola	Torres (NY)
Kiggans (VA)	Pence	Trahan
Kildee	Perez	Trone
Kiley	Peters	Turner
Kilmer	Pettersen	Underwood
Kim (CA)	Pluger	Valadao
Kim (NJ)	Phillips	Van Orden
Krishnamoorthi	Pingree	Vargas
Kuster	Plaskett	Vasquez
Kustoff	Pocan	Veasey
LaHood	Porter	Velázquez
LaLota	Pressley	Wagner
Lamborn	Quigley	Waltz
Landsman	Ramirez	Wasserman
Larsen (WA)	Raskin	Schultz
Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)	Waters
Latta	Rogers (AL)	Watson Cole
LaTurner	Rogers (KY)	Webster (FL)
Lawler	Ross	Wenstrup
Lee (CA)	Rouzer	Wexton
Lee (NV)	Ruiz	Wild
Lee (PA)	Ruppersberger	Williams (GA)
Leger Fernandez	Rutherford	Wilson (FL)
Levin	Ryan	Wilson (SC)
Lieu	Sablan	Wittman
Lofgren	Salazar	Womack
Loudermilk	Salinas	Yakym
Lucas	Sánchez	
NOT VOTING—12		
Dingell	James	Payne
González-Colón	Luetkemeyer	Perry
Grijalva	Magaziner	Radewagen
Hunt	Mooney	Williams (NY)

GREENE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 71, noes 351, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 148]

AYES—71

Alford	Fischbach	Mann
Allen	Fitzgerald	Massie
Baird	Franklin, Scott	Mast
Banks	Fry	Miller (IL)
Bean (FL)	Fulcher	Mills
Biggs	Gaetz	Moore (AL)
Bilirakis	Good (VA)	Nehls
Bishop (NC)	Gooden (TX)	Norman
Boebert	Gosar	Ogles
Bost	Graves (LA)	Posey
Brecheen	Greene (GA)	Rose
Burchett	Grothman	Rosendale
Burlison	Guest	Roy
Cammack	Hageman	Self
Carl	Harshbarger	Smith (MO)
Cline	Hern	Spartz
Cloud	Higgins (LA)	Steube
Clyde	Jordan	Timmons
Collins	LaMalfa	Van Drew
Comer	Lee (FL)	Van Duyne
Crane	Lesko	Weber (TX)
Donalds	Letlow	Williams (TX)
Ezell	Luna	Zinke
Finstad	Mace	

NOES 251

NOES—351

Jackson (NC)	Molinaro	Scott (VA)	The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.	Evans	Lee (PA)	Ryan
Jackson Lee	Moolenaar	Scott, Austin		Fitzpatrick	Leger Fernandez	Sablan
Jacobs	Moore (UT)	Scott, David		Fleischmann	Levin	Salazar
Jayapal	Moore (WI)	Sessions		Fletcher	Lieu	Salinas
Jeffries	Moran	Sewell		Flood	Loftgren	Sánchez
Johnson (GA)	Morelle	Sherman		Foster	Lucas	Barbanes
Johnson (SD)	Moskowitz	Sherrill		Foushee	Lynch	Scanlon
Joyce (OH)	Moulton	Simpson		Frankel, Lois	Magaziner	Schakowsky
Joyce (PA)	Moylan	Slotkin		Frost	Manning	Schiff
Kamlager-Dove	Mrvan	Smith (NE)	The Clerk redesignated the amendment.	Gallagher	Matsui	Schneider
Kaptur	Mullin	Smith (NJ)		Gallego	McBath	Scholten
Kean (NJ)	Murphy	Smith (WA)		Garamendi	McCaul	Schrer
Keating	Nadler	Smucker		Garbarino	McClellan	Schweikert
Kelly (IL)	Napolitano	Sorenson		García (IL)	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Kelly (MS)	Neal	Soto		García (TX)	McGarvey	Scott, David
Kelly (PA)	Neguse	Spanberger		Garcia, Robert	McGovern	Sewell
Khanna	Newhouse	Stansbury		Golden (ME)	McHenry	Sherman
Kriggans (VA)	Nickel	Stanton		Goldman (NY)	Meeks	Sheppard
Kildee	Norcross	Stauber		Gomez	Menendez	Sherrill
Kiley	Norton	Steel		Gonzales, Tony	Meng	Simpson
Kilmer	Nunn (IA)	Stefanik		Gonzalez	Mifune	Smith (NE)
Kim (CA)	Obernolte	Steil		Miller (OH)	Miller (NJ)	Smith (WA)
Kim (NJ)	Ocasio-Cortez	Stevens		Miller (WV)	Molinaro	Smucker
Krishnamoorthi	Omar	Strickland		Granger	Moore (WI)	Sorensen
Kuster	Owens	Strong		Green, Al (TX)	Morelle	Soto
Kustoff	Pallone	Suozzi		Mills	Harder (CA)	Spanberger
LaHood	Palmer	Swalwell		Good (VA)	Moolenaar	Stansbury
LaLota	Panetta	Sykes		Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)	Mullin
Lamborn	Pappas	Takano		Bacon	Moore (UT)	Stanton
Landsman	Pascrill	Tenney		Baird	Himes	Steel
Langworthy	Pelosi	Thanedar		Balderson	Graves (LA)	Thadeusz
Larsen (WA)	Peltola	Thompson (CA)		Banks	Graves (MO)	Takano
Larson (CT)	Pence	Thompson (MS)		Bean (FL)	Horn	Thanedar
Latta	Perez	Thompson (PA)		Bentz	House	Norton
LaTurner	Peters	Tiffany		Bergman	Ilhan	Ocasio-Cortez
Lawler	Pettersen	Titus		Brecheen	Khanna	Thompson (CA)
Lee (CA)	Pfluger	Tlaib		Bost	Kwame	Thompson (MS)
Lee (NV)	Phillips	Tokuda		Bishop (NC)	Lamont	Thompson (PA)
Lee (PA)	Pingree	Tonko		Boebert	Leahy	Titus
Leger Fernandez	Plaskett	Torres (CA)		Boggs	Lindsey	Tlaib
Levin	Pocan	Torres (NY)		Brechenbauer	LoBiondo	Tokuda
Lieu	Porter	Trahan		Brennan	Long	Tonko
Lofgren	Pressley	Trone		Buchanan	McCaul	Torres (CA)
Loudermilk	Quigley	Turner		Burgess	McCaul	Torres (NY)
Lucas	Ramirez	Underwood		Burlison	McClintock	Pelosi
Luttrell	Raskin	Valdado		Cammack	McClintock	Trahan
Lynch	Reschenthaler	Van Orden		Carl	McClintock	Peters
Malliotakis	Rodgers (WA)	Vargas		Carter (GA)	McClintock	Trone
Maloy	Rogers (AL)	Vasquez		Carter (TX)	McClintock	Titus
Manning	Rogers (KY)	Veasey		Cline	McClintock	Trahan
Matsui	Ross	Velázquez		Cloud	McClintock	Wadsworth
McBath	Rouzer	Wagner		Clyde	McClintock	Wasserman
McCaul	Ruiz	Walberg		Collins	McClintock	Wasserman
McClain	Ruppersberger	Waltz		Comer	McClintock	Wasserman
McClellan	Rutherford	Wasserman		Crane	McClintock	Wasserman
McClintock	Ryan	Schultz		Duncan	McClintock	Wasserman
McCullom	Sablan	Waters		Loudermilk	McClintock	Wasserman
McCormick	Salazar	Watson Coleman		Latta	McClintock	Wasserman
McGarvey	Salinas	Webster (FL)		LaTurner	McClintock	Wasserman
McGovern	Sánchez	Wenstrup		Lee (FL)	McClintock	Wasserman
McHenry	Sarbanes	Westerman		DesJarlais	McClintock	Wasserman
Meeks	Scalise	Wexton		Donalds	McClintock	Wasserman
Menendez	Scanlon	Wild		Duncan	McClintock	Wasserman
Meng	Schakowsky	Williams (GA)		Loudermilk	McClintock	Wasserman
Meuser	Schiff	Wilson (FL)		Latta	McClintock	Wasserman
Mfume	Schneider	Wilson (SC)		LaTurner	McClintock	Wasserman
Miller (OH)	Scholten	Wittman		Lee (FL)	McClintock	Wasserman
Miller (WV)	Schrer	Womack		DesJarlais	McClintock	Wasserman
Miller-Meeks	Schweikert	Yakym		Donalds	McClintock	Wasserman

## NOT VOTING—14

Babin	Jackson (TX)	Payne	
Dingell	James	Perry	
González-Colón	Luetkemeyer	Radewagen	
Grijalva	Magaziner	Williams (NY)	
Hunt	Mooney		

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1327

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MRS. CAMMACK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4, printed in part B of House Report 118-466, offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 154, noes 272, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 149]

## AYES—154

Aderholt	Fry	Meuser	
Alford	Fulcher	Miller (IL)	
Allen	Gaetz	Miller (WV)	
Armstrong	Garcia, Mike	Miller-Meeks	
Arrington	Gimenez	Mills	
Babin	Good (VA)	Moolenaar	
Bacon	Gooden (TX)	Moore (AL)	
Baird	Gosar	Moore (UT)	
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Moran	
Banks	Graves (MO)	Nehls	
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Newhouse	
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Houlihan	
Bergman	Griffith	Hoyle (OR)	
Bice	Grothman	Hoyle (OR)	
Biggs	Guest	Huffman	
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Issa	
Bishop (NC)	Hageman	Ivey	
Boebert	Harris	Jackson (IL)	
Bost	Harshbarger	Jackson (NC)	
Brecheen	Hern	Jackson Lee	
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Jacobs	
Burgess	Horn	Jayapal	
Burchett	Houchin	Jeffries	
Burgess	Hudson	Jones	
Burns	Huizinga	Kamala Harris	
Cammack	Jackson (TX)	Kapler	
Carl	James	Kaptur	
Carter (GA)	Johnson (SD)	Kaptur	
Carter (TX)	Jordan	Kearns	
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Kearns	
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Kilmer	
Clyde	Kiggans (VA)	Kilmer	
Collins	Kustoff	Kilmer	
Comer	Kilmer	Kilmer	
Crane	LaMalfa	Kilmer	
Crawford	Langworthy	Kilmer	
Crenshaw	Strong	Kilmer	
Curtis	Tiffany	Kilmer	
De La Cruz	Timmons	Kilmer	
DesJarlais	Lesko	Kilmer	
Donalds	Letlow	Kilmer	
Duncan	Loudermilk	Kilmer	
Luna	Latta	Kilmer	
Emmer	LaTurner	Kilmer	
Estes	Lee (FL)	Kilmer	
Ezell	Lesko	Kilmer	
Mace	Maloy	Kilmer	
Fallon	Maloy	Kilmer	
Feenstra	Weber (TX)	Kilmer	
Ferguson	Webster (FL)	Kilmer	
Finstad	Wenstrup	Kilmer	
Fischbach	Mast	Kilmer	
Fitzgerald	McClain	Kilmer	
Foxx	McClintock	Kilmer	
Franklin, Scott	McCormick	Kilmer	

## NOES—272

Adams	Carbalaj	Courtney	
Aguilar	Cárdenas	Craig	
Allred	Carrey	Crockett	
Amo	Carson	Crow	
Amodei	Carter (LA)	Cuellar	
Auchincloss	Cartwright	D'Esposito	
Balint	Casar	Davids (KS)	
Barr	Case	Davidson	
Barragán	Casten	Davis (IL)	
Beatty	Castor (FL)	Davis (NC)	
Bera	Castro (TX)	Dean (PA)	
Beyer	Chavez-DeRemer	DeGette	
Bishop (GA)	Cherif	DeLauro	
Blumenauer	McCormick	DelBene	
Blunt Rochester	Chu	Deluzio	
Bonamici	Ciscomani	DeSaulnier	
Bowman	Clark (MA)	Díaz-Balart	
Boyle (PA)	Clarke (NY)	Doggett	
Brown	Cleaver	Duarte	
Brownley	Clyburn	Dunn (FL)	
Bucshon	Cohen	Edwards	
Budzinski	Cole	Elzey	
Bush	Connolly	Escobar	
Calvert	Correa	Eshoo	
Caraveo	Costa	Espaiat	

## NOT VOTING—10

Dingell	Luetkemeyer	Radewagen
González-Colón	Mooney	Williams (NY)
Grijalva	Payne	
Hunt	Perry	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).  
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1322

Messrs. CURTIS, JAMES, and CARTER of Georgia changed their votes from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, the time of the vote changed without adequate notice and I could not arrive in time. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 143, AYE on Roll Call No. 144, YEA on Roll Call No. 145, NAY on Roll Call No. 146, AYE on Roll Call No. 147, AYE on Roll Call No. 148, and AYE on Roll Call No. 149.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST) having assumed the chair, Mr. MOLINARO, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8035) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the situation in Ukraine and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1160, he reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Roy moves to recommit the bill (H.R. 8035) to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

RECORDED VOTE  
Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 88, noes 336, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 150]

AYES—88

Alford	Davidson	Hern
Allen	DesJarlais	Higgins (LA)
Arrington	Donalds	Jackson (TX)
Babin	Duncan	Jordan
Baird	Ezell	Kelly (MS)
Banks	Fallon	LaMalfa
Biggs	Fitzgerald	Lee (FL)
Bilirakis	Franklin, Scott	Lesko
Bishop (NC)	Fulcher	Letlow
Boebert	Gaetz	Loudermilk
Bost	Garcia, Mike	Luna
Brecheen	Good (VA)	Mace
Burchett	Gooden (TX)	Malliotakis
Burlison	Gosar	Maloy
Cammack	Graves (MO)	Mann
Cline	Green (TN)	Massie
Cloud	Greene (GA)	Mast
Clyde	Griffith	Meuser
Collins	Grothman	Miller (IL)
Comer	Hageman	Miller (WV)
Crane	Harris	Mills
Crenshaw	Harshbarger	Moore (AL)

NOES—336			
Adams	Roy	Van Drew	Schakowsky
Norman	Self	Van Duyne	Stauber
Ogles	Smith (MO)	Van Orden	Steel
Palmer	Spartz	Waltz	Stefanik
Perry	Steube	Weber (TX)	Vargas
Posey	Tenney	Williams (TX)	Vasquez
Rose	Tiffany		Veasey
Rosendale	Timmons		Strickland
			Scott (VA)
			Scott, Austin
			Scott, David
			Sessions
			Sewell
			Takano
			Sherman
			Thanedar
	Eshoo	LaTurner	Sherrill
	Espaiplat	Lawler	Thompson (CA)
	Aguilar	Lee (CA)	Simpson
	Alred	Lee (NV)	Thompson (MS)
	Amo	Evans	Thompson (PA)
	Amodei	Feenstra	Titus
	Armstrong	Ferguson	Tlaib
	Auchincloss	Finstad	Tokuda
	Bacon	Fischbach	Wild
	Balderson	Fitzpatrick	Williams (GA)
	Balint	Fleischmann	Wilson (FL)
	Barr	Fletcher	Watson Coleman
	Barragán	Flood	Webster (FL)
	Bean (FL)	Foster	Westerman
	Beatty	Foushee	Wexton
	Bentz	Foxx	Wild
	Bera	Frankel, Lois	Watson (SC)
	Bergman	Frost	Wittman
	Beyer	Fry	Womack
	Bice	Gallagher	Yakym
	Bishop (GA)	Gallego	Zinke
	Blumenauer	Garamendi	
	Blunt Rochester	Garbarino	
	Bonamici	Garcia (IL)	
	Bowman	Garcia (TX)	
	Boyle (PA)	Garcia, Robert	
	Brown	Gimenez	
	Brownley	Golden (ME)	
	Buchanan	Goldman (NY)	
	Bucson	Gomez	
	Budzinski	Gonzales, Tony	
	Burgess	Gonzalez,	
	Bush	Vicente	
	Calvert	Gottheimer	
	Caraveo	Granger	
	Carbajal	Graves (LA)	
	Cárdenas	Garcia (TX)	
	Carey	Green, Al (TX)	
	Carl	Guest	
	Carson	Guthrie	
	Carter (GA)	Harder (CA)	
	Carter (LA)	Hayes	
	Carter (TX)	Hill	
	Cartwright	Himes	
	Castan	Hinson	
	Castor (FL)	Horn	
	Castro (TX)	Horsford	
	Chavez-DeRemer	Houck	
	Cherifius-	Houck	
	McCormick	Hoyle (OR)	
	Chu	Ivey	
	Ciscmani	Jackson (IL)	
	Clark (MA)	Jackson (NC)	
	Clarke (NY)	Jackson Lee	
	Cleaver	Jacobs	
	Clyburn	James	
	Cohen	Jayapal	
	Cole	Jeffries	
	Connolly	Johnson (GA)	
	Correa	Johnson (LA)	
	Costa	Johnson (SD)	
	Courtney	Joyce (OH)	
	Craig	Joyce (PA)	
	Crawford	Kamlager-Dove	
	Crockett	Kaptur	
	Crow	Kean (NJ)	
	Cuellar	Keating	
	Curtis	Kelly (IL)	
	D'Esposito	Kelly (PA)	
	Davids (KS)	Khanna	
	Davis (IL)	Kiggans (VA)	
	Davis (NC)	Kildee	
	De La Cruz	Kiley	
	Dean (PA)	Kilmer	
	DeGette	Kim (CA)	
	DeLauro	Kim (NJ)	
	DelBene	Kimberly	
	Deluzio	Kuster	
	DeSaulnier	Kustoff	
	Diaz-Balart	LaHood	
	Doggett	LaLota	
	Duarte	Lamborn	
	Dunn (FL)	Landsman	
	Edwards	Langworthy	
	Ellzey	Larsen (WA)	
	Emmer	Larson (CT)	
	Escobar	Latta	
		Scanlon	
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		Hoyle (OR)	
		Ivey	
		Jackson (IL)	</td

Hoyle (OR) Menendez Scholten Timmons Walberg Williams (TX) Brownley Gooden (TX) Meuser  
 Hudson Meng Schrier Van Drew Waltz Zinke Buchanan Gottheimer Mifune  
 Huffman Mfume Schweikert Van Duyne Weber (TX) Bucshon Granger Miller (IL)  
 Issa Miller (OH) Scott (VA) Van Orden Webster (FL) Budzinski Graves (LA) Miller (OH)  
 Ivey Miller (WV) Scott, Austin Scott, David Burlison Green (TN) Miller (WV)  
 Jackson (IL) Miller-Meeks Scott, David Sessions Meuser Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Jackson (NC) Molinaro Sherman Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 Jackson Lee Moore (UT) Sewell Hunt Mooney Payne Carbajal Guest Moore (AL)  
 Jacobs Moore (WI) Sherman Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Caraveo Guthrie Moore (UT)  
 James Moran Sherrill Grijalva Mooney Hunt Payne Cárdenas Hageman Moore (WI)  
 Jayapal Morelle Simpson Hunt Payne Carey Harder (CA) Moran  
 Jeffries Moskowitz Slotkin The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Johnson (GA) Moulton Smith (NE) The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harshbarger Morelle  
 Johnson (LA) Mrvan Smith (NJ) The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harshbarger Morelle  
 Johnson (SD) Mullin Smith (WA) The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harshbarger Morelle  
 Joyce (OH) Murphy Smucker The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harshbarger Morelle  
 Kamlager-Dove Nadler Sorensen Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Kaptur Napolitano Soto Hunt Mooney Payne Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 Kean (NJ) Neal Soto Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Caraveo Guthrie Moore (AL)  
 Keating Neguse Stansbury Hunt Payne Cárdenas Hageman Moore (WI)  
 Kelly (IL) Newhouse Stanton Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Carbajal Guest Moore (AL)  
 Kelly (PA) Nickel Steel Grijalva Mooney Hunt Payne Cárdenas Hageman Moore (WI)  
 Khanna Norcross Stevens Hunt Payne Carey Harder (CA) Moran  
 Kriggans (VA) Nunn (IA) Strickland The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Kildee Ocasio-Cortez Suozzi The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harshbarger Morelle  
 Kiley Omar Swalwell Sykes Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Kilmer Pallone Takano Hunt Payne Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 Kim (CA) Panetta Thanedar Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Caraveo Guthrie Moore (AL)  
 Kim (NJ) Pappas Tokano Hunt Payne Cárdenas Hageman Moore (WI)  
 Krishnamoorthi Pascrell Thompson (CA) The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Kuster Pelosi Thompson (MS) Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Kustoff Peltola Thompson (PA) Hunt Payne Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 LaHood Pence Titus The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 LaLota Perez Tlaib Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Lamborn Peters Tokuda Hunt Payne Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 Landsman Pettersen Tonko The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Larsen (WA) Phillips Torres (CA) Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Larson (CT) Pingree Torres (NY) Hunt Payne Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 Latta Pocan Trahan The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 LaTurner Porter Trone Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Lawler Pressley Turner The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Lee (CA) Quigley Underwood Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Lee (NV) Ramirez Valadão The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Lee (PA) Raskin Vargas Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Leger Fernandez Reschenthaler Vasquez Hunt Payne Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 Levin Rodgers (WA) Watson Coleman The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Lieu Rogers (AL) Wenstrup Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Lofgren Rogers (KY) Velázquez Hunt Payne Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 Lucas Ross Wagner The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Lynch Rouzer Wasserman The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 Magaziner Ruiz Schultz Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Manning Ruppersberger Waters Hunt Payne Cammack Grothman Moolenaar  
 Matsui Rutherford Watson Coleman The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to abide by House decorum. Harder (CA) Moran  
 McBath Ryan Wenstrup Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 McCaul Salazar Westerman Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 McClellan Salinas Wexton Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 McClinton Sánchez Wild Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 McCollum Sarbanes Williams (GA) Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 McCormick Scalise Wilson (FL) Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 McGarvey Scanlon Wilson (SC) Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 McGovern Schakowsky Wittman Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 McHenry Schiff Womack Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro  
 Meeks Schneider Yakym Dingell Luetkemeyer Williams (NY) Calvert Griffith Molinaro

## NAYS—112

Alford Ezell Luttrell Adams Babin Bergman Garbarino McCaull Stanton  
 Allen Fallon Mace Maloy Aguilar Bice Garcia (TX) McClain Stauber  
 Amodei Finstad Malliotakis Fitzgerald Mann Garcia, Mike McClellan Steel  
 Armstrong Fischbach Maloy Franklin, Scott Massie Garcia, Robert McClintock Stefanik  
 Arrington Fitzgerald Mann Feenstra Letlow McCormick Steube  
 Babineau Franklin, Scott Mast Ferguson Levin Stevens  
 Baird Fry Mast Finstad Lee (FL) McCormick Steube  
 Balderson Fulcher McClain Fallon Lesko Gomez McHenry  
 Banks Gaetz Miller (IL) DeGraffenreid Letlow Gonzales, Tony Strickland  
 Bean (FL) Good (VA) Mills Moore (AL) Frankel, Lois Gomez Meeks Strong  
 Bergman Gooden (TX) Mooleenaar Nehls Frankel, Lois Goldman (NY) Gonzalez, Tony Menendez  
 Biggs Gasar Moore (AL) Bishop (GA) Garcia, Robert Gomez Meeks Strong  
 Bilirakis Graves (LA) Nehls Garcia, Mike Gimenez Goldman (NY) Gonzalez, Tony Menendez  
 Bishop (NC) Green (TN) Norman Garcia, Robert Golden (ME) McCormick Steube  
 Boebert Greene (GA) Obernolte Lynch Fleschmann Luna Simpson  
 Bost Grothman Ogles Fitterpatrick Lucas Luttrell Slotkin  
 Brecheen Guest Owens Aguilar Fleschmann Luna Simpson  
 Burchett Hageman Palmer Baird Bishop (GA) Garcia, Mike McClellan Stefanik  
 Burlison Harris Perry Allen Banks Garcia, Robert McClintock  
 Cammack Harshbarger Pfluger Allred Barr Blunt Rochester Garcia, Robert McCormick Steube  
 Carl Hern Posey Amodei Bean (FL) Bonamici Golden (ME) McCormick Steube  
 Cline Higgins (LA) Rose Amo Barr Blunt Rochester Garcia, Robert Goldman (NY) McCormick Steube  
 Cloud Huizinga Rosendale Allred Bean (FL) Bonamici Golden (ME) McCormick Steube  
 Clyde Jackson (TX) Roy Amo Barr Blunt Rochester Garcia, Robert Goldman (NY) McCormick Steube  
 Collins Jordan Self Aguilar Baird Bishop (GA) Garcia, Mike McClellan Stefanik  
 Comer Joyce (PA) Smith (MO) Aguilar Baird Bishop (NC) Garcia, Robert McClintock  
 Crane Kelly (MS) Spartz Alford Balderston Garcia, Robert McCormick Steube  
 Crawford LaMalfa Stauber Allen Banks Garcia, Mike McClellan Stefanik  
 Davidson Langworthy Stefanik Allred Barr Blunt Rochester Garcia, Robert McCormick Steube  
 De La Cruz Lee (FL) Steil Amo Barr Blunt Rochester Garcia, Robert McCormick Steube  
 DesJarlais Lesko Steube Amodei Bean (FL) Bonamici Golden (ME) McCormick Steube  
 Donalds Letlow Strong Amo Barr Blunt Rochester Garcia, Robert Goldman (NY) McCormick Steube  
 Duncan Loudermilk Tenney Armstrong Beatty Boyle (PA) Bonamici Gomez McHenry  
 Estes Luna Tiffany Auchincloss Bentz Brecheen Gonzalez, Tony Gonzales, Tony Menendez

## ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 8034) making emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to the situation in Israel and for related expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 366, nays 58, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 152]

YEAS—366

Adams	Babin	Bergman	Garbarino	McCaull
Aderholt	Bacon	Bice	Garcia (TX)	McClain
Collins	Self	Bilirakis	Garcia, Mike	McClellan
Comer	Jordan	Baird	Garcia, Robert	McClintock
Crane	Joyce (PA)	Balderson	Garcia, Robert	McCullum
Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Allen	Gimenez	Steil
Davidson	LaMalfa	Banks	Blunt Rochester	McCormick
De La Cruz	Langworthy	Allred	Golden (ME)	McGarvey
DesJarlais	Lee (FL)	Amo	Boyle (PA)	Stevens
Donalds	Lesko	Amodei	Bonamici	Gomez
Duncan	Letlow	Strong	Boyle (PA)	McHenry
Estes	Loudermilk	Tenney	Bentz	Gonzales, Tony
	Luna	Tiffany	Auchincloss	Meeks
			Bera	Vicente

Brownley	Gooden (TX)	Meuser
Buchanan	Gottheimer	Mifune
Bucshon	Granger	Miller (IL)
Budzinski	Graves (LA)	Miller (OH)
Burgess	Graves (MO)	Miller (WV)
Burlison	Green (TN)	Miller-Meeks
Calvert	Green (TN)	Molinaro
Cammack	Griffith	Moolenaar
Caraveo	Grothman	Moore (AL)
Carbajal	Guthrie	Moore (UT)
Cárdenas	Hageman	Moore (WI)
Carey	Harder (CA)	Moran
Carl	Harshbarger	Morelle
Carter (GA)	Hayes	Moskowitz
Carter (LA)	Hern	Moulton
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Mrvan
Cartwright	Hill	Mullin
Case	Himes	Murphy
Casten	Hinson	Nadler
Castor (FL)	Horsford	Napolitano
Chavez-DeRemer	Houchin	Neal
Cherfilus	Houlahan	Newhouse
McCormick	Hoyer	Nickel
Ciscmani	Hoyle (OR)	Norcross
Clark (MA)	Hudson	Obernolte
Clarke (NY)	Huffman	Ogles
Cleaver	Huizinga	Owens
Cline	Issa	Pallone
Cloud	Ivey	Panetta
Clyburn	Jackson (NC)	Palmer
Cohen	Jackson (TX)	Peters
Cole	Jackson Lee	Pettersen
Collins	Jacobs	Pascarella
Comer	James	Pelosi
Connolly	Jeffries	Peltola
Correa	Johnson (LA)	Pence
Costa	Johnson (SD)	Perez
Courtney	Jordan	Peters
Craig	Joyce (OH)	Pettersen
Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Pfluger
Crenshaw	Kamlager-Dove	Phillips
Crockett	Kaptur	Porter
Crow	Kean (NJ)	Posey
Cuellar	Keating	Quigley
Curtis	Kelly (IL)	Reschenthaler
D'Esposito	Kelly (MS)	Rodgers (WA)
Davids (KS)	Kelly (PA)	Rogers (AL)
Davis (IL)	Kiggans (VA)	Rogers (KY)
Davis (NC)	Kiley	Rose
De La Cruz	Kilmers	Ross
Dean (PA)	Kim (CA)	Rouzer
DeGette	Kim (NJ)	Ruiz
DeLauro	Krishnamoorthi	Ruppertsberger
DelBene	Kuster	Rutherford
Deluzio	Kustoff	Ryan
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Salazar
Donalds	LaLota	Salinas
Duarte	LaMalfa	Sánchez
Duncan	Duane	Sarbanes
Dunn (FL)	Lamborn	Scalise
Edwards	Dunn (FL)	Scanlon
Ellzey	Langworthy	Scakowsky
Emmer	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Escobar	Larson (CT)	Schneider
Eshoo	Latta	Scholten
Espailat	LaTurner	Schweikert
Estes	Lawler	Scott (VA)
Evans	Lee (FL)	Stevens
Ezell	Lee (NV)	Travis
Fallon	Lesko	Wade
Feenstra	Letlow	Walters
Ferguson	Levin	Wasserman
Finstad	Lieu	Wasserman
Fischbach	Lopez	Wasserman
Floyd	Lynch	Wasserman
Foster	Mace	Wasserman
Foushee	Magaziner	Wasserman
Fox	Malliotakis	Wasserman
Frankel, Lois	Maloy	Wasserman
Franklin, Scott	Mann	Wasserman
Fry	Manning	Wasserman
Fulcher	Mast	Wasserman
Gallagher	Matsui	Wasserman
Gallego	McBath	Wasserman
Garcia (TX)	McCaul	Wasserman
Garcia, Mike	Stanton	Wasserman
Gimenez	Stauber	Wasserman
Golden (ME)	Steel	Wasserman
Boyle (PA)	Stefanik	Wasserman
Bonamici	Travis	Wasserman
Goldman (NY)	Wade	Wasserman
Boyle (PA)	Walters	Wasserman
Bonamici	Wasserman	Wasserman
Goldman (NY)	Wasserman	Wasserman
Gomez	Wasserman	Wasserman
McHenry	Wasserman	Wasserman
Gonzales, Tony	Wasserman	Wasserman
Meeks	Wasserman	Wasserman
Vicente	Wasserman	Wasserman
Meng	Wasserman	Wasserman

Sykes	Underwood	Weber (TX)
Tenney	Valadao	Webster (FL)
Thanedar	Van Drew	Wenstrup
Thompson (CA)	Van Duyne	Westerman
Thompson (PA)	Van Orden	Wexton
Timmons	Vargas	Wild
Titus	Vasquez	Williams (GA)
Tonko	Veasey	Williams (TX)
Torres (CA)	Wagner	Wilson (FL)
Torres (NY)	Walberg	Wilson (SC)
Trahan	Waltz	Wittman
Trone	Wasserman	Womack
Turner	Schultz	Yakym

## NAYS—58

Balint	Garamendi	Omar
Beyer	García (IL)	Perry
Biggs	Good (VA)	Pingree
Blumenauer	Gosar	Pocan
Boebert	Green, Al (TX)	Pressley
Bowman	Greene (GA)	Ramirez
Burchett	Harris	Raskin
Bush	Jackson (IL)	Rosendale
Carson	Jayapal	Roy
Casar	Johnson (GA)	Takano
Castro (TX)	Khanna	Thompson (MS)
Chu	Kildee	Tiffany
Clyde	Lee (CA)	Tlaib
Crane	Lee (PA)	Tokuda
Davidson	Massie	Velázquez
DeSaulnier	McGovern	Mills
DesJarlais	Mills	Waterson
Doggett	Nehls	Coleman
Frost	Norman	Zinke
Gaetz	Ocasio-Cortez	

## NOT VOTING—7

Dingell	Luetkemeyer	Williams (NY)
Grijalva	Mooney	
Hunt	Payne	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1357

So the bill was passed.

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. 143 through 152. Had I been present, I would have voted: “Nay” on Roll Call Vote No. 143, H.R. 3602; “Nay” on Roll Call Vote No. 144, Nunn Amendment No. 2 to H.R. 8038; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 145, H.R. 8038; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 146, H.R. 8036; “Nay” on Roll Call Vote No. 147, Spatz Amendment No. 1 to H.R. 8035; “Nay” on Roll Call Vote No. 148, Greene Amendment No. 2 to H.R. 8035; “Nay” on Roll Call Vote No. 149, Cammack Amendment No. 4 to H.R. 8035; “Nay” on Roll Call Vote No. 150, Motion to Recommit on H.R. 8035; “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 151, H.R. 8035; and “Yea” on Roll Call Vote No. 152, H.R. 8034.

## REMOVING EXTRANEOUS LOOP-HOLES INSURING EVERY VETERAN EMERGENCY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1160, the Senate amendment to H.R. 815 is considered as agreed to with the amendment described in section 6 of House Resolution 1160.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,

April 20, 2024.

I hereby designate the period from Saturday, April 20, 2024, through Sunday, April 28, 2024, as a “district work period” under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5.

MIKE JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 815

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker’s table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29) providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 815, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

## S. CON. RES. 29

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That, in the enrollment of H.R. 815, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall amend the title so as to read: “Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.”.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker on Saturday, April 20, 2024:

H.R. 7888. An act to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978.

## ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(z) of House Resolution 5, the House stands adjourned until 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, April 23, 2024.

Thereupon (at 2 o’clock and 10 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, April 23, 2024, at 10:30 a.m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

EC-3869. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Office of the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Management of Federal Agency Disbursements [FISCAL-2022-0003] (RIN: 1530-AA27) 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 Financial Services.

EC-3870. A letter from the Agency Representative, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Signature Requirements Related to Acceptance of Electronic Signatures for Patent Correspondence [Docket No.: PTO-P-2023-0054] (RIN: 0651-AD73) 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-3871. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0598; Project Identifier AD-2021-01322-T; Amendment 39-22688; AD 2024-04-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3872. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Canada Corp. Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0458; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00116-E; Amendment 39-22694; AD 2024-04-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-3873. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2148; Project Identifier MCAI-2022-00706-R; Amendment 39-22680; AD 2024-04-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 Transportation and Infrastructure.

## 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. BEAN of Florida (for himself, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. Rutherford, and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 8101. A bill to ensure that certain permit approvals by the Environmental Protection Agency have the force and effect of law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 8102. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an above-the-line deduction for flood insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. IVEY, and Mr. THANEDAR):

H.R. 8103. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. VASQUEZ (for himself, Mr. ZINKE, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ):

H.R. 8104. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to improve wildlife habitat connectivity and wildlife migration corridors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself and Ms. JACOBS):

H.R. 8105. A bill to extend the reporting requirements under the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE (for herself, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. EVANS):

H. Res. 1164. A resolution acknowledging the particular threat climate change poses to a secure and sustainable future for all children and the important stake children have in a healthy planet; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. LALOTA:

H. Res. 1165. A resolution expressing support for the designation of April as “Co-Occurring Disorders Awareness Month”; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. LIEU, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SALINAS, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H. Res. 1166. A resolution expressing support for honoring Earth Day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

#### 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. BEAN of Florida:  
H.R. 8101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To codify the state discharge of dredged or fill material programs in Florida, Michigan, and New Jersey.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 8102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, Sec. 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Provide relief for taxpayers

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:  
H.R. 8103.

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 make certain improvements in the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes

By Mr. VASQUEZ:

H.R. 8104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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 the Congress.

The single subject of this legislation is:  
Conservation

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 8105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To extend the reporting requirements under the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 336: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 618: Mr. LALOTA and Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 620: Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. LALOTA.

H.R. 883: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 917: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1127: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1632: Mr. BANKS and Mr. SELF.

H.R. 1691: Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 2537: Mr. RASKIN, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 2737: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 2785: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 2891: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 3251: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 3654: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 4769: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 5003: Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 5103: Ms. MACE and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 5333: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5408: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. MANN.

H.R. 5443: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 5501: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5686: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 5778: Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 6211: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 6428: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 6811: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 7012: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 7056: Mr. IVEY and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 7085: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 7158: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, and Mr. DUARTE.

H.R. 7259: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 7390: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 7720: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 7764: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 7849: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 7891: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 7923: Mr. VAN ORDEN.

H.R. 7959: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 7992: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 8061: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. Res. 50: Ms. MACE.

H.R. Res. 882: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. Res. 1121: Ms. STEVENS.