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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

Rabbi Mendy Deitsch, Chabad of the East Valley, Chandler, Arizona, offered the following prayer:

May it be Your will, O Lord, our God and God of our fathers, give blessings to these special individuals, the Members of Congress, who have been chosen by many to represent and bring freedom, comfort, peace, and harmony while ensuring we live in a just, educated, and respectful world.

We pray for the safe return of the hostages and for our troops around the globe to continue to carry out their mission and tasks with integrity, strength, and dignity.

The revered Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, whose anniversary of his passing we recently observed, posited that latent within each individual lies a reservoir of untapped potential. By harnessing these innate faculties to actualize our distinctive purpose in a beneficial way by bringing justice to all, we fulfill one of the seven universal laws of Noah entrusted to humanity.

As our Nation continues to fight for its identity, we pray that this legislative body continues to show our youth the inner strength and positive potential that they harbor within and encourage them to use it in unity with respect for all without infringing on the freedoms of its fellow citizens.

We implore Almighty God to grant them the strength and moral courage to enhance our world daily. Bestow upon them wisdom, justice, grace, and empathy, enabling them to bring honor to Your name and blessings to humankind with joy and happiness for all.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois 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.

WELCOMING RABBI MENDY DEITSCH

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to welcome Rabbi Mendy Deitsch from Chandler, Arizona, as he just led us in a wonderful opening prayer.

Rabbi Deitsch, a Brooklyn native, founded Chabad of the East Valley more than 25 years ago as a center for Jewish life in our fast-growing community in Arizona District Four.

When Rabbi Deitsch was first getting started, he led services from his living room. Now, he leads a center for Jewish life for over 300 families.

Rabbi Deitsch and his wife have built a community rooted in the Jewish value of *tzedakah*. Together, they founded and operate two nonprofits, the Comfort Food Pantry and the Community Tuition Grant Organization, to help low-income families.

His presence here today reminds each of us in this room that we have a God-

given purpose to love and care for our neighbors.

May the rabbi's beautiful words that we just heard remain with us as we take up our work for the day.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

CELEBRATING AMERICA'S 250TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the Nation's 250th anniversary, which we will celebrate in 2026.

As we prepare for this momentous occasion, I am proud to have joined more than 100 of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the America250 Caucus. This caucus has been instrumental in helping guide and shape this celebration.

As part of the work on this caucus, I was proud to recently cosponsor legislation with my Pennsylvania colleagues, Congressman BRENDAN BOYLE and Congresswoman MARY GAY SCANLON, to authorize a joint commemorative session of Congress on Thursday, July 2, 2026, at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

This would only be the third time since 1800 that a session of Congress would be held outside of Washington, D.C.

Now that we are officially less than 2 years away from this celebration, I urge my colleagues to join the America250 Caucus and help support these efforts.

□ 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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H4591

CONGRATULATING HARRIS COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY AND CHILDREN'S MUSEUM HOUSTON

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two Houston-area institutions, the Harris County Public Library and the Children's Museum Houston, for winning the 2024 National Medal for Museum and Library Service, the highest honor in their field.

This is an incredible achievement for the museum and library staff, who pour their hearts into ensuring that every child can reach their full potential.

Growing up poor in south Texas, we didn't have a library, but we had the county send us the bookmobile that came to our farm every month. I enjoyed every single book in that bookmobile. I have always said that but for the books that that bookmobile brought to me, I probably would not be where I am today.

Books and museums allow kids to explore, dream, create, and open their eyes. These resources are vital and must be preserved, especially during the summer. Access to museums and libraries over the summer allows children to be ever inspired and entertained.

Instead of banning books, we should be building libraries, making them a learning hub for our communities. We must put books over bans.

RECOGNIZING GLIOBLASTOMA AWARENESS DAY

(Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to raise awareness for the millions of patients, families, and caregivers who are battling glioblastoma.

Glioblastoma is the most common malignant brain tumor in the U.S., with 14,490 new cases diagnosed last year.

Recently, I introduced a bipartisan resolution expressing support for the designation of July 17, 2024, as the Glioblastoma Awareness Day. This resolution increases glioblastoma awareness, which is critical to research and treatment advancements and brings hope to those fighting this devastating disease.

This is personal to me, as my wife, Patty, battles glioblastoma.

Together, we will continue to build on the progress we have made as we search for a cure. I thank my colleagues for their support in bringing the crucial legislation to raise awareness by designating July 17, 2024, as Glioblastoma Awareness Day to the House floor and across America. In God we trust.

HONORING BERKELEY, ILLINOIS, AS THEY CELEBRATE THEIR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. GARCIA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the centennial anniversary of The Rose Town, the village of Berkeley, Illinois.

From its origins as a town of German and Dutch farmers with a population just under 800 residents, Berkeley has become a residential town with transportation corridors that give easy access to the metropolitan region.

Although nestled between two interstates and home to a major railroad and commuter train, Berkeley has managed to maintain a small-town atmosphere.

One hundred years later, with a population of just over 5,000, Berkeley's streets are lined with residential homes, green spaces, and a bike path, reflecting a community that values its past while embracing progress and diversity.

Here is to the next 100 years, Berkeley.

AMERICA NEEDS SALTY ELECTIONS

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the House for passing the Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act led by fellow Texan Representative CHIP ROY.

Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution establishes Congress' role in Federal elections. While it is limited in this role, Congress does have an obligation to ensure that only citizens vote in Federal elections.

Today, this legislation is more critical than ever. Preservation of our Republic necessitates free, fair, and honest elections.

As I have said a number of times as county judge in Texas, what we need are SALTY elections—secure, accurate, legal, transparent elections—with you, the American citizen, involved every step of the way.

Right now, in America, there is growing distrust in election results because of growing abuses and documented instances of election fraud. Yet, there are continuing efforts to allow illegal immigrants to participate in our Federal elections when it is already against the law. This is incomprehensible to me.

The SAVE Act makes commonsense reforms to preserve integrity in our elections by requiring proof of citizenship when individuals register to vote, and it will remove noncitizens from voter rolls.

By passing the SAVE Act, the House has taken an important step to ensure every single American vote counts

with full measure. I applaud Congressman ROY for bringing this action.

IMPROVING AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, when creating the National Highway Program, President Eisenhower wrote to Congress: "The uniting forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear—United States."

Nearly 70 years later, we once again reached a critical moment: Our aging infrastructure could not meet the modern demands of a united society—internet access, roads and public transit, clean water.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act did meet that.

As a member of the Regional Leadership Council, I have seen the hard work of congressional Democrats and President Biden up close: a fundamental improvement to the very foundations of our country, including in my home State of Pennsylvania.

In our Commonwealth, we are investing \$11 billion in highways and bridges, public transit and rails, airports, and EV infrastructure; nearly \$2 billion in affordable high-speed internet; and \$1 billion in clean drinking water. Those investments have spurred nearly \$3 billion in commitments from Pennsylvania's private sector.

Together, we are not simply rebuilding. We are reimagining a stronger, greener future with the collaboration of Federal, State, and local governments. We are the United States of America.

□ 0915

CONGRATULATING SHAINÉ CASAS

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

Ms. De La CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a swimming great from McAllen, Texas, who will represent our Nation at the upcoming Olympic Games in Paris, Shainé Casas an 11-time world championship medalist and a three-time NCAA champion who recently qualified for the Olympics in the 200-meter individual medley.

When the 200-meter individual medley begins on August 1, all of south Texas will be rooting for Shainé. We congratulate him on his achievement and representing our hometown with honor. I am proud to call him a constituent and a role model for our region's rising athletes.

EMBRACING AUTHORITARIAN TACTICS

(Mr. MCGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, last night during the debate on the Freedom Caucus-led inherent contempt resolution, Republicans once again tried to silence me. They wanted to take my words down. They wanted to prevent me from speaking on the House floor, not because I disparaged a Member but because I criticized their resolution. You heard that right. The freedom-loving Freedom Caucus wanted to silence me.

They believe in free speech for themselves. They regularly attack President Biden and Democrats in a most personal and vicious manner, but because I told the truth about their resolution, they tried to forcibly silence me.

It is chilling, it is scary, and it is frightening that Republicans are embracing authoritarian tactics to silence their critics. This is Congress, not the Kremlin, Mr. Speaker, but this is a pattern that connects them to authoritarian leaders like Putin.

I will fight back. I love this institution and this country too much to allow Republicans to trample on our freedom.

HONORING DAVE TOLLIVER

(Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to posthumously recognize Mr. Dave Tolliver.

Dave was born to William and Emma Tolliver on September 5, 1947, in Pierpont, West Virginia, and he passed away on Monday, June 3, of this year.

Dave leaves behind him a long legacy of dedication to his community, his State, and his country.

Throughout his life, Dave took on many important roles. He proudly served in the United States Army, 101st Airborne Division, became an ambulance driver for the Wyoming General Hospital, and worked for the Beckley Fire Department. He also worked as a school bus driver for the Raleigh County Board of Education and eventually ended up working in the local government where he served as a county commissioner in Raleigh County.

His fellow commissioners have credited him with providing 98 percent of the county with water. In a State as mountainous and rural as West Virginia where the majority of the people rely on private wells, this was no small feat.

Dave was an honorable man and a kind man who had a servant's heart and cared deeply for his community. I am so grateful I was able to work with him in my capacity as a Member of Congress.

Dave leaves behind him a wife, two children, and many, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. We are going to miss him. God bless you, Dave.

NORTH CAROLINA ART COMPETITION WINNERS

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the three winners of North Carolina's First Congressional District Art Competition.

Kayla Lassiter, a Bertie High School senior, won first place with her piece, Rainbow-Hued. Lassiter brilliantly used color and digital design.

I had the distinct honor of meeting her and her mother right here in our Nation's Capitol where her artwork will remain on display for thousands of visitors to see.

Nathan Varney, a J.H. Rose High School senior, was a runner-up with his piece, Bamboo Forester.

I also proudly recognize Jocelyn Hernandez Jimenes, a North Edgecombe High School student who earned third place with her piece, The Mythical Bird.

Clearly, we have incredible, creative, talented artists in eastern North Carolina. I now commend all of this year's participants.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 8772, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341 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. 8772.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from New York (Mr. LALOTA) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 0921

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. 8772) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) each will control 30 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer H.R. 8772. The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for 2025.

The recommendation for the fiscal year 2025 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act provides \$5.546 billion, excluding Senate items, which are traditionally left to the Senate to determine. The bill supports the legislative branch as an essential branch of government and ensures the House is open to and works for the American people.

Regardless of what side of the aisle you are on, we can agree that our greatest duty is to our constituents and that this bill funds our ability to advocate on their behalf. It invests in the resources necessary to provide robust oversight of the executive branch. It also includes modest increases to ensure the safety of the Capitol complex and the work of the Capitol Police as well as the institutions that support our work such as the Library of Congress and the Government Accountability Office.

I believe the bill balances the legislative branch's capacity to effectively serve the American people in a fiscally responsible manner.

I thank Chairman COLE for his leadership and guidance throughout this process, and I also thank Ranking Member ESPAILLAT for his cooperation and support throughout the formation of the bill. Finally, I thank the legislative branch staff for their hard work in getting the bill to this point.

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

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

Today, Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to H.R. 8772, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2025.

Before I discuss the bill, Mr. Chair, let me start by taking a moment to thank our colleague, JENNIFER WEXTON, who represents Virginia's 10th District, for her unwavering dedication and service in this Congress. I am in awe of her courage and wish her and her family all the best. We will miss Ms. WEXTON all over Congress here. She has been an exemplary Member of this House, and we trust that her legacy will be forever cemented in this House. We thank Ms. WEXTON for all that she does, her courage, her resilience, her honesty, and her commitment to the American people.

I thank also my colleague, Chairman VALADAO, and the subcommittee staff who work daily to ensure the legislative branch has the resources that it needs to support America and its people. Really, this work is so important to our Nation.

As the chairman indicated, the bill before us today includes \$5.5 billion in

discretionary appropriations to fund the offices of the House of Representatives and joint legislative branch items. This is an increase of 3.5 percent from fiscal year 2024 enacted levels.

I agree with the chairman when he says this bill provides the resources for Congress to serve their constituents and conduct our oversight responsibilities.

The funding in this bill is reasonable and continues the operations for legislative branch agencies.

However, Mr. Chairman, the legislative branch bill should never be a place for divisive politics. The legislative branch bill should be used to ensure Congress has the tools, the necessary tools, it needs to legislate and support the constituents we serve in a fair, transparent, and equitable manner.

Instead, and unfortunately, this bill contains some very concerning messaging provisions that have absolutely no place within the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act.

This bill contains provisions that eliminate diversity, equity, and inclusion programs and allows for discrimination towards the LGBTQI+ community.

The majority seems obsessed with cutting Federal funding and eliminating programs that help fight climate change and those that help grow and diversify our country.

For example, this bill removes a provision to eliminate or reduce plastic waste right here in this legislative branch of government. We should start by leading with our own example. To save the planet, we should start right here in our House. In addition, it eliminates a requirement for Members to lease low-emissions vehicles.

As we face a tremendous heat wave, I challenge anybody to walk back to Longworth or Rayburn three or four times today to see how much of a challenge it will be. Yet, we don't want to accept the provisions that were enacted before to have climate change impact provisions in the bill.

Plus, this bill does not include longstanding legislation allowing the legislative branch agencies to employ individuals with an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival program, DACA.

This House and the many agencies that make up the entire legislative branch of government should make every effort to reflect and consider all the people in this great Nation we serve and the many districts our Members represent.

Mr. Chair, the legislative branch bill should represent a collaboration between our two parties. We come to this campus to work together. That is what the American people expect and deserve. Our place of business is to be a role model for a more equitable, inclusive, and positive working environment.

Instead, this bill includes hurtful and offensive provisions to many Ameri-

cans, including our very own staff supporting this great institution and those we work alongside daily.

I don't agree with these divisive ideas, and for that reason, Mr. Chairman, for that reason alone, I cannot support this bill.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague from California, the chairman of our subcommittee, for yielding time.

I rise today to speak in opposition to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and I think we can all agree that everything that this body does must be measured against the Constitution, as it is the supreme law of the land. All of us raised our hand and swore an oath to support and defend the Constitution, and this legislation has constitutional problems.

In 1989, Congress passed the Ethics Reform Act, which granted Members an annual cost-of-living adjustment, known as a COLA, meant to adjust for inflation so that the value of congressional compensation would remain the same.

□ 0930

This COLA was meant to be capped at the annual percentage that every other Federal employee would receive. In exchange for the annual COLA, all Members of Congress were prohibited or severely limited from earning additional outside income, like speaking fees or other fees that could be easily translated into pay-for-play arrangements resulting in potentially tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of dollars of additional income, especially for more popular or more powerful Members.

I certainly agree with the prohibition of this type for outside income for Members of Congress, yet I disagree with the manner in which the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act addresses eliminating the lawfully required COLA.

If Congress wants to eliminate the annual COLA, Congress can certainly do so, but this cannot, and I repeat, cannot be done through the appropriations process and remain in compliance with the Constitution. It must be done through a bill on the House floor that goes into effect after the next election.

The 27th Amendment says: "No law, varying the compensation for the services of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened." This means that the 27th Amendment prohibits any law from taking effect that varies congressional compensation without an intervening election of Members of the House. It was originally drafted by James Madison in 1789 and meant to ensure Members stay accountable to the people who elect them.

I firmly believe that the appropriations process is the wrong vehicle for this effort because appropriation bills are annual only by fiscal year, and there will never be an intervening election necessary between enactment and implementation in order to comply with the 27th Amendment of the Constitution.

Now, we all know that even if we pass this bill this fiscal year, the Senate will do nothing with it before the November election, and we will have a continuing resolution that goes to either December or into the new year.

For over the last decade, the continuing resolutions have included the COLA prohibition language, and when it passes, the COLA prohibition will immediately go into effect on October 1. Again, there will be no intervening election, therefore failing to be compliant with the 27th Amendment.

The language stripping the COLA has been added as section 214 of this FY 2025 appropriation, and so, per the 27th Amendment, it will have to wait until after the November 2024 election before it can take effect. Yet, it takes effect October 1, 2024, the beginning of FY 2025 without an intervening election.

To have the COLA prohibition language in H.R. 8772 would violate the 27th Amendment of the Constitution and make the bill unconstitutional.

My opposition to this bill is solely on a constitutional basis, and I would support the rest of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act if this were not in it. Shy of section 214, I do commend our committee chairman for the excellent work in the rest of the bill.

I did offer an amendment to remove section 214, but it was not accepted for a vote, and I certainly wish it had.

I regretfully cannot vote for a piece of legislation that as I see clearly violates the Constitution because—and solely because—of section 214. I would hope none of my colleagues would either.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague, Congressman ESPAILLAT, for his work on this bill, and I want to associate myself with his words about our colleague Congresswoman JENNIFER WEXTON. I believe that we all are inspired by JENNIFER, and for me I will just say she is the face of courage, of tenacity, of determination, and, in fact, she is someone who was elected to this office and knows why she came to serve. She serves every single day in the face of great adversity. I thank JENNIFER.

Let me first congratulate Chairman VALADAO on reaching this milestone in his first year as chair of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee, and I thank him and Ranking Member ESPAILLAT for their hard work on this

effort, and to the majority and minority staff for their work on this bill, especially Faye Cobb and Raquel Spencer.

As I said when we marked this bill up in committee, this bill is not far removed from one that I would support. It builds upon our investments in the legislative branch that have enabled us to better serve the American people.

Unfortunately, the majority has included harmful policy riders that hurt our ability to attract and retain diverse and talented staff, unwind important measures that ensure we are doing our part to protect the environment, and undo sensible, historical restrictions in statute on compensation for outside work for certain Members of Congress.

Partisan policies in this bill hurt our ability to attract and retain talented staff, and every one of us knows that it is our staff who keeps our name on the door.

The bill would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQ+ people and block diversity and inclusion programs, and I remain frustrated that we continue to bar DACA recipients from employment in the legislative branch.

These policies all make it harder for us to build a congressional workforce as diverse and talented as the country that they serve.

A strong and well-functioning legislative branch is essential to ensuring the House of Representatives can do the work Americans sent us here to do. If we cannot create an environment where staff of all backgrounds feel safe and welcome, we will not be able to serve the American people in the ways that they expect and deserve.

The bill also includes a provision that would allow medical and dental professionals serving in the Congress to receive compensation for outside work in addition to their congressional salary, opening the door to changing the rules we must all follow when it comes to external professions, unfairly benefiting certain Members, and potentially creating conflicts of interest.

This body considers legislation touching every single facet of the economy, including healthcare. We should be focusing on helping people, not doing the job of authorizers or the Ethics Committee to amend current law to help a select few Members receive outside income.

The bill's reasonable funding levels are proof that House Republicans are capable of writing bills that can get bipartisan support and have a path to becoming law—if they could simply abandon their obsession with partisan riders which they know will be removed from the final agreement.

A clean version of this bill could pass with strong support from both Democrats and Republicans, but at this time I cannot support this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

I hope Republicans will reconsider their strategy. Please join us at the table to support our staff, our constitu-

ents, and workers and families around this country. Above all, it is time to govern.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished ranking member of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Normally I don't speak on this bill, and I have been on the Appropriations Committee long enough to remember when this bill came to the floor in a bipartisan fashion.

Mr. Lewis, who was chairman of our committee at one point in time, and Mr. Fazio, who was chairman of our Democratic Caucus, joined together as the leaders, as the chair and ranking member or vice versa, on that committee and brought this bill to the floor. The legislative branch of government, the first branch of government, the first part of the Constitution, mentions the people's House and the United States Senate.

Unfortunately, it is no longer the case that this is a bipartisan bill because both parties have interest in making sure that we have the resources and the ability to do the job that we are asked to do, and that is not only to raise and authorize the money to be spent to do the people's work, but, also, to oversee the executive department to ensure that the laws are faithfully carried out.

One of the things that is necessary to make this body viable is to make sure that all Americans can serve in this House and that they be compensated in a way that will allow them—even though they may not be rich—to come to Washington, D.C., and serve the people of this country.

Sadly, for the last 14 years, the Congress has been unwilling because of, in my opinion, a lack of political courage and trust in the people's understanding that from a commonsense standpoint people will not be able to serve in a body, in a town, where the cost of renting an apartment has increased approximately 120 percent since the last cost-of-living adjustment, which all people understand is necessary to stay even. That means that the Members of Congress have substantially had their buying power reduced.

That is unfortunate because if we continue along that road, this will become a more aristocratic body and a less democratic body. That is not good for the country, it is not good for this institution, and it certainly is not good for the Members.

I would hope that as we move forward in this process, in a bipartisan way we could say honestly to the American people: That is not a sustainable policy.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I come to the floor to urge Members to understand it is not just about them. It is about this institution and the ability of people to serve in this institution with the resources necessary to sustain themselves and their families.

Too many people think that Members of Congress get money under the table. I don't think that is true. Are there some who abuse the rules? Of course, in any body there are some, but there are few.

To the extent that they can sustain themselves and their families on the resources that they earn, Members of Congress I think have average days of 10, 12, 14 hours a day and weekends. I have talked to my friends on both sides of the aisle, and let us over the next months come together and effect an appropriate compensation package for Members.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

For the past several years, I have been part of an effort to modernize the legislative branch to ensure that this institution is working better for the American people. The Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress passed 202 recommendations. Roughly two-thirds of them have been fully or partially implemented. We looked at everything from congressional capacity to outdated technology to rising polarization.

Chair VALADAO, Ranking Member ESPAILLAT, and their staffs have been invaluable partners in these efforts.

Importantly, the FY 2025 bill includes funding for something called the Modernization Initiatives Account, which helps implement some of the open recommendations made by the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. It also includes language to address a range of other recommendations, including training for Members and staff, improving constituent services, and better use of data.

These are important efforts because it helps this institution build its capacity to better serve our constituents.

While a lot has been accomplished, lots of work on implementation remains, and this funding helps.

Now, I am disappointed that I can't vote for this bill given the partisan riders; however, I remain grateful for the worthwhile investments that are in this bill, the investment that Congress makes in itself not just for the institution but for the institution's ability to serve the people we represent.

Leaving this institution better off than we found it I think is a responsibility of each Member. It is certainly a responsibility that I will keep in mind during my final 6 months here in the institution. I am grateful, again, to the

chair and the ranking member for their leadership on this.

□ 0945

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

Mr. Chair, I rise again to oppose this bill. This bill contains many, many poison pills and partisan riders that are unnecessary—really unnecessary—and aim to do more harm than good.

In addition, I am disappointed the bill, as currently written, does not include bipartisan language that has been supported by both sides of the House for years to allow the legislative branch agencies to employ individuals under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program known as DACA. An overwhelming majority of Americans support the DACA program.

Let me remind you, Mr. Chair, that 75 percent of Americans favor permanent legal status to noncitizens who came to the United States as children. Moreover, 85 percent of DACA recipients already participate in the labor force. It is unconscionable that we will not allow them to work in the legislative branch.

Let me remind you that during the pandemic, more than 200,000 Dreamers stepped up to the front line and served as essentials workers to provide fellow Americans with important goods and services, including medical care, educational instruction, food, and more.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to the committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill.

My amendment would include language permitting the funds in the act to be used to employ individuals with employment authorization documents under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program known as DACA.

I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD the text of the amendment.

Mr. Espailat moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8772 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an entity may use amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act to pay the compensation of an officer or employee without regard to the officer's or employee's immigration status if the officer or employee has been issued an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as set forth in the Department of Homeland Security's August 24, 2022 final rule entitled "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals".

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close, I and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, in closing, let me repeat: The legislative

branch bill should not be the place for divisive politics. It should be used solely to ensure Congress has the tools that it needs to legislate and support the constituents we all serve. It should be used to ensure we have a successful democracy through effective and responsible governance.

The majority, again, is obsessed with cutting Federal funds and eliminating vital programs that help to grow and diversify our country.

Passing these partisan bills is a complete waste of time. I don't agree with these divisive ideas and partisan tactics. I believe we can do and should really do much better. For these reasons, I cannot support this bill.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, today's measure provides funding for the Legislative Branch for Fiscal Year 2025. Although this is the smallest of our twelve annual appropriations bills, it carries an outsized importance for our democracy.

Each member of Congress has been entrusted with the solemn duty of representing the voices of their district, and this bill provides resources to serve the American people. It ensures we can assist our constituents and keep the government working for them. We also uphold resources to support our Article One lawmaking responsibilities prescribed by the Constitution—and the national institutions that contribute to this work.

The measure provides funding to maintain vigorous oversight over the Executive Branch. It allows us to continue critical committee work that serves as a check to the other branches and funds institutions like the Congressional Budget Office, which has a key role to play in supervising our national budget and appropriations work.

The safety of the Capitol complex for visitors and the good work of the U.S. Capitol Police are also reinforced. As the citadel for freedom and democracy, we sustain maintenance for the Capitol Building. More than just a meeting place, this chamber stands as a proud symbol of our constitutional form of government and our way of life, and it must be preserved for generations to come.

This is a very strong bill, and one that champions our capacity to effectively represent the public in a fiscally responsible manner.

I thank Chairman VALADAO for his hard work in assembling this measure, and I urge all members to support its passage.

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 bill shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8772

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 Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to Beatrice Y. Payne, widow of Donald M. Payne, Jr., late a Representative from the State of New Jersey, \$174,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$1,932,655,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$36,560,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$10,499,000, including \$35,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$3,730,000, including \$15,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$10,499,000, including \$17,500 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$3,099,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$2,809,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Republican Conference, \$2,962,000; Democratic Caucus, \$2,962,000: *Provided*, That such amount for salaries and expenses shall remain available from January 3, 2025 until January 2, 2026.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$843,605,000.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN MEMBER OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 120 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2019 (2 U.S.C. 5322a) for the compensation of interns who serve in the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, \$20,638,800, to remain available from January 3, 2025 until January 2, 2026: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 120(b) of such Act, an office of a Member of the House of Representatives may use not more than \$46,800 of the allowance available under this heading during legislative year 2025.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2020 (2 U.S.C. 5106) for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices, \$586,000, to remain available from January 3, 2025 until January 2, 2026: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$322,300 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices of the majority, to be allocated among such offices by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and \$263,700 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Minority Floor Leader.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE STANDING, SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEE OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113(a)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of standing, special, and select committees (other than the Committee on Appropriations), \$2,600,000, to remain available from January 3, 2025 until January 2, 2026: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under

this heading, \$1,300,000 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, and \$1,300,000 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Chair, in consultation with the ranking minority member, of the Committee on House Administration.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113(a)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the Committee on Appropriations, \$463,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$231,500 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, and \$231,500 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Chair, in consultation with the ranking minority member, of the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$180,862,000: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2026, except that \$6,075,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended for committee room upgrading.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$31,294,000, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2026.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$325,961,000, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including the positions of the Chaplain and the Historian, and including not more than \$25,000 for official representation and reception expenses, of which not more than \$20,000 is for the Family Room and not more than \$2,000 is for the Office of the Chaplain, \$44,984,000, of which \$9,555,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages and the Office of Emergency Management, and including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$34,141,000, of which \$12,625,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer including not more than \$5,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$213,072,000, of which \$26,477,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Whistleblower Ombuds, \$1,250,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$5,772,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$2,048,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian, \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, and not more than \$1,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$2,287,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the

House, \$5,048,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$15,300,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Interparliamentary Affairs, \$994,000; for other authorized employees, \$1,065,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$480,085,200, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$1,555,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$190,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, contractor support for actuarial projections, and other applicable employee benefits, \$428,960,200, to remain available until March 31, 2026, except that \$37,000,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended; salaries and expenses for Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery, \$27,428,000, of which \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended; transition activities for new members and staff, \$15,786,000, to remain available until expended; Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program, \$3,356,000, to remain available until expended; Office of Congressional Ethics, \$1,810,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$1,000,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MODERNIZATION INITIATIVES ACCOUNT

For the House of Representatives Modernization Initiatives Account established under section 115 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2021 (2 U.S.C. 5513), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That disbursement from this account is subject to approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That funds provided in this account shall only be used for initiatives approved by the Committee on House Administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT

SEC. 110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES" shall be available only for fiscal year 2025. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for fiscal year 2025 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) As used in this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE TO LEASE VEHICLES

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to make any payments from any Members' Representational Allowance for the leasing of a vehicle, excluding mobile dis-

trict offices, in an aggregate amount that exceeds \$1,000 for the vehicle in any month.

CYBERSECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 112. The head of any Federal entity that provides assistance to the House of Representatives in the House's efforts to deter, prevent, mitigate, or remediate cybersecurity risks to, and incidents involving, the information systems of the House shall take all necessary steps to ensure the constitutional integrity of the separate branches of the government at all stages of providing the assistance, including applying minimization procedures to limit the spread or sharing of privileged House and Member information.

LONG TERM LEASE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 113. (a) Section 303(f) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13212(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "branch, except that it does include the House of Representatives with respect to an acquisition described in paragraph (2)(C)." and inserting "branch."; and

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (C).

(b) The amendments made by this section apply to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year.

USE OF CHILD CARE CENTER REVOLVING FUND

SEC. 114. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 312(d)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (2 U.S.C. 2062 (d)(3)) is amended

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) In order to ensure that the Center can receive and transmit critical and emergency communications in connection with the provision of child care services, the payment of telecom expenses for the Center, to include voicemail boxes, land lines, and official cellular devices of the Center issued to Center employees."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$4,283,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$14,450,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and their assistants, including:

(1) an allowance of \$3,500 per month to the Attending Physician;

(2) an allowance of \$2,500 per month to the Senior Medical Officer;

(3) an allowance of \$900 per month each to three medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician;

(4) an allowance of \$900 per month to 2 assistants and \$900 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and

(5) \$3,145,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall

be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$4,416,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, \$1,814,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay, and Government contributions for health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other applicable employee benefits, \$619,257,000, of which overtime shall not exceed \$74,976,000 unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate are notified, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or a duly authorized designee: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated, \$15,000,000 shall be available for tuition reimbursement, recruitment and retention bonuses and other retention focused salary related items.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, Member protection-related activities and equipment, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, the awards program, postage, communication services, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, and not more than \$5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$213,158,000, of which \$5,848,000 shall remain available until expended to fund the Congressional Continuity of Operations (C-COOP), to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or a duly authorized designee: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers for fiscal year 2025 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided further*, That none of the amounts made available under this heading may be used to purchase a drone manufactured in the People's Republic of China or by a business affiliated with the People's Republic of China except for national security purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

AUTHORIZATIONS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

SEC. 115. (a) Section 4120 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) An employee of the Capitol Police may receive training under this section outside of the United States only with the prior approval of the Capitol Police Board. In this subsection, the term ‘United States’ means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States.”.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the operation of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, \$8,150,000, of which \$500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which not more than \$1,000 may be expended on the certification of the Executive Director in connection with official representation and reception expenses.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, including not more than \$6,000 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$73,259,000: *Provided*, That the Director shall use not less than \$500,000 of the amount made available under this heading for (1) improving technical systems, processes, and models for the purpose of improving the transparency of estimates of budgetary effects to Members of Congress, employees of Members of Congress, and the public, and (2) to increase the availability of models, economic assumptions, and data for Members of Congress, employees of Members of Congress, and the public.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for all necessary expenses for surveys and studies, construction, operation, and general and administrative support in connection with facilities and activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol, including the Botanic Garden, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; for furnishings and office equipment; for official reception and representation expenses of not more than \$5,000, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, \$165,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

CAPITOL BUILDING

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, \$41,002,000, of which \$6,599,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$33,922,000, of which \$18,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care, and operation of the House office buildings, \$148,000,000, of which \$64,050,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029, and of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the restoration and renovation of the Cannon House Office Building: In addition, for a payment to the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund, \$5,500,000 to remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; and all electrical substations of the Capitol; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol,

Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Publishing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$127,414,000, of which \$21,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That not more than \$10,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2025.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$86,043,000, of which \$45,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND SECURITY

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of buildings, grounds and security enhancements of the United States Capitol Police, wherever located, the Alternate Computing Facility, and Architect of the Capitol security operations, \$97,016,000, of which \$28,200,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That none of the amounts made available under this heading may be used to purchase a drone manufactured in the People's Republic of China or by a business affiliated with the People's Republic of China except for national security purposes.

BOTANIC GARDEN

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$21,214,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That, of the amount made available under this heading, the Architect of the Capitol may obligate and expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance, care and operation of the National Garden established under section 307E of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146), upon vouchers approved by the Architect of the Capitol or a duly authorized designee.

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

For all necessary expenses for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, \$29,127,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

NO BONUSES FOR CONTRACTORS BEHIND SCHEDULE OR OVER BUDGET

SEC. 116. None of the funds made available in this Act for the Architect of the Capitol may be used to make incentive or award payments to contractors for work on contracts or programs for which the contractor is behind schedule or over budget, unless the Architect of the Capitol, or agency-employed designee, determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC OUTREACH AND SERVICES FOR CAPITOL GROUNDS AND ARBORETUM

SEC. 117. (a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol, subject to the

approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, may enter into cooperative agreements with entities under such terms as the Architect determines advisable, in order to support the Capitol Grounds and Arboretum in carrying out its duties, authorities and mission.

(b) **PLANT MATERIAL EXCHANGES.**—The Architect of the Capitol may engage in plant material exchanges between the Capitol Grounds and Arboretum and other entities including Federal, State, or local government agencies, botanic gardens, arboreta, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, municipal parks, and gardens.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Library's catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; information technology services provided centrally; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$617,000,000, and, in addition, amounts credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2025 under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150), shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than \$18,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses, including for the Overseas Field Offices: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not less than \$10,698,000 shall remain available until expended for the Teaching with Primary Sources program, of which: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$1,547,000 shall remain available until expended for upgrade of the Legislative Branch Financial Management System: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$150,000 shall remain available until expended for the Surplus Books Program to promote the program and facilitate a greater number of donations to eligible entities across the United States: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$4,409,000 shall remain available until expended for the Veterans History Project to continue digitization efforts of already collected materials, reach a greater number of veterans to record their stories, and promote public access to the Project.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$105,642,000, of which not more than \$38,025,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2025 under sections 708(d) and 1316 of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section in excess of the amount

authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,870,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2025 under sections 111(d)(2), 119(b)(3), 803(e), and 1005 of such title: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$45,895,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$10,300,000 is for modernization initiatives, of which \$9,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$6,500 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any provision of chapter 8 of title 17, United States Code, any amounts made available under this heading which are attributable to royalty fees and payments received by the Copyright Office pursuant to sections 111, 119, and chapter 10 of such title may be used for the costs incurred in the administration of the Copyright Royalty Judges program, with the exception of the costs of salaries and benefits for the Copyright Royalty Judges and staff under section 802(e).

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$141,487,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate: *Provided further*, That this prohibition does not apply to publication of non-confidential Congressional Research Service (CRS) products: *Provided further*, That a non-confidential CRS product includes any written product containing research or analysis that is currently available for general congressional access on the CRS Congressional Intranet, or that would be made available on the CRS Congressional Intranet in the normal course of business and does not include material prepared in response to Congressional requests for confidential analysis or research.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PRINT DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$65,205,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$650,000 shall be available to contract to provide newspapers to blind and print disabled residents at no cost to the individual.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

REIMBURSABLE AND REVOLVING FUND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 118. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—For fiscal year 2025, the obligational authority of the Li-

brary of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$328,789,000.

(b) **ACTIVITIES.**—The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For authorized publishing of congressional information and the distribution of congressional information in any format; publishing of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and publishing, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$83,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading "GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND" no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for publishing congressionally mandated reports under the Access to Congressionally Mandated Reports Act, Pub. L. 117-263, div. G, title LXXII, subtitle D: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding sections 901, 902, and 906 of title 44, United States Code, this appropriation may be used to prepare indexes to the Congressional Record on only a monthly and session basis.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of the public information programs of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications in any format, and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$41,664,000: *Provided*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized

for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for the preceding two fiscal years to depository and other designated libraries: *Provided further*, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading "GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND" no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND

For payment to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund, \$11,425,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology development and facilities repair: *Provided*, That the Government Publishing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,500 may be expended on the certification of the Director of the Government Publishing Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That activities financed through the Business Operations Revolving Fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund and the funds provided under the heading "PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS" may not be used for contracted security services at Government Publishing Office's passport facility in the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Government Accountability Office, including not more than \$12,500 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States

Code; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), (6), and (8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), (6), and (8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, \$896,700,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$33,424,000 of payments received under sections 782, 791, 3521, and 9105 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants: *Provided further*, That payments hereunder to the Forum may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed.

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP FUND

For a payment to the Congressional Office for International Leadership Fund for financing activities of the Congressional Office for International Leadership under section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), \$6,600,000: *Provided*, That funds made available to support Russian participants shall only be used for those engaging in free market development, humanitarian activities, and civic engagement, and shall not be used for officials of the central government of Russia.

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund established under section 116 of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1105), \$430,000.

TITLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2025 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

RATES OF COMPENSATION AND DESIGNATION

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 (46 Stat. 32 et seq.) is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting serv-

ice through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

COSTS OF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FINANCIAL MANAGERS COUNCIL

SEC. 205. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$2,000.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS

SEC. 206. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 207. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol in this Act may be used to eliminate or restrict guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and Senate, unless through regulations as authorized by section 402(b)(8) of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2242(b)(8)).

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

SEC. 208. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities or other official government activities.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

SEC. 209. (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OR PROCUREMENT.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the head of an agency, office, or other entity to—

(A) procure or obtain or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system; or

(B) enter into a contract (or extend or renew a contract) with an entity that uses any equipment, system, or service that uses

covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to—

(A) prohibit the head of an agency, office, or other entity from procuring with an entity to provide a service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or

(B) cover telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.

(b) PROHIBITION OF LOAN AND GRANT FUNDS.—

(1) The head of an agency, office, or other entity may not obligate or expend loan or grant funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act to procure or obtain, extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain, or enter into a contract (or extend or renew a contract) to procure or obtain the equipment, services, or systems described in subsection (a).

(2) In implementing the prohibition in paragraph (1), heads of agencies, offices, and entities administering loan, grant, or subsidy programs shall prioritize available funding and technical support to assist affected businesses, institutions, and organizations as is reasonably necessary for those affected agencies, offices, and entities to transition from covered communications equipment and services, to procure replacement equipment and services, and to ensure that communications service to users and customers is sustained.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to—

(A) prohibit the head of an agency, office, or entity from procuring with an entity to provide a service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or

(B) cover telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The prohibition under subsection (a)(1)(A) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year, and the prohibitions under subsections (a)(1)(B) and (b)(1) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2026 and each succeeding fiscal year.

(d) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The head of an agency, office, or other entity may, on a one-time basis, waive the requirements under subsection (a) with respect to an agency, office, or entity that requests such a waiver. The waiver may be provided, for a period of not more than two years after the effective dates described in subsection (c), if the agency, office, or entity seeking the waiver—

(1) provides a compelling justification for the additional time to implement the requirements under such subsection, as determined by the head of the agency, office, or entity; and

(2) submits to the head of the agency, office, or entity, who shall not later than 30 days thereafter submit to the appropriate congressional committees, a full and complete laydown of the presences of covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services in the agency's, office's, or entity's supply chain and a phase-out plan to eliminate such covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services from the agency's, office's, or entity's systems.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(2) The term “covered telecommunications equipment or services” means any of the following:

(A) Telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).

(B) For the purpose of public safety, security of government facilities, physical security surveillance of critical infrastructure, and other national security purposes, video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).

(C) Telecommunications or video surveillance services provided by such entities or using such equipment.

(D) Telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the government of a foreign adversary country.

(3) The term “foreign adversary country” means a country specified in section 4872(d) of title 10, United States Code.

ANNUAL RATE OF PAY FOR PERSONNEL OF CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OFFICES

SEC. 210. (a) Any provision of law which prohibits an increase in the annual rate of pay which would otherwise apply during a calendar year for an employee serving in a position for which the rate of pay is fixed by statute at an Executive Schedule rate, or which prohibits the employee from receiving a rate increase during such calendar year, including section 747 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024 (division B of Public Law 118-47), shall not apply to the Director of the Government Publishing Office or the Librarian of Congress.

(b) This section applies with respect to calendar year 2025 and each succeeding calendar year.

LIMITATION ON TREATMENT AS FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP

SEC. 211. (a) Section 13144 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) LIMITATION ON TREATMENT AS FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP.—For purposes of this section, the relationship between a Member who is providing care directly to a patient in the form of medical services or dental services and the patient to whom such care is provided shall not be considered a fiduciary relationship.”.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to compensation received in fiscal year 2025 or any succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 212. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any office, program, or activity for the purposes of diversity, equity, and inclusion training or implementation that promotes or perpetuates divisive concepts related to race or sex, such as the concepts that one race or sex is inherently superior to another, or that an individual's moral character or worth is determined by their race or sex.

SEC. 213. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or

any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

(b) DISCRIMINATORY ACTION DEFINED.—As used in subsection (a), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(1) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be assessed against, or deny, delay, or revoke an exemption from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to in subsection (a)

(2) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(3) withhold, reduce the amount or funding for, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, employment, or other similar position or status from or to such person;

(4) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any entitlement or benefit under a Federal benefit program, including admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program, from or to such person; or

(5) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech fora (including traditional, limited, and non-public fora), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(c) ACCREDITATION; LICENSURE; CERTIFICATION.—The Federal Government shall consider accredited, licensed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respectively, for such purposes but for a determination against such person wholly or partially on the basis that the person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction described in subsection (a).

SEC. 214. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4501) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during fiscal year 2025.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 215. \$0.

This Act may be cited as the “Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2025”.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in House Report 118-578 and pro forma amendments described in section 5 of House Resolution 1341. Each amendment printed in House Report 118-578 shall be considered 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 except as provided by section 5 of House Resolution 1341, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 118-578.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 34, strike lines 1 through 12.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I say to my friend from California that I appreciate his work and this overall bill. I know there are a lot of challenges that confront any of those decisions that the appropriators have, but I find that it is necessary that I offer my amendment to call attention to a problem and an issue and to hopefully gain some time to solve that problem.

My amendment, Mr. Chair, is rather simple. It eliminates funding for the Congressional Office for International Leadership, also known as COIL.

Our national debt is \$34 trillion. I have been working on that in a bipartisan manner, trying to attempt to bring that down and find solutions. Yet, we all know, and our constituents know, that whether it is at the grocery store or gas at the pump, American families are feeling the full impact of inflation.

In the midst of this spending and affordability crisis, the American people may not be realizing that Congress is funding an office called COIL, which has been inappropriately used to host social justice themed adventures for foreign delegations on the U.S. taxpayer dime. This is the U.S. taxpayer funding trips of foreigners to come into the United States to ostensibly learn about our system.

After uncovering this office's priorities earlier this year, we did a little more digging only to find at least 13 other trips occurred in 2023 and 2024 with themes involving social advocacy, or diversity, equity, and inclusion programming exclusively.

For example, in March 2023, a COIL trip came to my district without any notification or the courtesy of letting me know there was a foreign delegation coming. This foreign delegation was treated to a trip filled with social justice and DEI messaging under the guise of "civic advocacy." Stops also along the way included an evening at "queer theater," a visit to a "Pride center and trans foundation," and many more.

Other trips in 2023 and 2024 included a visit to Detroit under the theme of

inclusivity and tolerance and a trip to Sacramento, California, to engage in gender-related activism.

American taxpayers should not be funding this, Mr. Chair, and footing the bill for these visits.

We have disagreements about whether those things are important or not or whether they should be highlighted or not. The question here is whether the taxpayer, the U.S. taxpayer, should be paying for a trip for foreigners to come to our country to learn about these things.

I kind of wonder about my friends on the other side of the aisle because many believe that the shoe is going to be on the other foot after this November, so they might be offering the exact same amendment if this COIL was directed to do only things that dealt with fossil fuel organizations, maybe weapons manufacturers, or maybe only for pro-life advocacy groups. My guess is they would have a very different view of this program.

What is more, Members of Congress are shielded from conducting any oversight on these funds. Consider the process: COIL puts together a calendar of themes each year, and COIL then grants funds under the themes selected to national and community organizations. That organization will then make a subgrant at the local level to an NGO to fully implement the trip programming at their complete discretion.

In other words, COIL doesn't even have any input on this. COIL has zero say in the programming because the funds are shielded through what are essentially passthrough entities.

What are the results? Unelected bureaucrats are using the American people's money to push an agenda that fits their interests, and COIL walks away with their hands clean. Again, this is all at the American taxpayers' expense.

While COIL has been flatlined at \$6 million in funding for a number of years now, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2025 actually provides a 10 percent increase in that funding. This is an additional \$600,000 in taxpayer dollars going toward who knows what.

I know there are positive programs, very neutral programs, consensus-building programs, whether they be regarding and surrounding veterans' groups, protecting children, or those with disabilities. Those are not the controversial parts.

Again, I still ask whether our U.S. taxpayer dollars should be funding that rather than an NGO or some other funding, but we have to weed this out and make sure that this is acceptable programming-wise to all American taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, this is a commonsense step to rein in out-of-control spending by bureaucrats in Washington and a 1-year pause provides a much-needed opportunity to reevaluate.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I oppose my friend's amendment because I do not believe all the good the Congressional Office for International Leadership has done for Congress over the last 25 years should be negated by one embassy programming selection.

The Congressional Office for International Leadership links Members of Congress to leaders in Eurasia and Asia and is an instrument for Americans engaged in citizen diplomacy.

COIL's place as the only regularized international exchange program in the legislative branch provides opportunities for Members of Congress and their constituents to engage with their peers from countries of strategic importance to the United States.

COIL convenes congressional leadership and its constituents to provide foreign visitors with a multilevel State, Federal, and local introduction to American democratic governing systems and accountable governance.

This is the next generation of government and civic leaders where they begin, in the Halls of the most powerful legislative body in the world, the United States Congress.

The exchange establishes a personal and profound connection between leaders from around the world, providing unique and meaningful insights and experiences while fostering a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect.

Thousands of Americans across the country benefit from hosting COIL participants in their homes and communities. The agency provides an important service for a very modest amount of money.

Mr. Chair, I oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman has the only time remaining.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, this is the way government should work. I agree with the chairman, and I join the chair and rise in opposition to this amendment.

At a time when international conflicts are on the rise, it is vital for America to lead and spread democracy. In fact, for 25 years, the Congressional Office for International Leadership has sponsored political and civic leaders of participating countries to exchange democratic best practices and encourage mutual understanding.

In 2023, COIL brought 532 rising leaders from 24 countries to these United States, facilitated meetings with more than 100 congressional offices, and showcased 62 American communities in 37 States, Mr. Chairman.

Eliminating this program is another attempt to divide us further and prevent our country from doing what it does best, leading by example.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment. Isolation is not a political tool that should

be exploited at this time when we face international conflicts, and they are on the rise. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that we are both on the same side on this issue.

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Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I do recognize the concerns of Mr. HUIZENGA. I think they should be corrected, but there is a lot of goodness in this program as well. Let's not throw out the baby with the bathwater.

Earlier this year we mourned the murder of Alexei Navalny by Putin, an anticorruption activist and courageous leader of the political opposition to Putin of Russia.

Navalny's legacy of leadership has been recognized and honored all around the world.

While many are familiar with the renowned life of Alexei Navalny, most do not know he first came to America in his early twenties under a congressional exchange program for emerging world leaders, the same program this amendment now seeks to defund.

The Congressional Office for International Leadership was founded in 1999 to promote democracy and accountable governance. For more than two decades, COIL has been investing in the best and brightest young leaders from around the world to show them how government of, by, and for the people functions and remains accountable to the people it serves.

Since 1999, COIL has introduced more than 30,000 young leaders to the United States of America to see firsthand what self-government looks like at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal levels in all 50 States, all for about \$6 million a year.

I have hosted three of those delegations, two from Vietnam, and one from Papua New Guinea. I was surprised to see the Vietnamese members who came here from the initial parliament in Vietnam, the seeds of democracy that we want to water, nurture, and grow.

So, Mr. Chairman, the COIL program promotes and inspires America's foundational values. I ask my colleagues to join me in opposing the amendment which would end one of the most cost-effective ways the United States Congress, the most powerful and consequential legislative body in the world, has to grow and inspire America's future allies and partners around the world.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. 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 Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. SELF

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 118-578.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Tennessee, and 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 the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to enforce a COVID-19 mask mandate.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chairman, this amendment offered by Representative OGLES prohibits Federal funds from being used to make a mask mandate in Congress.

Policies involving mandatory mask implementation are not about science or safety, but they are about control.

Mr. OGLES and many other Americans recognized this years ago, and our views have been justified by Dr. Fauci's admission that these policies were not based on science.

In the 117th Congress, then-Speaker PELOSI compelled everyday Americans who visited the House of Representatives to walk around wearing glorified muzzles.

The House is supposed to be the most democratic body within our Federal Government. As Representatives, we are supposed to have the most direct connection with the people of any Federal officials. From the beginning of the Nation, we have been elected by a majority vote of our constituents.

Yet, Democrats chose to make it more difficult for constituents to visit their Representatives by forcing them to wear masks and follow COVID-19 protocols that didn't protect anybody. We have a responsibility to ensure that any future Congress does not adopt these same policies again.

My colleagues here have a choice between following the science that we now know or clinging to superstitions based on fear and ignorance.

During the height of the COVID frenzy, policymakers relied on studies far removed from anything resembling a scientific method. What we have before us is the most rigorous and comprehensive analysis of scientific studies conducted on the efficacy of masks. Frankly, I am going with the science on this one.

I am happy that many of my colleagues who argued in favor of these

mandates realized their mistake and supported banning them last fall. Mask mandates destroyed our economy and damaged families for little discernible gain.

Mr. Chair, we have tried mask mandates in this country. They failed to control the spread of respiratory viruses and set our fellow citizens against each other. They, along with other policies based on the same bad science, were used to restrict the access the people had to their elected Representatives.

Mask mandates are ineffective at preventing the spread of disease, but they certainly infringed on our rights. They were part of a grotesque lockdown legacy that severely damaged our economy and instilled an unwarranted level of fear in the minds of Americans.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of Mr. OGLES' amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CARTER of Georgia). The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. These policies should be debated in a different context on a different bill. However, I will debate this since the Congressman is addressing the issue.

Wearing a mask can help lower the risk of virus transmission and can save lives.

Here we go again. Since 2021, according to the CDC, we have lost over 1.2 million lives in these United States due to COVID-19. According to the World Health Organization, we lost over 7 million people across the globe. People are still contracting the disease. As of this past April, there were 22 million active cases.

Vaccines and masks are for the safety of self and others. COVID-19 and other viral illnesses significantly impact and strain our hospital and healthcare workers.

We have come a long way in protecting ourselves against COVID. We have more tools now to combat the deadly disease. However, creating a law that would limit our use of health mandates is shortsighted. Congress' health mandates are guided by the recommendations of our very own Attending Physician who coordinates with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Under this amendment, agencies would be limited in which tools they could use to ensure the health of Members, staff, and visitors, our own constituents who come to the campus in the face of a pandemic.

This amendment undermines public health and our ability to ensure the safety of our Capitol complex for all of us.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SELF

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 118-578.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to operate an electric vehicle charging station in any of the Capitol Buildings (as defined in section 5101 of title 40, United States Code) or on the United States Capitol Grounds (as described in section 5102 of title 40, United States Code).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my amendment to the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill that will prohibit electric vehicle charging on the U.S. Capitol Grounds.

Imagine how ridiculous it would sound if we told the American people that Members of Congress and their staff could get unlimited gasoline for their cars for just \$27 a month.

It would be outrageous. Nonetheless, that is what is happening inside the Capitol parking garages, but only for electric vehicles.

For \$27 a month, Members and their D.C. staffers are plugging in their Teslas and Priuses, draining my constituents' tax dollars who are paying full price for their gasoline back at home. This is especially egregious in light of the fact that huge subsidies for EV purchases already exist.

The bottom line is this: It is a free market. The Federal Government should not be picking winners and losers. If you choose to purchase an electric vehicle with all of those subsidies, then you should pay for it and be prepared for higher costs. Americans should not be subsidizing the vehicle choices of D.C. elites.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment as written.

The amendment would prohibit the use of all Architect of the Capitol electric vehicles and equipment, which are used for facility and ground maintenance activities.

For example, the Capitol Visitor Center's electric shuttles provide transportation to those needing mobility assistance while they are visiting the Capitol. Over the past year, Visitor Services provided over 33,000 shuttle rides for the elderly and disabled constituents and visitors to the campus.

These electric vehicles, currently in good working condition, would need to be replaced which would require a significant initial outlay of funds and would cause exposure to engine exhaust and noise for the equipment that would then have to be used indoor and in the buildings that we work in.

In addition to AOC operations, this would also adversely affect Members and House staff who pay to use the power from receptacles in the House garages.

Due to these adverse impacts, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chair, I would like to remind the gentleman that those who drive gas-powered vehicles into work every day do not get reimbursed for their commute.

Why is it acceptable, why is it correct, and why is it seemingly prudent to reimburse someone for the energy to commute here every day given the subsidies?

Not only the purchase of their vehicle, but the energy to run that vehicle on a daily basis.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, again, I think it is important to remind folks at home watching that these are all-electric vehicles in the building. So for the 33,000 people who required shuttle assistance to get around the Capitol, elderly and disabled people who needed assistance to visit their building that their tax dollars are paying for, there are a lot of services.

As the amendment is written currently, I have to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chair, this is a simple, commonsense amendment. Politicians should not get a free pass on the ridiculously high energy prices under the Biden administration. I choose to stand with my constituents.

This amendment also reduces the cost of Federal spending within our branch of government and makes us more accountable to the constituents we represent.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 118-578.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 13, line 5, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$1,325)".

Page 13, line 7, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$1,200)".

Page 13, line 9, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$175)".

Page 13, line 12, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$175)".

Page 13, line 13, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$320)".

Page 13, line 16, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$345,000)".

Page 13, line 23, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$548,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, my amendment seeks to reset the budget of the Office of the Attending Physician to appropriate levels.

The Office of the Attending Physician to Congress was created nearly 100 years ago following the unexpected deaths of several Members of Congress.

I think we can all agree there is a need for medical care here in Congress to provide things like preventative medicine, vaccinations for travel, and occasional emergency medical care. I do not disagree with that concept.

That being said, during the pandemic and in the years following, the Office of the Attending Physician was provided substantial increases in funding, which might have been necessary to meet the unique challenges being presented at the time.

However, the pandemic is long over, and it is time to restore fiscal sanity to the Federal Government across the board, and that includes bringing this office's budget back to prepandemic levels.

In addition, and, unfortunately, what was meant to be a nonpartisan role of Attending Physician to Congress has been highly politicized by the current Attending Physician.

Dr. Monahan was appointed to his current position in 2009, and according to the Congressional Research Service, has been the longest serving person in the role since the 1960s.

□ 1015

During his historically long tenure, the attending physician has grown extremely close to former Speaker NANCY PELOSI. In 2021, he actively did her bidding by implementing a politically motivated mask mandate here in the House of Representatives despite that not being in line with the best available science or the CDC recommendations at the time.

What made this mask mandate particularly political was that there was no mask mandate across the Capitol in

the United States Senate. Under Speaker PELOSI, masks were required in the House; however, crossing to the upper Chamber, the mandate went away. Members might ask how that is possible.

Well, it is possible because NANCY PELOSI directed it to occur. Dr. Monahan compromised himself and abandoned good medical judgment in order to appease the left's radical COVID lockdown agenda as part of their power-seeking political agenda.

While there are ample reforms needing to occur in this office and despite the fact that the person currently occupying the job has become political, I am not calling to completely slash funding. I simply want to bring the funding back to a reasonable level.

Before the pandemic, the Office of the Attending Physician received roughly \$3.8 million per year. Since then, the budget has ballooned by nearly 15 percent. While that increase might have been necessary to address some of the unique challenges created by COVID, it is certainly not justifiable now.

Some might argue that this is a small amount of money and that we should look the other way because it is just a drop in the bucket. However, I personally refuse to stand by as taxpayer dollars are funneled to a now highly politicized office, which was weaponized at the time to advance the left's radical lockdown agenda at the Capitol during the pandemic.

Mr. Chair, I urge every Member of this body to support my reasonable amendment to restore the funding to appropriate levels in this particular office, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. Many of my colleagues are highly frustrated by the way the attending physician managed the COVID pandemic here in Washington. I am one of them.

I understand, but I do not agree that decreasing the funds of the Office of the Attending Physician will reduce the actual attending physician's salary.

To do that, how the United States Navy pay structure works needs to be changed. We are paying a nonnegotiable reimbursement to the Navy, and that is the way this process works. This will not affect the attending physician's salary.

I make clear that what this amendment will do is dramatically reduce the medical services provided to the people who work, visit, and protect this campus. For this reason, I cannot support this amendment.

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

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I would still continue to make the argu-

ment that there was care provided to this body before the pandemic with the budget that was in place at the time. I think we can reasonably go back to that same budget now that COVID is no longer a threat to this body, and I recommend that we do so.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, in the event that this amendment was to pass, emergency services that run throughout the Capitol complex would continue, as would the security initiatives. Members would not see a change in their service, as Members are the first priority of the Office of the Attending Physician.

However, the Office of the Attending Physician would decrease services to staff, security forces, and visitors to the campus. Medicines and immunizations for official travel would be limited only to Members. The staff required to travel on official business would have to find other means of preparation on their own time and with personal funds.

The same would be true for seasonal influenza shots. It would be limited to Members and not to staff or security forces. In addition, over-the-counter medications and lower-cost durable medical equipment for health units would not be replaced.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in of House Report 118-578 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. SELF of Texas.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1, printed in House Report 118-578, offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), 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 amend-

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 169, noes 240, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]

AYES—169

Alford	Garcia, Mike	Mooney
Allen	Gimenez	Moore (AL)
Amodei	Gonzales, Tony	Moran
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Moylan
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Murphy
Babin	Gosar	Nehls
Baird	Graves (LA)	Norman
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Ogles
Banks	Green (TN)	Owens
Barr	Greene (GA)	Palmer
Bean (FL)	Griffith	Pence
Bergman	Grothman	Perez
Bice	Guest	Perry
Biggs	Guthrie	Pflugger
Bilirakis	Hageman	Posey
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Reschenthaler
Boebert	Harshbarger	Rodgers (WA)
Bost	Hern	Rose
Brecheen	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Buchanan	Hill	Rouzer
Buchon	Houchin	Roy
Burchett	Hudson	Rulli
Burgess	Huizenga	Salazar
Burlison	Issa	Scalise
Cammack	Jackson (TX)	Schweikert
Carey	James	Scott, Austin
Carl	Johnson (SD)	Self
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Sessions
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NJ)
Clyde	Kustoff	Spartz
Collins	LaLota	Staubert
Comer	Lamborn	Steel
Crane	Langworthy	Stefanik
Crawford	Latta	Steil
Curtis	Lesko	Steube
D'Esposito	Letlow	Strong
Davidson	Lopez	Tenney
De La Cruz	Loudermilk	Thompson (PA)
DesJarlais	Lucas	Tiffany
Donalds	Luna	Timmons
Duncan	Luttrell	Van Drew
Dunn (FL)	Mace	Van Dwyne
Emmer	Malliotakis	Van Orden
Estes	Maloy	Wagner
Ezell	Mann	Walberg
Fallon	McClain	Waltz
Feenstra	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Ferguson	McCormick	Wenstrup
Finstad	Meuser	Westerman
Fischbach	Miller (IL)	Williams (TX)
Fitzgerald	Miller (OH)	Wilson (SC)
Fleischmann	Miller (WV)	Wittman
Fox	Miller-Meeks	Yakym
Franklin, Scott	Mills	Zinke
Fulcher	Molinaro	
Gaetz	Moolenaar	

NOES—240

Adams	Carter (TX)	Davis (NC)
Aderholt	Cartwright	Dean (PA)
Aguilar	Caspar	DeGette
Allred	Case	DeLauro
Amo	Casten	DeBene
Auchincloss	Castor (FL)	Deluzio
Bacon	Castro (TX)	DeSaulnier
Balint	Chavez-DeRemer	Diaz-Balart
Barragan	Cherfilus-	Dingell
Beatty	McCormick	Doggett
Bera	Chu	Duarte
Beyer	Ciscomani	Edwards
Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)	Ellzey
Blumenauer	Clarke (NY)	Escobar
Blunt Rochester	Cleaver	Eshoo
Bonamici	Clyburn	Espallat
Bowman	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Boyle (PA)	Cole	Fletcher
Brown	Connolly	Fong
Brownley	Correa	Foster
Budzinski	Costa	Foushee
Bush	Courtney	Frankel, Lois
Calvert	Craig	Frost
Caraveo	Crockett	Gallego
Carbajal	Crow	Garbarino
Cardenas	Cuellar	Garcia (IL)
Carson	Davids (KS)	Garcia (TX)
Carter (LA)	Davis (IL)	Garcia, Robert

Golden (ME) Manning
Goldman (NY) Matsui
Gomez McBeth
Gonzalez, McCaul
Vicente McClellan
Gottheimer McCollum
Green, Al (TX) McGarvey
Harder (CA) McGovern
Hayes Meeks
Himes Menendez
Hinson Meng
Horsford Mfume
Houlahan Moore (UT)
Hoyer Moulton
Huffman Mrvan
Ivey Mullin
Jackson (IL) Nadler
Jackson (NC) Napolitano
Jacobs Neal
Jayapal Neguse
Jeffries Newhouse
Johnson (GA) Nickel
Joyce (OH) Norcross
Kamlager-Dove Norton
Kaptur Nunn (IA)
Kean (NJ) Obernolte
Keating Ocasio-Cortez
Kelly (IL) Omar
Kelly (PA) Pallone
Kennedy Panetta
Khanna Pappas
Kiggans (VA) Pascrell
Kildee Peters
Kiley Pettersen
Kilmer Phillips
Kim (CA) Pingree
Kim (NJ) Plaskett
Kuster Pocan
LaHood Porter
Landsman Pressley
Larsen (WA) Quigley
Larson (CT) Ramirez
Lawler Raskin
Lee (CA) Rogers (KY)
Lee (NV) Ross
Lee (PA) Ruiz
Leger Fernandez Ruppertsberger
Levin Rutherford
Lieu Ryan
Lofgren Sablan
Luetkemeyer Salinas
Lynch Sánchez
Magaziner Sarbanes

NOT VOTING—29

Bentz Hunt Morelle
Crenshaw Jackson Lee Moskowit
Evans Krishnamoorthi Pelosi
Flood LaMalfa Peltola
Fry LaTurner Radewagen
Garamendi Lee (FL) Rogers (AL)
González-Colón Massie
Granger Mast Sewell
Grijalva McHenry Trone
Hoyle (OR) Moore (WI) Weber (TX)

□ 1043

Messrs. MRVAN, PETERS, ROGERS of Kentucky, CALVERT, ELLZEY, SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. TITUS, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mrs. BICE, Mr. RULLI, Ms. MALOY, Messrs. CURTIS, and OWENS changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 348.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SELF

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. CAMMACK). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3, printed in House Report 118-578, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 149, noes 262, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 349]

AYES—149

Aderholt Gimenez Moore (AL)
Allen Gonzales, Tony Moran
Amodei Good (VA) Moylan
Armstrong Gooden (TX) Murphy
Arrington Gosar Nehls
Babin Graves (LA) Norman
Balderson Graves (MO) Ogles
Banks Green (TN) Palmer
Barr Greene (GA) Perez
Bean (FL) Grothman
Bergman Guest
Bice Guthrie
Biggs Hageman
Bilirakis Harris
Bishop (NC) Harshbarger
Boebert Hern
Bost Higgins (LA)
Brecheen Hinson
Burchett Houchin
Burlison Hudson
Cammack Huizenga
Carl Hunt
Carter (TX) Jackson (TX)
Cline James
Cloud Jordan
Clyde Joyce (PA)
Collins Kelly (MS)
Comer Kelly (PA)
Crane Kustoff
Davidson Lamborn
De La Cruz Langworthy
DesJarlais Latta
Donalds Lesko
Duncan Letlow
Dunn (FL) Lopez
Emmer Loudermilk
Estes Lucas
Ezell Luna
Fallon Luttrell
Feenstra Malliotakis
Finstad Mann
Fischbach McClain
Fitzgerald McCormick
Fleischmann Meuser
Flood Miller (IL)
Foxy Miller (OH)
Franklin, Scott Miller (WV)
Fry Mills
Fulcher Moolenaar
Gaetz Mooney

NOES—262

Adams Cárdenas Cuellar
Aguilar Carey Curtis
Allred Carson D'Esposito
Amo Carter (GA) Davids (KS)
Auchincloss Carter (LA) Davis (IL)
Bacon Cartwright Davis (NC)
Baird Casar Dean (PA)
Balint Case
Barragán Casten
Beatty Castor (FL)
Bentz Castro (TX)
Bera Chavez-DeRemer
Beyer Cherfilus-McCormick
Bishop (GA) McCormick
Blumenauer Chu
Blunt Rochester Ciscomani
Bonamici Clark (MA)
Bowman Clarke (NY)
Boyle (PA) Cleaver
Brown Clyburn
Brownley Cohen
Buchanan Cole
Bucshon Connolly
Budzinski Correa
Burgess Costa
Bush Courtney
Calvert Craig
Caraveo Crawford
Carbajal Crow

Garbarino Lynch
Garcia (IL) Mace
Garcia (TX) Magaziner
Garcia, Mike Maloy
Garcia, Robert Manning
Golden (ME) Matsui
Goldman (NY) McBeth
Gomez McCaul
Gonzalez, McClellan
Vicente McClintock
Gottheimer McCollum
Green, Al (TX) McGarvey
Griffith McGovern
Harder (CA) Meeks
Hayes Menendez
Hill Meng
Himes Mfume
Horsford Molinaro
Houlahan Moore (UT)
Hoyer Morelle
Hoyle (OR) Moulton
Huffman Mrvan
Issa Mullin
Ivey Nadler
Jackson (IL) Napolitano
Jackson (NC) Neal
Jacobs Neguse
Jayapal Newhouse
Jeffries Nickel
Johnson (GA) Norcross
Johnson (SD) Norton
Joyce (OH) Nunn (IA)
Kamlager-Dove Obernolte
Kaptur Ocasio-Cortez
Kean (NJ) Omar
Keating Owens
Kelly (IL) Pallone
Kennedy Panetta
Khanna Pappas
Kiggans (VA) Pascrell
Kildee Pence
Kiley Peters
Kilmer Pettersen
Kim (CA) Phillips
Kim (NJ) Pingree
Krishnamoorthi Plaskett
Kuster Pocan
LaHood Porter
LaLota Pressley
Landsman Quigley
Larsen (WA) Ramirez
Lawler Raskin
Lee (CA) Rogers (KY)
Lee (NV) Ross
Lee (PA) Ruiz
Leger Fernandez Ruppertsberger
Levin Ryan
Lieu Sablan
Lofgren Salinas
Luetkemeyer Sánchez

NOT VOTING—27

Alford Jackson Lee Moore (WI)
Crenshaw LaMalfa Moskowit
Crockett Larson (CT) Pelosi
Edwards LaTurner Peltola
Evans Lee (FL) Radewagen
Garamendi Massie Rogers (AL)
González-Colón Mast Sessions
Granger McHenry Van Orden
Grijalva Miller-Meeks Weber (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1047

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4, printed in House Report 118-578, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 128, noes 289, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]

AYES—128

Alford	Franklin, Scott	Mills
Amodei	Fry	Molinaro
Armstrong	Fulcher	Mooney
Arrington	Gaetz	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Gonzales, Tony	Moran
Baird	Good (VA)	Norman
Balderson	Gooden (TX)	Ogles
Banks	Gosar	Owens
Barr	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Perez
Biggs	Greene (GA)	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Griffith	Pfuger
Boebert	Guthrie	Reschenthaler
Bost	Hageman	Rose
Brecheen	Harris	Rosendale
Burchett	Harshbarger	Roy
Burgess	Hern	Rulli
Burlison	Higgins (LA)	Rutherford
Cammack	Hinson	Schweikert
Carl	Houchin	Smith (MO)
Cline	Hudson	Smith (NE)
Cloud	Huizenga	Smucker
Clyde	Hunt	Stauber
Collins	Issa	Steel
Comer	Jackson (TX)	Stefanik
Crane	Jordan	Steil
Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Steube
Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Strong
De La Cruz	LaHood	Tenney
DesJarlais	Langworthy	Tiffany
Donalds	Latta	Lopez
Duncan	Lopez	Loudermilk
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Luna
Emmer	Mace	Van Drew
Estes	Maloy	Van Duyn
Ezell	Mann	Van Orden
Fallon	McClain	Waltz
Feenstra	McClintock	Wenstrup
Finstad	McCormick	Westerman
Fischbach	Miller (IL)	Williams (TX)
Fitzgerald	Miller (OH)	Wittman
Flood	Miller (WV)	Yakym
Foxx		Zinke

NOES—289

Adams	Casar	Edwards
Aderholt	Case	Elizy
Aguilar	Casten	Escobar
Allen	Castor (FL)	Eshoo
Allred	Castro (TX)	Espallat
Amo	Chavez-DeRemer	Ferguson
Auchincloss	Cherfilus-	Fitzpatrick
Babin	McCormick	Fleischmann
Balint	Chu	Fletcher
Barragán	Ciscomani	Fong
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Poster
Bentz	Clarke (NY)	Foushee
Bera	Cleaver	Frankel, Lois
Bergman	Clyburn	Frost
Beyer	Cohen	Gallego
Bice	Cole	Garbarino
Bilirakis	Connolly	Garcia (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Correa	Garcia (TX)
Blumenauer	Costa	Garcia, Mike
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Garcia, Robert
Bonamici	Craig	Gimenez
Bowman	Crawford	Golden (ME)
Boyle (PA)	Crockett	Goldman (NY)
Brown	Crow	Gomez
Brownley	Cuellar	Gonzalez,
Buchanan	D'Esposito	Vicente
Bucshon	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer
Budzinski	Davis (IL)	Graves (LA)
Bush	Davis (NC)	Green, Al (TX)
Calvert	Dean (PA)	Grothman
Caraveo	DeGette	Guest
Carbajal	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Cárdenas	DelBene	Hayes
Carey	Deluzio	Hill
Carson	DeSaulnier	Himes
Carter (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Horsford
Carter (LA)	Dingell	Houlahan
Carter (TX)	Doggett	Hoyer
Cartwright	Duarte	Hoyle (OR)

Huffman	Meng	Scholten
Ivey	Meuser	Schrier
Jackson (IL)	Mfume	Scott (VA)
Jackson (NC)	Miller-Meeks	Scott, Austin
Jacobs	Moolenaar	Scott, David
James	Moore (UT)	Sessions
Jayapal	Morelle	Sewell
Jeffries	Moulton	Sherman
Johnson (GA)	Moylan	Sherrill
Johnson (SD)	Mrvan	Simpson
Joyce (OH)	Mullin	Slotkin
Kamlager-Dove	Murphy	Smith (NJ)
Kaptur	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Kean (NJ)	Napolitano	Sorensen
Keating	Neal	Soto
Kelly (IL)	Neguse	Spanberger
Kelly (MS)	Newhouse	Stansbury
Kennedy	Nickel	Stanton
Khanna	Norcross	Stevens
Kiggans (VA)	Norton	Strickland
Kildee	Nunn (IA)	Suozzi
Kiley	Obenolte	Swalwell
Kilmer	Ocasio-Cortez	Sykes
Kim (CA)	Omar	Takano
Kim (NJ)	Pallone	Thanedar
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Thompson (CA)
Kuster	Pappas	Thompson (MS)
Kustoff	Pascarell	Thompson (PA)
LaLota	Pelosi	Titus
Lamborn	Pence	Tlaib
Landman	Peters	Tokuda
Larsen (WA)	Pettersen	Tonko
Lawler	Phillips	Pingree
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Torres (CA)
Lee (NV)	Plaskett	Torres (NY)
Lee (PA)	Pocan	Trahan
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Trone
Lesko	Posey	Turner
Letlow	Pressley	Underwood
Levin	Quigley	Valadao
Lieu	Ramirez	Vargas
Lofgren	Raskin	Vasquez
Lucas	Rodgers (WA)	Veasey
Luetkemeyer	Rodgers (KY)	Velázquez
Luttrell	Ross	Wagner
Lynch	Rouzer	Walberg
Magaziner	Ruiz	Wasserman
Malliotakis	Ruppersberger	Schultz
Manning	Ryan	Waters
Matsui	Sablan	Watson Coleman
McBath	Salazar	Webster (FL)
McCaul	Salinas	Wexton
McClellan	Sánchez	Wild
McCollum	Sarbanes	Williams (GA)
McGarvey	Scalise	Williams (NY)
McGovern	Scanlon	Wilson (FL)
McHenry	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)
Meeks	Schiff	Womack
Menendez	Schneider	

NOT VOTING—21

Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Moskowitz
Evans	Larson (CT)	Nehls
Garamendi	LaTurner	Peltola
González-Colón	Lee (FL)	Radewagen
Granger	Massie	Rogers (AL)
Grijalva	Mast	Spartz
Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)	Weber (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1054

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. CAMMACK) having assumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, 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. 8772) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1341, he reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with an amendment

adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Espallat of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8772 to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, 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.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit H.R. 8772 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of H.R. 8772;

Adoption of H. Res. 1344;

Passage of H.J. Res. 165; and

Passage of H.J. Res. 109, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 206, nays 211, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

YEAS—206

Adams	Casten	Dingell
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Doggett
Allred	Castro (TX)	Escobar
Amo	Cherfilus-	Eshoo
Auchincloss	McCormick	Espallat
Balint	Chu	Fletcher
Barragán	Clark (MA)	Foster
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Foushee
Bera	Cleaver	Frankel, Lois
Beyer	Clyburn	Frost
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Gallego
Blumenauer	Connolly	Garcia (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Garcia (TX)
Bonamici	Costa	Garcia, Robert
Bowman	Courtney	Golden (ME)
Boyle (PA)	Craig	Goldman (NY)
Brown	Crockett	Gomez
Brownley	Crow	Gonzalez,
Budzinski	Cuellar	Vicente
Bush	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer
Caraveo	Davis (IL)	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	Davis (NC)	Harder (CA)
Cárdenas	Dean (PA)	Himes
Carson	DeGette	Horsford
Carter (LA)	DeLauro	Houlahan
Cartwright	DelBene	Hoyer
Casar	Deluzio	Hoyle (OR)
Case	DeSaulnier	

Huffman Morelle
Ivey Moulton
Jackson (IL) Mrvan
Jackson (NC) Mullin
Jacobs Nadler
Jayapal Napolitano
Jeffries Neal
Johnson (GA) Neguse
Kamlager-Dove Nickel
Kaptur Norcross
Keating Ocasio-Cortez
Kelly (IL) Omar
Kennedy Pallone
Khanna Panetta
Kildee Pappas
Kilmer Pascarell
Kim (NJ) Pelosi
Krishnamoorthi Takano
Kuster Thandekar
Landsman Thompson (CA)
Larsen (WA) Thompson (MS)
Larson (CT) Phillips
Lee (CA) Pingree
Lee (NV) Pocan
Lee (PA) Porter
Leger Fernandez Pressley
Levin Quigley
Lieu Ramirez
Lofgren Raskin
Lynch Ross
Magaziner Ruiz
Manning Ruppersberger
Matsui Ryan
McBath Salinas
McClellan Sánchez
McCollum Sarbanes
McGarvey Scanlon
McGovern Schakowsky
Meeks Schiff
Menendez Schneider
Meng Scholten
Mfume Schrier
Scott (VA) Wilson (FL)

NAYS—211

Aderholt Emmer
Alford Estes
Allen Ezell
Amodei Fallon
Armstrong Feenstra
Arrington Ferguson
Babin Finstad
Bacon Fischbach
Baird Fitzgerald
Balderson Fitzpatrick
Banks Fleischmann
Barr Flood
Bean (FL) Fong
Bentz Foxx
Bergman Franklin, Scott
Bice Fry
Biggs Fulcher
Bilirakis Gaetz
Bishop (NC) Garbarino
Boebert Garcia, Mike
Bost Gimenez
Brecheen Gonzales, Tony
Buchanan Good (VA)
Bucshon Gooden (TX)
Burchett Gosar
Burgess Graves (LA)
Burlison Graves (MO)
Calvert Green (TN)
Cammack Greene (GA)
Carey Griffith
Carl Grothman
Carter (GA) Guest
Carter (TX) Guthrie
Chavez-DeRemer Hageman
Ciscomani Harris
Cline Harshbarger
Cloud Hern
Clyde Higgins (LA)
Cole Hill
Collins Hinson
Comer Houchin
Crane Hudson
Crawford Huizenga
Curtis Hunt
D'Esposito Issa
Davidson Jackson (TX)
De La Cruz James
DesJarlais Johnson (LA)
Diaz-Balart Johnson (SD)
Donalds Jordan
Duarte Joyce (OH)
Duncan Joyce (PA)
Dunn (FL) Kean (NJ)
Edwards Kelly (MS)
Ellzey Kelly (PA)

Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
Lawler
Lesko
Letlow
Lopez
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)

Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw
Evans
Garamendi
Granger
Grijalva
Jackson Lee

Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne

NOT VOTING—16

LaMalfa
LaTurner
Lee (FL)
Massie
Mast
Moore (WI)
Moskowitz
Peltola
Rogers (AL)
Weber (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1106

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 213, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 352]

YEAS—205

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey

Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Ogles

Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Burchett
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gaetz
Gallego
Garcia (IL)

Crenshaw
Evans
Garamendi

Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao

NAYS—213

Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar

NOT VOTING—15

Granger
Grijalva
Jackson Lee
LaMalfa
LaTurner
Lee (FL)

Van Drew
Van Dyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Pelosi
Peters
Petterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Rosendale
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Self
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swailwell
Sykes
Takano
Thandekar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weston
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

Massie Moore (WI) Peltola
Mast Moskowitz Rogers (AL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1114

So the bill was not passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FINDING MERRICK GARLAND IN CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR DISOBEYING A CERTAIN SUBPOENA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1344) finding that Merrick Garland, Attorney General of the United States, is in contempt of the House of Representatives for disobeying a certain subpoena, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 210, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 353]

YEAS—204

Aderholt	Dunn (FL)	Johnson (LA)
Alford	Edwards	Johnson (SD)
Allen	Ellzey	Jordan
Amodei	Emmer	Joyce (PA)
Arrington	Estes	Kean (NJ)
Babin	Ezell	Kelly (MS)
Bacon	Fallon	Kelly (PA)
Baird	Feenstra	Kiggans (VA)
Balderson	Ferguson	Kiley
Banks	Finstad	Kim (CA)
Barr	Fischbach	Kustoff
Bean (FL)	Fitzgerald	LaHood
Bentz	Fitzpatrick	LaLota
Bergman	Fleischmann	Langworthy
Bice	Flood	Latta
Biggs	Fong	Lawler
Bilirakis	Fox	Lesko
Bishop (NC)	Franklin, Scott	Letlow
Boebert	Fry	Lopez
Bost	Fulcher	Loudermilk
Brecheen	Gaetz	Lucas
Buchanan	Garbarino	Luetkemeyer
Bucshon	Garcia, Mike	Luna
Burchett	Gimenez	Luttrell
Burgess	Gonzales, Tony	Mace
Burlison	Good (VA)	Malliotakis
Calvert	Gooden (TX)	Maloy
Cammack	Gosar	Mann
Carey	Graves (LA)	McCaul
Carl	Graves (MO)	McClain
Carter (GA)	Green (TN)	McCormick
Carter (TX)	Greene (GA)	Meuser
Chavez-DeRemer	Griffith	Miller (IL)
Ciscomani	Grothman	Miller (OH)
Cline	Guest	Miller (WV)
Cloud	Guthrie	Mills
Clyde	Hageman	Molinaro
Cole	Harris	Moolenaar
Collins	Harshbarger	Mooney
Comer	Hern	Moore (AL)
Crane	Higgins (LA)	Moore (UT)
Crawford	Hill	Moran
Curtis	Hinson	Murphy
D'Esposito	Houchin	Nehls
Davidson	Hudson	Newhouse
De La Cruz	Huizenga	Norman
DesJarlais	Hunt	Nunn (IA)
Diaz-Balart	Issa	Obernolte
Donalds	Jackson (TX)	Ogles
Duncan	James	Owens

Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Cárbaal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Duarte
Escobar
Eshoo
Españat
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
García (IL)
García (TX)
García, Robert

Armstrong
Crenshaw
Evans
Garamendi
Granger

Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tennet
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons

NAYS—210

Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone

NOT VOTING—19

Grijalva
Jackson Lee
LaMalfa
Lamborn
LaTurner

Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

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

McHenry Moore (WI) Peltola
Miller-Meeks Moskowitz Rogers (AL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1120

So the resolution was not agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 353.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RELATING TO "NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX IN EDUCATION PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 165) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance", on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 210, nays 205, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

YEAS—210

Aderholt	Chavez-DeRemer	Fleischmann
Alford	Ciscomani	Flood
Allen	Cline	Fong
Amodei	Cloud	Fox
Arrington	Clyde	Franklin, Scott
Babin	Cole	Fry
Bacon	Collins	Fulcher
Baird	Comer	Gaetz
Balderson	Crane	Garbarino
Banks	Crawford	Garcia, Mike
Barr	Curtis	Gimenez
Bean (FL)	D'Esposito	Gonzales, Tony
Bentz	Davidson	Good (VA)
Bergman	De La Cruz	Gooden (TX)
Bice	DesJarlais	Gosar
Biggs	Diaz-Balart	Graves (LA)
Bilirakis	Donalds	Graves (MO)
Bishop (NC)	Duarte	Green (TN)
Boebert	Duncan	Greene (GA)
Bost	Dunn (FL)	Griffith
Brecheen	Edwards	Grothman
Buchanan	Ellzey	Guest
Bucshon	Emmer	Guthrie
Burchett	Estes	Hageman
Burgess	Ezell	Harris
Burlison	Fallon	Harshbarger
Calvert	Feenstra	Hern
Cammack	Ferguson	Higgins (LA)
Carey	Finstad	Hill
Carl	Fischbach	Hinson
Carter (GA)	Fitzgerald	Houchin
Carter (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Hudson

Huizenga	McCormick	Scott, Austin	Stanton	Tlaib	Velázquez	Fitzgerald	Kim (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Hunt	Meuser	Self	Stevens	Tokuda	Wasserman	Fitzpatrick	Kustoff	Rose
Issa	Miller (IL)	Sessions	Strickland	Tonko	Schultz	Fleischmann	LaHood	Rosendale
Jackson (TX)	Miller (OH)	Simpson	Suozzi	Torres (CA)	Waters	Flood	LaLota	Rouzer
James	Miller (WV)	Smith (MO)	Swalwell	Torres (NY)	Watson Coleman	Fong	Lamborn	Roy
Johnson (LA)	Miller-Meeks	Smith (NE)	Sykes	Trahan	Wexton	Foxx	Langworthy	Rulli
Johnson (SD)	Mills	Smith (NJ)	Takano	Trone	Wild	Franklin, Scott	Latta	Rutherford
Jordan	Molinaro	Smucker	Thanedar	Underwood	Williams (GA)	Fry	Lawler	Salazar
Joyce (OH)	Moolenaar	Spartz	Thompson (CA)	Vargas	Wilson (FL)	Fulcher	Lesko	Scallise
Joyce (PA)	Mooney	Stauber	Thompson (MS)	Vasquez		Gaetz	Letlow	Schweikert
Kean (NJ)	Moore (AL)	Steel	Titus	Veasey		Gallo	Lopez	Scott, Austin
Kelly (MS)	Moore (UT)	Stefanik				Garbarino	Loudermilk	Self
Kelly (PA)	Moran	Steil				Garcia, Mike	Lucas	Sessions
Kiggans (VA)	Murphy	Steube	Armstrong	Jackson Lee	Mast	Gimenez	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
Kiley	Nehls	Strong	Crenshaw	Kildee	McHenry	Gonzales, Tony	Luna	Slotkin
Kim (CA)	Newhouse	Tenney	Evans	LaMalfa	Moore (WI)	Good (VA)	Luttrell	Smith (MO)
Kustoff	Norman	Thompson (PA)	Garomendi	LaTurner	Moskowitz	Gooden (TX)	Mace	Smith (NE)
LaHood	Nunn (IA)	Tiffany	Granger	Lee (FL)	Peltola	Gosar	Malliotakis	Smith (NJ)
LaLota	Obernolte	Timmons	Grijalva	Massie	Rogers (AL)	Gottheimer	Maloy	Smucker
Lamborn	Ogles	Turner				Graves (LA)	Mann	Soto
Langworthy	Owens	Valadao				Graves (MO)	McCaul	Spartz
Latta	Palmer	Van Drew				Green (TN)	McClain	Stauber
Lawler	Pence	Van Dwyne				Greene (GA)	McClintock	Steel
Lesko	Perry	Van Orden				Griffith	McCormick	Stefanik
Letlow	Pfluger	Wagner				Grothman	Meuser	Steil
Lopez	Posey	Walberg				Guest	Miller (IL)	Steube
Loudermilk	Reschenthaler	Waltz				Guthrie	Miller (OH)	Strong
Lucas	Rodgers (WA)	Weber (TX)				Hageman	Miller (WV)	Suozzi
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)	Webster (FL)				Harris	Miller-Meeks	Swalwell
Luna	Rose	Wenstrup				Harshbarger	Mills	Tenney
Luttrell	Rosendale	Westerman				Hern	Molinaro	Thanedar
Mace	Rouzer	Williams (NY)				Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar	Thompson (PA)
Malliotakis	Roy	Williams (TX)				Hill	Mooney	Tiffany
Maloy	Rulli	Wilson (SC)				Hinson	Moore (AL)	Timmons
Mann	Rutherford	Wittman				Houchin	Moore (UT)	Torres (NY)
McCaul	Salazar	Womack				Houlahan	Moran	Turner
McClain	Scallise	Yakym				Hudson	Moulton	Valadao
McClintock	Schweikert	Zinke				Huizenga	Murphy	Van Drew

NAYS—205

Adams	Eshoo	McCollum
Aguilar	Espallat	McGarvey
Allred	Fletcher	McGovern
Amo	Foster	Meeks
Auchincloss	Foushee	Menendez
Balint	Frankel, Lois	Meng
Barragán	Frost	Mfume
Beatty	Gallo	Morelle
Bera	Garcia (IL)	Moulton
Beyer	Garcia (TX)	Mrvan
Bishop (GA)	Garcia, Robert	Mullin
Blumenauer	Golden (ME)	Nadler
Blunt Rochester	Goldman (NY)	Napolitano
Bonamici	Gomez	Neal
Bowman	Gonzalez,	Neguse
Boyle (PA)	Vicente	Nickel
Brown	Gottheimer	Norcross
Brownley	Green, Al (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Budzinski	Harder (CA)	Omar
Bush	Hayes	Pallone
Caraveo	Himes	Panetta
Carbajal	Horsford	Pappas
Cárdenas	Houlahan	Pascrell
Carson	Hoyer	Pelosi
Carter (LA)	Hoyle (OR)	Perez
Cartwright	Huffman	Peters
Casar	Ivey	Pettersen
Case	Jackson (IL)	Phillips
Casten	Jackson (NC)	Pingree
Castor (FL)	Jacobs	Pocan
Castro (TX)	Jayapal	Porter
Cherfilus-	Jeffries	Pressley
McCormick	Johnson (GA)	Quigley
Chu	Kamlager-Dove	Ramirez
Clark (MA)	Kaptur	Raskin
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Ross
Cleaver	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Clyburn	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
Cohen	Khanna	Ryan
Connolly	Kilmer	Salinas
Correa	Kim (NJ)	Sánchez
Costa	Krishnamoorthi	Sarbanes
Courtney	Kuster	Scanlon
Craig	Landsman	Schakowsky
Crockett	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Crow	Larson (CT)	Schneider
Cuellar	Lee (CA)	Scholten
Davids (KS)	Lee (NV)	Schrier
Davis (IL)	Lee (PA)	Scott (VA)
Davis (NC)	Leger Fernandez	Scott, David
Dean (PA)	Levin	Sewell
DeGette	Lieu	Sherman
DeLauro	Lofgren	Sherrill
DelBene	Lynch	Slotkin
Deluzio	Magaziner	Smith (WA)
DeSaulnier	Manning	Sorensen
Dingell	Matsui	Soto
Doggett	McBath	Spanberger
Escobar	McClellan	Stansbury

NOT VOTING—18

Armstrong	Jackson Lee	Mast
Crenshaw	Kildee	McHenry
Evans	LaMalfa	Moore (WI)
Garomendi	LaTurner	Moskowitz
Granger	Lee (FL)	Peltola
Grijalva	Massie	Rogers (AL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1126

So the joint resolution was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RELATING TO “STAFF ACCOUNTING BULLETIN NO. 121”—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question of whether the House on reconsideration will pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 109) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to “Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 121”, the objections of the President notwithstanding.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accord with the Constitution, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 184, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

YEAS—228

Aderholt	Brecheen	Crane
Alford	Buchanan	Crawford
Allen	Bucshon	Cuellar
Amodei	Burchett	Curtis
Arrington	Burgess	D’Esposito
Auchincloss	Burlison	Davidson
Babin	Calvert	Davis (NC)
Bacon	Cammack	De La Cruz
Baird	Caraveo	DesJarlais
Balderson	Carey	Diaz-Balart
Banks	Carl	Duarte
Barr	Carter (GA)	Duncan
Bean (FL)	Carter (TX)	Dunn (FL)
Bentz	Chavez-DeRemer	Edwards
Bergman	Ciscomani	Ellzey
Bice	Cline	Emmer
Biggs	Clyde	Estes
Bilirakis	Cole	Ezell
Bishop (NC)	Collins	Fallon
Boebert	Comer	Feenstra
Bost	Costa	Finstad
Boyle (PA)	Craig	Fischbach

NAYS—184

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

Peters	Schneider	Taib
Pettersen	Scholten	Tokuda
Phillips	Schrier	Tonko
Pingree	Scott (VA)	Torres (CA)
Pocan	Scott, David	Trahan
Porter	Sewell	Trone
Pressley	Sherman	Underwood
Quigley	Sherrill	Vargas
Ramirez	Smith (WA)	Vasquez
Raskin	Sorensen	Veasey
Ross	Spanberger	Velázquez
Ruiz	Stansbury	Wasserman
Ruppersberger	Stanton	Schultz
Ryan	Stevens	Waters
Salinas	Strickland	Watson Coleman
Sánchez	Sykes	Wexton
Sarbanes	Takano	Wild
Scanlon	Thompson (CA)	Williams (GA)
Shakowsky	Thompson (MS)	
Schiff	Titus	

NOT VOTING—21

Armstrong	Grijalva	Mast
Cloud	Jackson Lee	McHenry
Crenshaw	Kildee	Moore (WI)
Donalds	LaMalfa	Moskowitz
Evans	LaTurner	Peltola
Garamendi	Lee (FL)	Rogers (AL)
Granger	Massie	Wilson (FL)

□ 1130

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1132

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the veto of the President was sustained and the joint resolution was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Speaker, on Roll Call No. 355, I mistakenly voted NAY when I intended to vote YEA.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend votes due to a doctor's appointment. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 354, H.J. Res. 165, and NAY on Roll Call No. 355, H.J. Res. 109.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The veto message and the joint resolution are referred to the Committee on Financial Services.

The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

DEFENDING VIETNAMESE ACTIVISTS

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

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to demand the release of Y Quynh Bdap and Nguyen Thuy Hanh.

Y Quynh Bdap is a Vietnamese activist religious minority who has lived as a refugee in Thailand since 2018, where he is pending extradition to Communist Vietnam. He will likely face torture and lengthy prison time. This extradition would be a severe violation of human rights promises made by Thailand.

Nguyen Thuy Hanh is a human rights activist currently imprisoned in Vietnam. Her detention is not only unjust but even more horrific as she is also undergoing chemotherapy for stage II cervical cancer.

I call on U.S. and Thai diplomats to secure the release of these brave activists. I also call on the Vietnamese Government to stop trampling on the human rights of their own citizens.

REMEMBERING THE SREBRENICA GENOCIDE

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

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise in recognition and remembrance of the 8,000 Bosniak Muslim men and boys killed and the thousands of women and girls raped, assaulted, and forcibly displayed during the Srebrenica genocide.

On this day 29 years ago, the Serbian Army and paramilitary forces began massacring civilians in the besieged town of Srebrenica, a U.N.-declared safe area, in an attempt to ethnically cleanse the area of Bosniaks.

Today, we remember the victims of the Srebrenica genocide and honor them and their families as we continue to stand in fierce opposition to genocide across the globe.

As a St. Louis Congresswoman proudly representing the largest Bosnian population outside of Bosnia, and as the co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Bosnia, I will continue to recognize and uplift the rich contributions of the Bosnian community and ensure that everyone, no matter their race, faith, or nationality, can continue to live free from violence and persecution.

CELEBRATING PLANT VOGTLE

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Georgia's Plant Vogtle Units 3 and 4 for winning POWER's Plant of the Year Award.

For 30 years, America hadn't seen the full construction of a nuclear reactor until the construction of Plant Vogtle's Units 3 and 4. Now, 25 percent of the State of Georgia's electricity is sourced from nuclear power. That is due to Vogtle Units 3 and 4 entering operations in 2023 and 2024.

Georgia Power, Oglethorpe Power, MEAG Power, and Dalton Utilities should be proud of their years of hard work cemented in this landmark construction and acknowledged with this fantastic award. The construction has also led to thousands of new jobs for Georgians in addition to the clean, reliable baseload energy being supplied to households across the State.

Plant Vogtle has done a great job innovating ways to provide the best service to the people of Georgia. I congratulate and thank them.

HONORING VENTURA HERNANDEZ DE LA TORRE

(Mr. CORREA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable life of Ventura Hernandez de la Torre, who passed away on July 8 after celebrating his 100th birthday.

Ventura served under General Patton in World War II and witnessed the destruction of the Nazi regime across Europe. He was there to liberate the survivors of the Buchenwald concentration camp. Later, he was wounded in France while fighting to liberate that great country.

Upon his return home, Ventura married his sweetheart and started a family in the city of Fullerton in my district. He spent the next several decades in service to others and was a staple across our communities.

Ventura is part of our Greatest Generation. He is survived by children, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and many adopted family members.

I thank Mr. Ventura for his service to our country and our community. We will miss him. God bless him.

PROTECTING OUR ELECTIONS

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, Biden's border policy has resulted in well over 10 million illegal immigrants entering our country since he was sworn in.

This dangerous influx of illegal immigrants has created concerns about the integrity of our elections. Even though Federal law does state that only citizens can vote, it is still highly possible that illegal immigrants are registering to vote, particularly considering many States offer driver's licenses to illegal immigrants.

Despite laws prohibiting individuals from illegally crossing our border, we know it is still happening by the millions. Clearly, laws aren't always followed, so we must take greater steps to ensure illegal immigrants aren't further skirting our laws by attempting to vote.

That is why, in an effort to safeguard our elections, House Republicans passed the SAVE Act, which prohibits illegal immigrants from voting in our elections, and only U.S. citizens can vote. This makes a lot of sense to the American people as it will require proof of American citizenship to register to vote in Federal elections.

A vote by someone here illegally, Mr. Speaker, counteracts a vote by an American citizen. The SAVE Act is about protecting our elections, and it is also about protecting the very foundation of our democratic constitutional Republic.

□ 1145

NBC PALM SPRINGS EMMY AWARD

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate NBC Palm Springs for their remarkable achievement of taking home an Emmy Award at the National Academy of Television Pacific Southwest Chapter.

Last month, the NBC Palm Springs team won the Emmy Award for Best Newscast in a Small Market for their coverage of tropical storm Hilary in August of 2023.

Our district communities were impacted by this rare, dangerous, and unprecedented tropical storm that hit the desert in inland southern California.

Thanks to the coverage of the storm by Tim, Olivia, Tiani, Carmela, Jerry, and News Director David Reese, countless lives were saved.

The courage and professionalism of the entire studio prevailed throughout their coverage of the storm.

It is my privilege to honor them and their well-deserved award and the invaluable service they provided to ensure our community was kept informed and safe.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate NBC Palm Springs. They have made us all incredibly proud.

CELEBRATING NEW PRAIRIE
BASEBALL

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

Mr. YAKYM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate excellence in athletics and to highlight a very special group of Hoosiers.

A year ago, the New Prairie High School girls softball team won the 3A State championship, marking the Cougars first-ever State title in any sport.

Apparently, the boys didn't want to be shown up by the girls because last month the New Prairie baseball team also won the 3A State title for their first title in program history.

In their 7-2 win over the Brebeuf Jesuit Braves, the Cougars were carried by a stellar and outstanding performance from starting pitcher Tyson Greenwood.

All season long, the Cougars counted on the bat of sophomore sensation Reed Robinson whose 43 RBIs were the second most in all of Indiana.

Congratulations to Cougars Head Coach Mark Schellinger and all the young men on an incredible season and for bringing another State title back to Indiana's Second District.

Mr. Speaker, I thank them for making the New Prairie community very proud.

May God bless them, and go Cougars.

UKRAINE DEFENSE

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced the bipartisan Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2024.

Let me thank my fellow bipartisan Congressional Ukraine Caucus co-chairs and other Members who are strong supporters of Ukraine for introducing this legislation.

Our bill renews the Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022. It enables resumption of the previously granted enhanced authority for the President to lend or lease military equipment and weapons to Ukraine. It will assist Ukraine to defend its people and sovereign territory as they face illegal and unprovoked Russian aggression orchestrated by Russian tyrant Vladimir Putin.

The Ukrainian people are fighting fiercely for their homeland. During World War II, after the United States was attacked by Imperial Japan, we projected strength and liberty as the arsenal of democracy. We utilized authorities like those contained in this bill to support and defend our besieged Allies. Without such effort, the Axis powers would have won the day.

As democracy's shield, our Nation, together with our Allies, must stand against tyranny. By engaging every avenue of support available, including through the authorities in this legislation, that will yield victory sooner rather than later.

Mr. Speaker, I invite all of our Members to join us to cosponsor this bill.

WELCOMING THE USS
"EISENHOWER"

(Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome home the aircraft carrier, the USS *Eisenhower*, to her aircraft carrier battle group, and all of its sailors and marines home to Hampton Roads this weekend after an extended 9½ month deployment.

The USS *Eisenhower* carrier battle group has been deployed in the Red Sea off the coast of Israel for more than 8 months in what was the greatest concentration of naval power deployed to the Mediterranean in a generation.

The selfless service of the men and women aboard the USS *Eisenhower* led them far from home during dangerous times for a purpose greater than themselves. We owe them a debt that we can never repay.

Earlier this year, I traveled with other Members of Congress to Israel where we met with different groups, from senior military officers to everyday Israeli citizens. I cannot count the

number of times we were thanked for sending the USS *Eisenhower* to sit off the coast of Israel after October 7.

The Israeli people truly believe that because of our U.S. naval presence in the region, countless lives were saved, and Hezbollah never invaded Israel from the north.

Tomorrow, I will proudly watch four of the USS *Eisenhower*'s squadrons fly into Naval Air Station Oceana with their families and look forward to thanking them on behalf of a grateful nation.

It is truly an honor to represent these servicemembers in Congress and to fiercely defend their mission and to advocate for them and their families.

As a former Navy helicopter pilot and a Navy spouse of an F-18 pilot, I know the uncertainty their families faced during this extended deployment, the milestones missed, and the challenges they endured. I cannot wait for them to be reunited with their loved ones.

I thank all those serving aboard the USS *Eisenhower* and her battle group, and welcome them home.

SUPPORTING SMALL BUSINESS

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

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, we need to level the playing field in North Carolina to ensure that underrepresented entrepreneurs have a seat at the table.

That is why I am introducing the Supporting Diverse Entrepreneurs Act alongside Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS. This bill will broaden the scope and funding for programs that support minority-owned businesses.

Our bill would expand Minority Business Development Agency business centers near historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions.

Doing so will help create a network of accessible business resources to help young, diverse entrepreneurs thrive.

I will continue to work with every ounce of my energy to expand economic growth and opportunity, increase access to capital, and support North Carolina's small business ecosystem.

SECURE OUR SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House passed the SAVE Act to prevent noncitizens from voting in American elections.

Unfortunately, this has become a dire necessity to secure our elections after the President and his administration have allowed millions of illegal immigrants to enter our country. Not only are our elections at risk of interference from this influx of illegal immigrants, but so is our national security.

More than 350 individuals whose names appear on the terrorist watch list were found trying to cross our southern border. Surely there are many more who have successfully made their way through the border.

Mr. Speaker, what will it take for the President, his administration, impeached Secretary Mayorkas, and congressional Democrats to wake up to this impending disaster?

I hope it doesn't come to that.

For the sake of all Tennesseans, I will stand firm to support policies that secure our borders.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JUAN MALDONADO

(Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and times of my good friend, Juan Maldonado.

Juan served his country faithfully during the Vietnam war. His perseverance and determination later translated into public service and political activism. During the Carter administration, Juan served on the Economic Opportunity Council and proudly represented the United States on an official delegation to Latin America.

As State chairman of the Mexican-American Democrats and a local Democrat, he paved the way for Tejano Democrats in south Texas working to elect the first Hispanics to public office in the Rio Grande Valley.

He was a devout Catholic, devoted educator and coach, and an institution in our community.

We will remember his faith, his devotion to south Texas, and his service to the people of the Rio Grande Valley.

Today, let us honor his life, accomplishments, and impact on our community and our country.

CONGRESSIONAL RUGBY CAUCUS

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

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Speaker, as a former avid rugby player at Dartmouth College and founding member of the Congressional Rugby Caucus, it is my honor to welcome the U.S. Men's Eagles to the House of Representatives.

Tomorrow, the Men's Eagles host Scotland right here in our Nation's Capital City.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage you to watch the game.

Scotland is a nation with a proud rugby heritage, and rugby continues to grow in popularity in the United States of America.

This game on Friday will be a great rematch as 6 years ago the USA defeated Scotland in a historic upset of the number 6 ranked team in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Scottish team to Washington and wish both teams a good game.

HONORING THE OLD PINK TAVERN

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the loss of a local institution, The Old Pink, a neighborhood tavern where western New Yorkers ended a night out on the town with a drink and one of The Old Pink's famous steak sandwiches.

On June 17, a fire broke out at The Old Pink, and it was damaged beyond repair.

The Old Pink was founded by Kevin and Dennis Brinkworth in 1968 and has remained in the family since, with Molly Brinkworth managing the iconic landmark for the last three decades.

Molly's famous last call at Buffalo's 4 a.m. closing time gave everyone a heads up that was their last drink and to find a ride home or figure out their next stop.

As the saying goes: You don't have to go home; you just can't stay here.

While Buffalo has undergone numerous changes over the years, The Old Pink was a constant. Countless bartenders would head to The Old Pink after their own last call for a nightcap and late dinner, further cementing the bar's legendary status in Buffalo.

To Molly and her team who gave us so many unforgettable nights, we are heartbroken at the loss of this institution, an irreplaceable part of Buffalo's nightlife. We offer our hopeful cheers to the idea that perhaps this isn't The Old Pinks's last call.

Slainte.

HONORING BARBARA "BOBBIE" STONE

(Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California. Mr. Speaker, today it is with profound respect and pride that I stand to honor a remarkable patriot from my district, Ms. Barbara "Bobbie" Stone.

Bobbie, who recently passed away at the age of 102, served as a U.S. marine during World War II and was a formidable member of America's Greatest Generation.

On this past Memorial Day, we recognized Bobbie at the Santa Clarita Eternal Valley event, celebrating her and other women's crucial roles in our military history. Despite her having Alzheimer's, her spirit of gratitude was evident and her legacy was undeniable.

Bobbie was more than a veteran; she was a beacon of courage and an inspiration to all who knew her. Her strength, patriotism, and pioneering spirit were immeasurable. Like the heroes who served before and beside her, she fought not just for victory abroad but for recognition and equality at home.

As we honor her memory, let's remember Bobbie as she was: a fierce warrior, a dedicated marine, and a cherished member of our community.

Heaven has gained what we have lost, and she is now by the Lord's side. May God bless Bobbie, and may God bless the United States.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ELLZEY) laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 11, 2024.

I hereby designate the period from Thursday, July 11, 2024, through Sunday, July 21, 2024, as a "district work period" under section 3(z) of House Resolution 5.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

AND STILL I RISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, very proud to be a Member of the House of Representatives and very proud to be a citizen of the United States of America.

I love my country. I love it because of what it stands for. I love the words in the Pledge of Allegiance: liberty and justice for all. I love the words in the Declaration of Independence: all persons created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

I love my country notwithstanding the fact that my country has not always loved me. I am a son of the segregated South. There were times in my lifetime when I had to go to back doors to enter facilities, when I had to drink from colored water fountains, and when I literally had to step off the sidewalk so that others could pass.

□ 1200

Notwithstanding all of this, I love my country. Today, I rise to call to the attention of my country and all who are assembled the fact that August 20 is Slavery Remembrance Day because it was on August 20 of 1619 that the White Lion docked in a place called Point Comfort, near where we now call Norfolk, Virginia.

On the White Lion, there were 20 persons of African ancestry. These were the first 20 persons introduced into slavery by way of the colonies in what would become the United States of America.

Notwithstanding August 20 of 1619, which was a seminal moment in time that has impacted the rest of time in this country, I still rise and say: I love my country.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate for me at this time to pause. The minority leader has arrived, and I have a duty,

responsibility, and an obligation to accord him time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES).

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), my good friend, for yielding and for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in a bitter-sweet moment to pay tribute to a beloved member of my team and a dedicated longtime employee of the House of Representatives.

For 37 years, Rena Diamond has been a fixture in the south Brooklyn community, across an illustrious career in which she has worked for three different Members of Congress.

She has served the last 11 years as a constituent services representative in my office, for 26 years before that with Representative JERRY NADLER and former Representative Steven Solarz.

That is 37 years of service, 37 years of dedication, and 37 years of incredible commitment to the people of Brooklyn and to the community at large.

None of what we do here in the House of Representatives will be possible without the hard work and dedication of our staff, particularly those who are on the front lines in the community back home in our districts.

Each and every day, each and every week, each and every month, each and every year, Rena has engaged in such an intimate and compassionate way with the people of Brooklyn, helping community members with solving immigration challenges, resolving Social Security or Medicare issues, and securing veterans' benefits for countless individuals who have served our country.

Hardworking, diligent, consistent, and compassionate, Rena has served faithfully in her role through the ups and downs of government service, including, most recently, a once-in-a-century pandemic, which was a time of incredible challenge for the people of Brooklyn and for our country.

Over the years, thousands of constituents have expressed their gratitude and appreciation for the incredible assistance that Rena has so capably provided. Her excellence is widely known, having been recognized as an exemplary staffer by the Congressional Management Foundation and a recipient of numerous acknowledgements and accommodations.

Rena has been the consummate example of what a public servant should represent. The Eighth Congressional District of New York and the borough of Brooklyn owe a debt of gratitude to Rena Diamond that we can never repay for her years of excellent service and incredible dedication to our community.

On behalf of the people of the Eighth Congressional District, we thank Rena for her amazing service. She will be deeply missed, but we congratulate her and wish her nothing but the best on her retirement.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, still I rise to commemorate August 20

as Slavery Remembrance Day because, as I have indicated many times on this floor and done so today, it is the date that the White Lion, a ship with 20 persons of African ancestry, docked at a place called Point Comfort near where we now call Norfolk, Virginia.

It was a moment in time that has an impact on the rest of time in this country because for 246 years more than 10 million persons of African ancestry were brought to this country to sacrifice. They sacrificed such that this very building was a product of their hands. They sacrificed to build roads and bridges. They were the persons who sacrificed to plant the crops and harvest and feed the Nation. For 246 years, they sacrificed. Yet, to this day, they have not been properly acknowledged for the sacrifice that they suffered. They have not been acknowledged.

We have acknowledged others. We have acknowledged the Confederate soldiers who fought to maintain slavery. We did so in 1956. We have acknowledged others. I think it is time to acknowledge them because, truth be told, they were the economic foundational mothers and fathers of the country. This country's economic success was built on 246 years of sacrifice made by persons who were enslaved in our great country.

Why not honor them for their sacrifice? Why not allow them to have, at last, the honor that they have earned by virtue of their sacrifice?

This is what we will attempt to do on August 20. We have been doing so now for a number of years. On August 20, Slavery Remembrance Day, we plan to have a major event right here in the Capitol, right here in the facility, just off these grounds in the Capitol Visitor Center.

We plan to honor them with a day of remembrance. I am honored to say that there are many persons who will be in attendance, including the men of the Masonic Order. They will come and pay tribute, as I will.

It is about more than tribute. It is about legislation that we have that we will present to do what we did not do. That is not only pay tribute to them, but also to have those who participated in this enslavement by way of their predecessor institutions—I am talking about banks and insurance companies—we have legislation to seek atonement for this behavior of their predecessor institutions.

More importantly, we will have a final opportunity on that day, as we will on August 20 and all future days, to ask and remind people that we have legislation pending to accord a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslaved. We are asking the President of the United States to present them with a Presidential Medal of Freedom. Give them in death what they never had in life, some semblance of freedom.

We plan to acknowledge people who have been helpful with this journey. Mr. STENY HOYER, who at the time was the majority leader, was helpful in get-

ting legislation through the House to acknowledge Slavery Remembrance Day.

Today, I rise as a progenitor of August 20 as Slavery Remembrance Day. I rise today as a scion of the enslaved Africans, whose lives were sacrificed for 246 years to make America great. Thereafter, many of their lives were sacrificed in something called convict leasing to continue slavery under another name. Thereafter, they were treated as second-class citizens, my ancestors, with something called lawful segregation.

Lawful segregation, which was a form of invidious discrimination, which was a form of racism, all of these things happened. We can't deny them. The truth is being told, but I am saying to you: Notwithstanding all of these things, I still love my country. I am saying to you: Notwithstanding all of these things, my country still hasn't done enough to acknowledge the history and acknowledge the suffering of those whose lives were sacrificed to make America great.

August 20, we plan to continue the process of acknowledgement. We plan to continue the process of honoring and causing people to understand that, in this country, notwithstanding our history, we can atone.

There is time to atone, which brings me to the last piece of legislation that we will call to the attention of persons assembled. This piece of legislation calls for a department of reconciliation.

We have not reconciled. We have not. There are many things that we need to reconcile. Slavery is one of them. The things that happened to the indigenous Americans, the aboriginal Americans, who we call Indians, were unconscionable. They suffered injustices that no one else has suffered in this country.

We ought to atone. We ought to have a department of reconciliation with a secretary of reconciliation, who reports directly to the President of the United States of America, with the sole mission of bringing about atonement and reconciliation for our many transgressions.

If America is to be America for all Americans, we have to do this. We have to have the atonement.

It has to also include the many persons of Asian ancestry, whose ancestors came here and built the railroads, whose ancestors were interned simply because there was a war going on and they happened to be of a certain ancestry, that their ancestors were related to the war, but they were not. Many of them were Americans, and they were interned unjustly and unlawfully, in my opinion. We have to atone for this.

We also have to atone for what happened with Texas. I am a Representative from the State of Texas. I proudly wear a Texas tie when I am on the floor, if not a tie celebrating the United States of America in some way. This is my way of showing my patriotism. I also sing the national anthem. I stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

We have to atone for what happened in Texas. Texas is the only State in the Union to secede twice because of slavery. Texas left Mexico because Mexico said: No more slavery, Texas.

Texas said: Well, if we can't have slavery, we will leave Mexico, and they did. Texas did, and then became a part of the United States.

Texas then left the United States because of slavery.

We have to atone for these things. We have to acknowledge that they occurred.

On August 20, we have to bring to the attention of our country the fact that we will honor those whose lives have been sacrificed, and we should have a department of reconciliation in addition to Slavery Remembrance Day to honor those persons whose lives were sacrificed.

Mr. Speaker, it is always an honor to stand here in the well of the House. I do love my country, but my country has not always loved me.

It is difficult sometimes to love that which does not love you, but I do, and I have, and I will, because, the truth be told, notwithstanding all of the things that have happened and many that have happened to me personally—I have celebrated my 25th birthday for the third time. I am now into my fourth 25th—all of these things, it is my belief that, if something bad has to happen to you now, let it happen to you in the United States of America.

□ 1215

If you have to go through a divorce, if your spouse is going to leave you, let it happen in the United States of America.

If you have to suffer the alienation of affection from your pet, your dog bites you, let your dog bite you in the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding all of the things that have happened, I still believe that the best place to make change and to bring about liberty and justice for all is the United States of America.

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

JOYS AND CONCERNS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GROTHMAN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ELLZEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ELLZEY. 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.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLZEY. Mr. Speaker, the first job of any government, municipal, State, Federal, is to protect her citizens.

I begin this speech by saying we are not protecting our citizens, particularly on the southern border of which Texas is the front line in a battle to protect our people.

We are losing 200 Americans every day to fentanyl poisoning, the compounds of which are coming from China, manufactured by the cartels, and killing wartime numbers of Americans. In World War II, we lost 305 Americans every day fighting tyranny overseas. Today, we are losing 300 Americans every day to fentanyl poisoning and drug overdose. We must start there.

As many of you know, from time to time, I address the House floor with my version of a speech that my childhood pastor would give every Sunday called "Joys and Concerns".

During this, he would highlight some of the remarkable things that people would accomplish in our district. He would also take this time to bring up prayer requests, and in that moment we, as a congregation, would unite in prayer for community and those in need.

Today, before we discuss some of my district's outstanding accomplishments, I will talk about something that we must unite on as a country and as a people, and I will talk about a very important experience that I had just this last week.

We just returned from a weeklong trip to the Baltics, and during that visit, my colleagues and I met with senior leadership from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, in the Baltics, to discuss critical security issues and the daily threats that come with being Putin's neighbor. They are the neighbor of Russia and Belarus, a vassal of Russia, and they are Russia's neighbor to the West. They share a front line.

One diplomat said it best: Ukraine isn't just fighting for us; Ukraine is fighting instead of us, because his people understand what life looked like under Russian rule or Soviet rule, which these days looks very much the same.

They understand the brutality, the oppression, and the attempts to wipe away their way of life. While in Lithuania, we visited the Museum of Occupations and Freedom Fights. The museum is housed in the former KGB headquarters and during World War II, the Gestapo of the Nazis.

The basement was the prison and execution room, and it is still perfectly preserved, as if the KGB just got up and left one day. They immediately turned it into a museum. Over 1,000 people were murdered in that very basement with bullet shots to the head. Countless more withstood brutal interrogation and torture, the pictures of which won't be shown here.

I stood in the execution room where blood stains the ground and bullet holes are still visible on the walls. Bodies were discarded up the chute and out the window and hidden in mass graves, and political prisoners were held there as recently as 1987.

This is who we are dealing with, a KGB thug ruling Russia. This is Vladimir Putin.

We know that same playbook is being unleashed on the Ukrainian people right now and that unspeakable atrocities are being committed.

Last year, I visited Bucha, a mass grave, where innocent civilians were killed during the invasion of Ukraine. Just northwest of Kyiv the forces of Vladimir Putin were aimed, intent on erasing Ukraine from the Earth. The rise of Russia under Putin's despotic regime is seeking, once again, to return to the boundaries of the former Soviet Union.

This is a threat not just to Ukraine, but a threat to Europe and to freedom on our shores around the world. As a man who spent 20 years in uniform, the father of a son who wants to spend 20 years in uniform, the last thing I want is American soldiers going overseas to fight again. That is why we must be strong.

We cannot do that if we show weakness. That is why it is so important that we show strength in the way that Reagan did, peace through strength.

We trundled into World War I and World War II by not being strong, by being isolationists. We must be involved in order to prevent that which many fear.

There is no stronger force than the human spirit and steadfast pursuit of freedom. We see this every day in the people of Ukraine. Those who choose freedom and liberty must always prevail, but we will not have a Europe or a world free and at peace until the Kremlin's systematic brutality, oppression, and aspirations of global domination are systemically dismantled and held accountable.

In John 10:10, the Bible says, "the thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy," and the thief is Satan. History has proved this time and time again, and that is exactly what Putin is carrying out in Ukraine.

In just the last 3 months, Russia has conducted targeted attacks on critical energy infrastructure across the country eight different times, attempting to cut off power and heat to communities, hospitals, and schools.

Last year, a massive dam in a Russian-controlled area of southern Ukraine was destroyed, killing hundreds of Ukrainians and destroying thousands of homes. They didn't destroy military bases. The destroyed civilians and homes.

Russia has also targeted farmland and grain silos, attempting to starve Ukrainians into surrendering.

I will add a little something about history here. We know what happened in the Holocaust. In 1931, Joseph Stalin executed the Holodomor. He killed 8 million Ukrainians by starving them of their grain.

Does this sound familiar to today? He is trying to wipe Ukraine off the map. He and his Prime Minister have said Ukraine has never existed nor will it ever exist.

This isn't a war. This is a genocide. By that very definition, over 19,000 up to 100,000, depending on who says it, children have been abducted by Russia since the war began. It is terrifying to imagine where these children are now and the trauma they have experienced, but they are in Russia. They are being "Russia-fied." They have been stolen from their parents. They have been kidnapped to learn Russian and the Russian way of life. By definition, that is a genocide: kill, steal, and destroy.

Russia is attempting to erase Ukraine and its people. Putin's intentions are clear. We saw it in Georgia in 2008. We saw it in Crimea 2014. That was not an annexation of Crimea. That was the invasion. There is no such thing as annexation of an existing country recognized by the U.N. It is an invasion.

The world responded with appeasement just like they did in 1938, just like they did in the Sudetenland. Here, please take this. Take this and be happy. You can have this people, you can have these millions of people, just please don't go any further.

People are hoping Putin's global ambition will melt away, but it won't. History repeats itself. In fact, it usually repeats itself every 80 years. Putin is attempting to redraw borders and erase sovereignty through brute force, and those Baltic countries know who is next.

We must be unapologetic in exposing the Kremlin's global ambitions for what they are. The preservation of Ukraine's sovereignty and existence and the boundaries of the free world are at stake. NATO's eastern flank is the next frontier.

We must be clear-eyed that any friend of Putin is an enemy of freedom. Let me point out who Putin's allies are.

Communist China is bankrolling the Kremlin's imperialism and the largest war in Europe since World War II. Their ability to regenerate their war machine in the last year is solely due to the input and the money from China.

Iran is supplying drones, arms, and ammunition, an essential lifeline to Putin's continued brutality.

Cuba is sending troops to train in Belarus and Russia, while a Russian warship made a port call in Havana just 90 miles from the U.S.

This administration's response: silence.

Just last month, Putin visited Pyongyang, was wined and dined by Kim Jong-un, and together signed a so-called comprehensive strategic partnership pact that promises military and other assistance. These alliances should raise every alarm bell we have.

These are global authoritarian regimes joining together with their fellow dictators and war criminals to further threaten the West and world order. They are not operating alone. They are operating in unison, in three current wars going on right now in the

Middle East, in Ukraine, and technically in North and South Korea, which was not an armistice. It was a cease-fire.

While the debate over the last few years has focused on arming and supporting the Ukrainian people, we also need to speak plainly about the need to defeat Putin's Kremlin.

Some are fearful of this language, fearful it will cause escalation, but you can't participate while worrying about that.

We know one thing of the Kremlin: He only responds to power and strength.

Churchill in 1946 at a university in Missouri, after he had been summarily released from his duties as Prime Minister after winning the war, along with his allies, came over here and said during the Iron Curtain speech that the Russians only understand one thing and that is force.

I wish it weren't true. We all wish it weren't true, but it is true. You can't turn your back. You can't bury your head. You can't act like it is not happening because it is inconvenient to the rest of the world.

This is a 1938 moment. Will we rise to the task? Will we learn the lessons of our history? Or will we allow Russia to topple Ukraine and carry on anywhere it wants to in Europe?

While it may be dissimilar from my usual order, I will start with this "Joys and Concerns" speech by asking that those in the Chamber, silently and to yourself without any extra time, pray for the people of Ukraine; pray for those under threat; pray for the families of the victims of Putin's atrocities; pray for those who are giving their lives so we don't have to; pray that this unprovoked, unprecedented genocide comes to an end; that good will triumph over evil and that the United States and her allies will always stand on the side of good.

□ 1230

With all of this going on overseas, I often get asked how we can still have hope—hope in the world, hope in our country, and hope in man. Folks like those I am about to tell you about are why I have hope. They are dedicated to their communities, to our country, and to doing the right thing, and it is never in the news.

The people behind me in the gallery are good Americans doing their jobs, going to school, learning about their country, and taking pride in their country. Some are celebrating a life of accomplishment, and others are just starting their journey. Others, like my daughter sitting with me here today, are just starting up a life of adulthood.

I love the people in my district. They are remarkable but not the only remarkable people in our country. Our country is filled with remarkable people. Our country is great because of them. We are the most caring, giving, sacrificial, and united country that has existed, and there is nothing we can't achieve when we come together.

There is no binary choice of this or that, border or protection, border or military, border or protecting our allies overseas. We have done it before. We have done it all before, and it is not a could, should, maybe. It is a shall. So let's take some time and talk about some of the things we have achieved.

Jimmy Spradley from Midlothian, congratulations on receiving the Professional Servant Leader Award from Midlothian ISD. Your inspiring leadership has made a significant impact on the students and families of Midlothian ISD, enriching our community. Your dedication as associate principal, coupled with your kindness and patience, is making a lasting impression on our children. Thank you for your unwavering commitment and passion.

Cindy Dolezal from Midlothian, congratulations on earning the Paraprofessional Servant Leader Award for Midlothian ISD. Your dedication has positively impacted the students and families of Midlothian. Our community thrives because of your service and commitment to education. Your role is crucial, and your contributions as a vital team member are deeply valued. Thank you, Cindy.

Carlos Rivera from Midlothian, congratulations on receiving the Servant Leader in Manual Trades Award for Midlothian ISD. Your efforts are making a significant difference in Midlothian and within the school district. Thank you for your dedication and hard work.

Gaya Jefferson from Midlothian, congratulations on being named the new executive director of human resources for Midlothian ISD. Your commitment to our students, educators, and schools is commendable. The experience you bring to this role will benefit the staff at MISD greatly. As our community grows, having seasoned professionals like you at the helm strengthens us all. Thank you for your dedication to improving lives.

Coach Austin Guest from Midlothian, congratulations to you and the Midlothian High School Panthers soccer team for making history with your debut State tournament appearance and becoming the 2024 State UIL 5A State champions. This remarkable achievement is a testament to your hard work and countless hours of practice. The Panthers will cherish the skills, memories, and friendships gained through the soccer program. These experiences provide valuable life lessons and tools for future success.

Zhivonni Cook from Mansfield, congratulations on your retirement from the Mansfield Police Department. The people of Mansfield deeply appreciate your dedication and years of service. It is an honor to recognize you for over two decades of commitment as a public information officer. You will be greatly missed.

Detective Maria Lozano from Ennis, congratulations and thank you. You have received the Lifesaving Award from the Ennis Police Department.

Maria entered a store in Malakoff, which is a small town in our district, on her way home to find that a man was lying on the floor and unconscious. Maria started CPR. During the event, she noticed that the man's pupils were the size of pins.

Maria, through her training, knew this to be a possible poisoning. Maria had a store employee grab her patrol bag, and three rounds of Narcan were administered after 8 minutes of CPR. Medics arrived on the scene, and the man eventually opened his eyes. He was transported to the hospital, and his life was saved, saved from a drug overdose.

This award honors your courageous and selfless acts as a law enforcement officer. Your devotion to duty and keeping our community safe is truly commendable.

Officer Joe Orozco from Hillsboro, congratulations on your retirement from Hillsboro Department of Public Safety. Recognizing your 18 years of dedicated service in law enforcement is an honor. Your outstanding commitment has left a significant impact on our community. The people of Hill County greatly appreciate your dedication, and you will be missed greatly.

Fire Chief Ben Blanton from Red Oak, congratulations to you and the Red Oak Fire Rescue on 75 years of dedicated service. Your vision and leadership are greatly appreciated. Thank you for your commitment to your team and the people of Red Oak. The growth and positive impact of Red Oak Fire Rescue over the years is a testament to its rich history. Many more achievements lie ahead. Serving as your Congressman is an honor. I am committed to supporting your community.

Deputy Roman Johnson from Red Oak, congratulations on graduating from the North Texas Council of Governments Police Academy and starting your career with the Ellis County Sheriff's Office. Our community is fortunate to have you in this role. Thank you for your commitment to protect and serve the people of Ellis County. Your desire to make a difference in the lives of others is truly admirable. Best wishes in your new position.

Madi Mills from Cayuga, congratulations on receiving the Good Citizen Award from the National Daughters of the American Revolution. This award highlights your leadership, dependability, service, and patriotism. Be proud of your accomplishments and know that great things lie ahead as you continue your education.

Natalie Schwind from Waxahachie, congratulations on achieving the Girl Scout Gold Award. This prestigious accomplishment reflects your commitment, tenacity, integrity, and work ethic. As you embark on your next journey, apply the skills and values you have gained through Scouting. Remember, the Girl Scout Promise and Law is a guide to a successful and fulfilling life.

Angelica Stampley from Jacksonville, congratulations on opening your new small business, Neon Moon Boarding. Small businesses are the cornerstone of America, and your commitment to serving our community in Cherokee County is to be commended. Congratulations to all who contributed to opening this wonderful business. Supporting small businesses means supporting dreams. May your pet boarding business prosper for years to come.

Vicki and Stephen Braly from Palestine, congratulations on reaching 100 years in the hardware business. Your legacy of dedicated service to our community is deeply valued. This significant milestone is a testament to your store's positive impact and rich history. May Braly's Ace Hardware continue to prosper for years to come. Supporting small businesses means supporting dreams.

Susan Mann from Hillsboro, congratulations on receiving the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Texas Library Association and, sadly, your retirement from Hillsboro City Library after 41 years of dedicated service. Your vision and leadership have enriched the lives of Hillsboro citizens and children and inspired many in the field of literature. Your passion and dedication to sharing your love of books is a testament to your commitment. This honor reflects the profound impact you have made throughout your career.

Brandy Glasgow from Neches, congratulations on being named Employee of the Year for Neches ISD. Your inspiring work has made a significant impact on the students and families of Neches ISD. Your service and dedication to education have enriched our community. As a reading interventionist, your leadership and daily passion are leaving a lasting impression on our children.

Ryan Vines from Palmer, congratulations on being named Palmer High School Teacher of the Year. Your inspiring teaching has made a difference to the students and families of Palmer ISD. Your service and dedication to education have enriched our community. Your classroom leadership and passion are making a lasting impression on our children.

Roxanne McElhaney from Palmer, congratulations on being named Paraprofessional of the Year for Palmer High School. Your contributions have made a difference to the students and families of Palmer ISD. Your service and dedication to education have enriched our community. As the registrar, your leadership and daily passion are valued and essential to our schools. Thank you for your kindness, patience, and commitment.

Kathy Evans from Palestine, congratulations on your retirement after 50 years of service with the Palestine ISD Transportation Department. Your dedication to the students and families has enriched our community. Your

leadership and daily passion for ensuring students' safe transport and well-maintained buses are greatly appreciated.

Angela Strong from Waxahachie, congratulations on being named the new principal of Clift Elementary School. Your commitment to students and educators is commendable. Your advocacy for education has enriched our community through your years of service. Your leadership and daily passion for ensuring student and faculty success are deeply appreciated.

Dr. Diane Frost from Corsicana, congratulations on your retirement after 14 years of dedicated service as superintendent of Corsicana ISD. Your support for the students, teachers, and families of Corsicana is truly admirable. Your dedication to education and the district has been remarkable. Thank you for your service and devotion to our children, and best wishes for the future.

Next, I want to highlight the young men and women who went through the rigorous process of applying for a nomination to our Nation's service academies. As Members of Congress, we get the distinct privilege of helping pick our next leaders. While not everyone who applies for the nomination will receive an appointment, the discipline and dedication required to get an interview are worthy of recognition.

As a Naval Academy graduate myself, I know how difficult and tiring it is to apply for these academies. It is one of my true pleasures as a Congressman to get to make that choice for the next generation of leaders in public service and military service.

From Midlothian High School: Jack Ashley, Ron Howard, Joshua Ramirez, and Karson Tompkins.

From Great Hearts High School: Gavin Knowlton and Micah Nicholls.

From Mansfield High School: Gracie Speltz and Colton Cox.

From Alvarado High School: Jade Alford.

From Whitney High School: Joannah Andis.

From West High School: Cole Bryant.

From Maypearl High School: Dustin Chautin.

From Ennis High School: Joseph Gutierrez.

From The Highlands High School: Jason Jander.

You will all accomplish great things for our country.

I also want to extend a special recognition to the courageous students from our district who have enlisted in the military. It is an All-Volunteer Force. You have a servant's heart. For you, service for something other than self is a mission and lifelong goal.

My district is home to 30 different high schools. Within those 30 high schools, there were 114 brave young men and women who raised their hands and said: Here am I. Send me.

Within the coming months, they will be joining our Nation's military on the front lines, in harm's way. I want to

take a moment to recognize their sacrifice. Their commitment and bravery exemplify the highest values of service, and we are deeply proud of their dedication to our country.

From Alto High School, enlisting in the Army National Guard, Viviana Aguilar.

From Alvarado High School, enlisting in the Air Force, Lauren Melson; Air National Guard, Aaron McGowen; Army, Mason Cheek and Garret Lowrey; and Marine Corps, Nicholai Sims and Guillermo Martinez.

From Cayuga High School, enlisting in the Navy, Molly White, Christopher Marcus, and Tristin Wilson.

From Corsicana High School, enlisting in the Navy, Johnny Mirafuentes.

From Elkhart High School, enlisting in the Army National Guard, Hayden Moore; and Navy, Alexis Millyard.

From Ferris High School, enlisting in the Army National Guard, Marc-Anthony Calderon, Jr.; Marine Corps—these guys must have gotten together and decided this—Luis Sanchez Correa, Leandro Gonzalez, Arturo Contreras, Jr., and Tanner Eckert; and Navy, Ladamian Blue.

From Grandview High School, enlisting in the Army, Christopher Gonzalez, Jr., and Jaxson Mackey; and Marine Corps, Caleb Quintero.

From Hubbard High School, enlisting in the Marine Corps, Trent Causey.

From Jacksonville High School, enlisting in the Marine Corps, Alvaro de la Luz, Alex Lainez, and Yael Aldama-Vazquez.

From Mansfield High School, enlisting in the Air Force, Kevin McKinley III; and Army, Gary Frazier, Jr., and Jason Randle.

From Mansfield Summit High School, enlisting in the Air Force, Chrishauna Bee and Kennedy Jefferson; Army, Anna Mootoosammy and Beverly Bailey; Army National Guard, Brendan McCollum; Marine Corps, Jayden Porter, Michael Reynolds, and Randy Apodaca; and Navy, Logan Boyd.

From Mansfield Timberview High School, enlisting in the Army, Steven Kirk, Christopher Gallegos, and Oscar Contreras; Army Reserve, Melissa Contreras; and Marine Corps, Christian Wiggins.

From Maypearl High School, enlisting in the National Guard, Emanuel Sanchez.

From Midlothian High School, enlisting in the Navy, Kaleb Borcharding; Army, Payton Brummet; Air Force, Olivia Butterworth and Markale Nienhuis; Coast Guard, Grayson Colvin; Marine Corps, Andrew Duncan-Moore; Texas Air National Guard, Chelsea Jackson; and Army National Guard, Shyanne McBride, Tatum Murray, and Leah Villalobos.

From Mildred High School, enlisting in the National Guard, Brynleigh Perkins.

From Nimitz High School, enlisting in the Marine Corps, Kinnedee Martin, Violeta Montes, and Brian Fernandez;

and Navy, Iris Sosa, Jabaica Tecumseh, Yandel Flores, and Ashley Estrada.

I recognize Andrea Alvarado for receiving a Navy ROTC scholarship and Emma Huckeba for receiving an Army ROTC scholarship.

From Penelope High School, enlisting in the Marine Corps, Miguel Angel Flores.

From Red Oak High School, enlisting in the Army National Guard, Chloe Draper; Marine Corps, Wyatt Fogle and Reese Tiffany; and Navy, Ahmani Cooks.

From Rice High School, enlisting in the Army National Guard, Laura Sanchez; and Marine Corps, Eli Gibson.

From Sam Houston High School, enlisting in the National Guard, Henry Hewton and Regina Balderas; Navy, Erik Quiroz; Army, Alfonso Perez, Jr., Cesar Ramirez, Alexandra Sandoval, Jared Ramirez, Ximena Gonzalez, and Rene Arevalo Mendoza; and Marine Corps, Roland Tuiel and Isaac Nieto.

From Waxahachie Global High School, enlisting in the Army, Hayden White.

From Waxahachie High School, enlisting in the Navy, Logan Ojeda, Jazzmen Roberts, Lizeth Fuentes, and Asia Parrish; Marine Corps, Ernesto Alvarado Mata, Hailey Avellaneda, and Rubi Nieto; National Guard, Mason Contreras, Vincent Sallie, Skyler Howard, and Carolina Suarez; Army, Ella Crow; and Air Force, Thomas Hernandez, Jr., and Mateo Martinez.

From Westwood High School, enlisting in the Marine Corps, Brody Ander Latner and Tristan Alexander Fitzgerald; Navy, Jonathan Alexander Castillo and Christian James Flores; and Army National Guard, Kurtis Michael Brown.

From Wortham High School, enlisting in the Navy, James Rissmiller.

□ 1245

These are just a few examples of some outstanding people living in a place I am blessed to call home.

You need not worry about the future of our country. The 114 young men and women believe in our country so much, they are willing to put their lives on the line.

When you are told that there is no hope for our country by the media, people in this body, that we can't do something, we can do anything we set our minds to because we are the United States of America. We are the light-house of the world. We are the bright, shining city on a hill.

There are a lot of good people working in Washington. They get a bad rap, a lot of elected folks up here, a lot of folks sitting up here doing their jobs as clerks here in the House, folks who are working very hard every day to make our lives better. They are working hard on your behalf, and we have the best system in the world.

We have great people in our district. It is a real privilege to serve them as their Congressman. It is my privilege to honor them on the House floor.

Keep all Americans in your prayers. Keep the Israeli hostages in your prayers. Keep joy in your hearts, hope in man, and faith in God.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE FAMILY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POSEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to address some issues that I have addressed from this podium in the past, but I think the American press corps has still not picked up on them. They are issues that ought to be debated in the upcoming elections because I think over time, they have a profound effect on America.

When I talk to people my age and up, they are almost uniformly concerned about where America is going, and they feel America is not particularly as great a country to raise children in as the America that they grew up in in the seventies or sixties or fifties.

When I ask them why, they sometimes have a hard time placing it, but they list different things. One of the things they all talk about is the breakdown of the family.

You have to wonder why this has happened or why they feel the family is not as strong as they used to be, but they are right if you look at the statistics.

If you look at the number of children born without both a mother and a father in the home, around 1960, that was only 5 percent; it was rare.

Then the Lyndon Johnson-led Federal Government began a so-called war on poverty. I call it a war on marriage. Between 1960 and the mid 1990s, that 5-percent figure went up to 40 percent.

Now, you may ask, was this just a coincidence? Did people believe in God less? Was getting married first as important? How did it happen?

The American public should be aware that there are some people who always did want it to happen. Going back to Karl Marx, founder of Marxism, very connected with communism, the scourge of the 20th century, there was a goal to break down the family.

They felt for the government to become preeminent, the family must shrink. The most important factor in raising children was no longer a mother and a father, it was the government.

Beginning in the sixties, a variety of programs were passed, and it is kind of surprising because today we talk about equity which is close to equally. You would think the government would treat all Americans the same, but these programs provided benefits to people who had a certain income level.

If you had a very low-income level, either because you weren't working yourself, or let's just take a woman as an example because there is no husband in the house working, you therefore became eligible for a variety of

benefits, some of which began in the sixties and some of which have been added since that time.

We are aware of these benefits, and one of the most generous is housing for people without a major breadwinner in the home, and that can amount to a \$700 or \$800 or \$900 a month benefit.

We are all aware of the food stamp benefit, which you are eligible for if there is not, say, a man who is a breadwinner in the house.

We have medical benefits. We have something called Pell grants, which provide free college both to parents of people who are in poverty or a parent in poverty and to that person themselves.

I would like to recount an anecdote on Pell grants. I have given a talk like this for many years in Wisconsin. I would always give them to what used to be called the Tea Party movement, which was usually made up of a bunch of guys who were over 60 years old, but I talked about the benefits that the government gave to people that weren't married at that time.

I talked to a young gal, because she was different from anybody else, and I asked her what she thought about my talk. She said, well, me and my husband got married before we had children, but none of my friends are getting married. They get free college, which is right.

I wonder whether Senator Pell, before he came up with the Pell grants, knew that within 30 years of introducing the Pell grants, the young people would catch on that the government wanted them not to get married so that way, their children would get free college or they, themselves, would get free college.

We now have the TANF program, which gives cash benefits to people.

Indeed, there are over 70 government programs in which your benefits are based on percentage of poverty, which is to say you get benefits if you are not working hard and if you are not married to a spouse who is working hard. As soon as you have one person who is working kind of hard, they are going to make enough money, then they are not eligible for all these programs. When you consider the powerful forces who wanted to get rid of the family, perhaps this is not a coincidence.

In the 1960s in addition to the Marxists, we had the angry feminist movement. There were feminists like Kate Millett, a name I remember from my youth. If you look up her speeches or comments, she wanted to break down the family and not have men in the family.

I don't think it is a coincidence that at the same time these programs were expanding, the power of the feminists in this institution increased, and the result was we are going to have to have less men in the family.

There is another big program, the earned income tax credit, which could easily give \$6,000 or \$7,000 or \$8,000, which was formed by Jack Kemp, an

entirely misguided Republican, who felt it was good to put out another program conditioned upon not having a good breadwinner in the household.

In any event, I think when all these programs are done, we did work our way up to a point in which 40 percent of the children were born without two parents in the house. The effect of this, not only on the children but on the men, was huge.

There is an important author by the name of George Gilder who we have long since forgotten. He is still alive, still kicking, and I hope he is listening to me.

George Gilder investigated what was sometimes called the ghetto in Albany, New York. He followed a young couple, an unmarried couple, when the gal got pregnant, and he expected—back in those days when you had an unmarried couple and the gal got pregnant, that was cause for concern. People were not happy that the gal was pregnant. It was, like, what are we going to do?

He found out already by the 1970s that it was actually cause for celebration. The mother and the father went from government office to government office picking up all these benefits.

It meant that she would no longer have to live with her mother, and he wouldn't have to live with his father. He shouldn't be living in the household but as a practical matter he was. So a benefit for having a child out of wedlock was, all of a sudden, you got housing.

Now, since that time, we have done something called a title 42 tax credit in which the government pays for 70 percent of housing that a property developer, who may also be a campaign contributor, is able to build low-income housing, new low-income housing, superior to rental properties, which most other people get, and people below a percentage of poverty are able to live in title 42 housing.

The property developer, who has now built very nice properties because the government is paying for 70 percent of them, he becomes very wealthy, and the new family or the new mother and child wind up living in an apartment nicer than most other people live.

But in any event, George Gilder's observation was not only does this put the child in the long run in a more difficult position—and people who work hard, there are all sorts of family backgrounds, and they are doing a tremendous job, I understand that. Another effect that I don't know was necessarily anticipated by Lyndon Johnson is they kind of took the purpose out of a man's life because now they have a basket of goodies for the mom. She may be making \$40,000 a year, \$30,000 a year, and pretty soon, the couple realizes that if the guy is going to come in and make \$35,000 or \$40,000 a year, materially, he has done nothing to add to the family.

□ 1315

He winds up eventually realizing why am I going to live here? Maybe he

moves out on his own, maybe mom kicks him out, but, in any event, we have made the man superfluous, which I think George Gilder would argue is the major effect of the war on poverty. They have taken away the purpose of the man to be part of a family.

In any event, here we are in 2024 in a situation in which about 40 percent of children are born to a couple out of wedlock, and, obviously, with divorces or people breaking up, that number can wind up even higher, which is a huge tragedy for America.

If we want to get America back to 1960, when this was almost unheard of, we have to fundamentally change these programs. Of course, as you have a family breakdown you have other problems that we are trying to deal with here. As you have less marriages, you have a higher abortion rate, so a lot of these abortions have to be attributed to the war on marriage begun by Lyndon Johnson. You have children who maybe don't do as well in school, which can be attributed to this or who are more likely to be depressed or more likely to commit crime or have guys who don't have a purpose in life and are more likely to just hang out and do drugs and that sort of thing.

I think this is a huge issue, and it is something our slumbering press corps ought to take up with our candidates for President and see if they plan on doing anything about it since the war on poverty in the 1960s, I think, can universally be declared a complete failure. I would ask the press corps to look at this, and I would also ask leadership in both parties as they plan what they are going to do in January of 2025: Do you view this breakdown of the family as something the government should do something about? As far as I can tell it was largely caused by the government in the first place. People who wanted the breakdown of the family, people like Angela Davis, a well-known communist, people like the feminists who were so important in the 1960s, it appears that—not for everybody but for some of the principals who designed these programs—a goal was the destruction of the family. Of course, they have succeeded in that these single-family units are much more likely to depend upon the government.

Every year, of course, I am lobbied by people who want the government, therefore, to take up an even greater role in their children's life, be it daycare, be it preschool, be it after-school programs, whatever. They clearly want the children raised by the government.

I hope the press corps picks up on this, and I hope Republican and Democrat leadership put together some sort of plan for January in which we work our way back to where America was in the 1960s.

The next issue I am going to take up, and it was debated on this floor quite a bit yesterday, but I don't think a certain tact was taken with regard to the bill. President Biden, one of the many

things that he champions and is proud of that he has done here, weighed in on Title IX and is trying to force a certain view of transgenders on American schools.

It would seem to me that in life today the transgenders, at least we are told, are very unhappy people compared to their peers. Nevertheless, the Biden administration has adopted rules, the message of which is if a young person feels a little bit like a transgender or wants to be a transgender since it is kind of portrayed as a positive lifestyle in the news, if someone wants to be that way, the schools have to go out of their way and accept this lifestyle and maybe even I would say accept it to the degree to which you would say you are promoting the lifestyle.

We have to say the best studies of gender dysphoria show that between 80 and 95 percent of the children who claim to have a gender identity problem will snap out of it. If you read a book—what I think is the best book on the topic that I have read—maybe one of the worst things you can do to children like this is encourage them down the path—in other words, praise them for doing this, accept them for doing this, and you wind up in a situation in which they may not bounce out of it.

This is my problem with the Biden rule.

The rule is such that I believe that children who play with this sort of identity are more likely to wind up permanently experiencing this identity, rather than bouncing out of it as 80 to 90 percent are.

In Europe, they have kind of backed off of the extreme view of this lifestyle situation because they realized that the more they talked about transgenderism, the more kids began to adopt it. They, therefore, feel that going all the way toward puberty blockers and cross-sex hormones may be very damaging, and the children will just wind up getting back to the norm on their own.

I think as we discuss this topic, a lot of the verbiage is aimed at men participating in girls' sports, but I hope we are also looking at the more we normalize this lifestyle, which seems to be connected with depression and unhappiness, the more we do that, the more children will go down that path, the more it will give the medical profession an opportunity to prescribe more drugs, and even in some cases, do more surgeries.

When we have a President who in extreme cases is even telling boys that it is fine, you can pretend you are a girl, we will accept you as a girl, go out for the girls' soccer team or whatever, I think we are very likely harming that boy who would probably, according to the statistics, snap out of it, but, instead, he is going to start down a lifetime, which may include puberty blockers and may include depression as he comes to accept the norm of being something which he is not.

I hope this side of the story will be taken up not only in this body but by conservative press outlets who just solely focus—which is an outrage too—on the unfairness of having a boy compete in a girl's sport but also think on what you are doing to the poor misguided people, boys who think they are girls or girls who think they are boys, because as you affirm this choice you are going to get more and more people going down that path and more and more people, I think, winding up with unhappy lives.

I have other things to talk about, but I think I will leave that for next week.

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

GROWING CONCERNS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KILEY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks there have been growing concerns among many Americans relating to the capabilities of the President to carry out his duties. Not only that, but there have been concerns about the extent to which some in the White House, perhaps also in the Congress, have limited the ability of Americans to get access to the information that they need to form their own judgment as to those capabilities.

I think there is a lot that is going to need to be investigated in the weeks and months ahead in that regard.

I wanted to just highlight today what might be the most disturbing facet of this situation, and that is the systematic efforts by the Attorney General, the Justice Department, and the White House to illegally defy a congressional subpoena in order to deprive Americans of access to this sort of information.

I want to specifically highlight what is perhaps exhibit A, you might even call it a smoking gun, that the White House acted in a consciously political way and deprived Americans of access to information, defied a congressional subpoena, defied the idea of the separation of powers and checks and balances for purely political reasons.

For months, the Judiciary Committee, under its lawful oversight authority, asked for the Justice Department to produce the interviews that President Biden had with Special Counsel Hur. These interviews were conducted, of course, as part of an investigation into the President's mishandling of classified information. The ultimate report produced by Special Counsel Hur stated that there was significant evidence the President had broken the law, but he was not going to recommend charges for, among other reasons, the fact that the President exhibited diminished faculties and a poor memory in the course of these interviews.

The House Judiciary Committee had several legitimate bases to request ac-

cess to those interviews, and, indeed, the Justice Department appeared to agree in as much as they did produce transcripts of those interviews. However, they have adamantly and consistently refused to actually provide the best available evidence of materials that they have agreed are pertinent to our oversight responsibilities, and that is the recordings themselves.

These recordings exist. There are audio recordings that continue to be suppressed and concealed from the American people.

What I have here is the letter from the White House counsel Edward Siskel written to the chairman of the Oversight Committee and the Judiciary Committee formally invoking executive privilege. This happened after weeks and weeks and weeks of stonewalling from the Justice Department. It happened moments before a hearing was convened to hold the Attorney General to cite him in contempt. Suddenly, the President exerts executive privilege.

What they said in this letter, this line right here, is really the giveaway. You might even call it a smoking gun. It says: "The absence of a legitimate need for the audio recordings"—of course we had a legitimate need for them cited repeatedly in correspondence, but this is what he said: "The absence of a legitimate need for the audio recordings lays bare your likely goal—to chop them up, distort them, and use them for partisan political purposes. Demanding such sensitive and constitutionally protected law enforcement materials from the executive branch because you want to manipulate them for potential political gain is inappropriate."

First off, this might remind you of what we have been hearing now for weeks and for months about various videos posted online, that these were somehow selectively edited, these were deepfakes, these were eliminating context. We now know that all of that was fairly bogus in terms of what Americans have now seen plainly with their own eyes.

What is clearly going on in this paragraph is the White House is relying on a political justification for withholding materials, but they know they can't state that explicitly, so they simply accuse us on the committee of having a political motivation. You don't even have to read between the lines. It is stated right there directly that they are afraid that these materials would be used against the President for potential political gain. In other words, they are afraid that they would be politically harmful to the President. That is not—that is not—a valid legal basis for defying a congressional subpoena. It is not a valid basis for asserting executive privilege, and it is very revealing as far as what the White House knew about the recordings and about the concerns that the American people have in overwhelming numbers right now is they feared that what was

revealed in those recordings would be politically disadvantageous to the President.

As we continue to learn more about the efforts that have been undertaken by the White House to deprive Americans of their right to know the most crucial of information, I think that this report and this entire series of events related to the subpoena issued to the Attorney General is going to be a very important starting point.

□ 1315

CELEBRATING PROPOSITION 36

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate an important moment for the people of my State of California with the official qualification of Proposition 36 for the November ballot.

This is the initiative to end the era of Proposition 47 in California, which has been responsible for a huge increase in theft, other crimes, homelessness, drug use, drug overdoses, and a whole host of other problems.

The initiative has qualified for the ballot and will be voted on by Californians this November, and I believe it will pass overwhelmingly this November in spite of one of the most corrupt schemes in the history of our State that was cooked up by the Governor of California—actually, a series of repeated schemes, all very novel and unprecedented in character, all directly meant to undermine the democratic process in California, all meant to continue to make our communities unsafe, and all of which, despite the Governor having an overwhelmingly supermajority legislature, failed.

The people of California, despite the Governor's best efforts, will have the chance to reverse one of the most damaging laws in our State's history. I think that it is simply important to note, for all Americans to see, when you have something like this that happens within our system where you have an elected official—in this case, the Governor—who directly seeks to undermine the democratic process. After they tried and tried to stop this initiative from getting the requisite signatures to qualify for the ballot in every way, they began a scheme to try to remove it from the ballot, using a host of pressure tactics to try to get the organizers of the initiative to withdraw.

When that failed, the Governor came up with a truly unprecedented scheme where they inserted poison pills into a smattering of existing public safety bills in the legislature. These poison pills stated something truly incredible, which is to say that they would be automatically reversed if voters passed the end Prop. 47 initiative in November.

The point of this was to give the attorney general a pretext for lying to voters about what the initiative would do. They would say because now there was this poison pill that would reverse all of these public safety bills, if voters pass the initiative, then the initiative is actually an anti-public safety bill.

Fortunately, the legislature ultimately refused to do the Governor's bidding. They said this is too corrupt for us. We want nothing to do with it, and that plan failed. Then, in the eleventh hour, when it was past the deadline even to put an initiative on the ballot, the Governor offered up a Hail Mary where he said: Okay, I can't get the end Prop. 47 initiative off the ballot, so what I am going to do is to put on my own competing initiative, which is watered down, which is a very weak initiative, but that will be enough to confuse voters.

What is more, he put in there that if his initiative passed with higher numbers, then the other initiative would be wiped out in its entirety, even though there are a lot of things in it that didn't conflict.

It was literally a mechanism that the Governor proposed, drafted, and introduced in the legislature to overturn the results of a democratic election in California where the end 47 initiative could have passed with 60 percent of the vote. Nevertheless, it would have been null and void, according to the trick that the Governor tried to implement.

He even moved back the deadline for propositions to qualify. He even moved back the deadline for the secretary of state to number the proposition so that his own proposition—the imposter initiative, we called it—would get a higher number and then have a better chance of getting more votes. Fortunately, this scheme failed, as well.

Once again, his own supermajority in the legislature refused to do the Governor's bidding. So now, it is official. Californians will have the opportunity to vote on what has now been numbered as Proposition 36. It will be a fair vote where voters can decide whether we want to continue with this failed experiment or whether we want to return respect to our law enforcement officials, have appropriate consequences for thieves, be able to get drug offenders the treatment they need, and be able to hold fentanyl dealers accountable.

That is what this initiative is going to do. I condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the concerted efforts by the Governor of California to thwart and undermine our democratic process in an attempt to keep our communities unsafe.

SUPPORTING THE SAVE ACT

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act, the SAVE Act, which requires individuals to provide proof of citizenship when registering to vote in Federal elections.

I am very grateful to say that I voted for this bill today and that it has passed out of the House of Representatives with bipartisan support, though not nearly as much bipartisan support as it should have.

In States like Massachusetts, Ohio, and Virginia, noncitizens have recently been removed from the voting rolls,

and many of those noncitizens, it appears, have actually voted.

The Arizona secretary of state website is currently falsely promoting the idea that individuals who fail to present proof of citizenship when registering will be eligible to vote in Federal elections.

We also have several municipalities, including in California, that have explicitly authorized noncitizens to vote in municipal elections. H.R. 8281, the SAVE Act, seeks to address these problems in a couple of ways.

It will, number one, require an individual to provide proof of citizenship when registering to vote in Federal elections and, number two, provide States with access to existing Federal databases so they can clean up their voter rolls and remove noncitizens from the rolls.

This should be a pretty commonsense idea, that only American citizens should vote in American elections. It is astonishing to me that you had a couple of hundred people in the House of Representatives today who voted against this, although, fortunately, it did pass, again, with bipartisan support.

One of the objections to the bill was very interesting. The objection was: Wait a minute, it is already illegal for noncitizens to vote in Federal elections. We don't need this law.

It is also already illegal for folks to cross our border illegally. It is kind of a tautology. It is illegal to immigrate illegally.

Does that mean it is not happening? No. Of course, it is happening in an overwhelming way unlike we have ever seen in our country's history, with millions and millions of people coming into this country illegally.

What we have learned from this administration's approach to illegal immigration is that simply having something be unauthorized under our laws is sometimes insufficient to address the problem.

While it is true it is already illegal to come into this country without being granted a pathway to be here legally, nevertheless, we need to pass bills like H.R. 2 that provide enforcement and safeguards and that ensure that the law is being followed.

In a similar vein, even though it is already illegal for noncitizens to cast a ballot, we need to have this legislation to put in place equivalent safeguards to make sure that it doesn't occur.

That is why I am encouraging the Senate to act promptly, now that it is in its court, to pass the SAVE Act to close the loopholes that are allowing this to happen, to enhance our election security, to minimize the risk of outside interference, and to restore and protect Americans' confidence in our elections.

ADDRESSING FAFSA DEADLINES

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, every year, millions of high schoolers across the country who are interested in pursuing higher education fill out the Federal

Application for Federal Student Aid or FAFSA.

The FAFSA is designed to make post-secondary education accessible and affordable for students across the United States and let students know what Federal student aid, Pell grants, or work-study programs are available to them.

Traditionally, the FAFSA is released by October 1 every year, giving students, families, and schools plenty of time to decide what post-secondary education is right for them. Unfortunately, the Department of Education under President Biden has been unable to meet this standard. As early as 2022, the Department of Education refused to commit to the traditional October 1 release of the FAFSA application for the 2024-2025 school year.

Mr. Speaker, 6 months later, in March, the Department finally admitted that it would be delayed until "sometime in December," only to reveal in November that the launch date would be on December 31, the very end of December.

When the forms were finally released, processing of completed FAFSAs was delayed for months. Once processing finally began, millions contained calculation errors, rendering them useless for schools and requiring reprocessing. This caused great confusion for schools and families, and schools were forced to push back deadlines, causing uncertainty and stress for fall enrollment as if the process of applying for college isn't stressful enough.

Current law recommends FAFSA be released by October 1 but allows the Department of Education to delay the FAFSA release until January 1. Last year, the Department abused the statutory gap and continually failed to give a clear date for when the FAFSA would be released.

That is why I am cosponsoring a piece of legislation that passed the Committee on Education and the Workforce yesterday, the FAFSA Deadline Act. The FAFSA Deadline Act gives students, families, and schools much-needed clarity and stability by ensuring the FAFSA is released on October 1.

Choosing the right college is stressful, and students and families should not have to deal with added uncertainty from the Department of Education. This legislation will prevent any future delayed rollouts by the Department of Education.

I am proud to have supported it in committee, to be a cosponsor. I am hoping it will soon pass the House and Senate and be signed into law by the President.

PRESERVING LAKE TAHOE

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to represent truly one of the most beautiful places in the entire world, Lake Tahoe, and I am very proud to be a sponsor of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Reauthorization Act.

We got some good news just this week. The Senate has acted on this leg-

islation to extend the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act for another 10 years.

Lake Tahoe is a national treasure, and we must honor our commitment to preserving it for generations to come, which is what this legislation seeks to assist with.

For over 50 years, Presidents, Governors, Senators, and Representatives from both parties have worked in a bipartisan fashion to protect the natural beauty and wonder of Lake Tahoe. I was honored to join many of them last year at the Lake Tahoe Summit and will be doing so again this August.

□ 1330

Nearly 80 percent of the land in the Lake Tahoe Basin is controlled by the U.S. Forest Service.

The bipartisan Lake Tahoe Restoration Act provides the Federal share for the environmental restoration projects in the basin in partnership with California, Nevada, local governments, and nonprofit and for-profit partners.

Since its enactment, a total of \$104.7 million has been appropriated for the current Lake Tahoe Restoration Act as of fiscal year 2023, which is about 27 percent of the total authorization.

While Congress has steadily increased the pace of appropriations under the bill since its enactment, the act has a significant level of spending authority remaining under what was originally a 7-year bill.

Since its previous authorization, funds have gone to more than 700 projects in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and Lake Tahoe's waters are the clearest they have been in decades. We are keeping Lake Tahoe blue.

Nonetheless, that won't happen without continued work on the part of all of these stakeholders and the assistance provided by this legislation.

Lake Tahoe welcomes millions of visitors from around the world every year and is home to 55,000 residents. I remain committed to continuing the long history of bipartisan leadership that has preserved and protected this special place.

It is up to all of us working together to assure that future generations will continue to be able to experience the beauty that those of us who live or vacation or travel to Tahoe have the great fortune to experience.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to act quickly on this bipartisan legislation, and I urge the President to sign it into law.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF JACKIE WESTON

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I wish to take a moment to honor the memory of Jackie Weston, an Auburn resident and community leader who, sadly and tragically, passed away recently at the age of 40.

Jackie was an anchor to the local business community, serving as the chief executive officer of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce.

Her journey began when she moved to Auburn, California, in 1985, where

she became an integral part of the community, graduating from Placer High School and embedding herself into the fabric of the community.

She dedicated herself to the betterment of Auburn, channeling her enthusiasm and dedication into countless community initiatives.

Jackie embodied the essence of leadership, tirelessly volunteering her time, organizing parades, nurturing the local business community, and extending a helping hand to all.

Her impact on Auburn has been profound, and it will be enduring, leaving an indelible mark that will resonate for a long, long time to come.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives and California's Third Congressional District, I wish to extend my deepest condolences to Jackie's partner, Ian; her children, Solomon and Evelyn; and the countless others whose lives were touched by her remarkable spirit and generosity.

CELEBRATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SCOTT'S SEAFOOD ROUNDHOUSE

Mr. KILEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to mark and celebrate the 25-year anniversary of Scott's Seafood Roundhouse in Folsom, California.

In 1976, Scott's Seafood Grill & Bar opened in San Francisco, but it was in 1999 when John and Suzanne Cook brought Scott's to the Folsom community.

For the past 25 years, the bar and grill has served as a premier community establishment, engaging and enriching Folsom and the broader region with its quality food and service.

While it has always been located in Folsom, it moved 4 years ago to the city's historic district. Now located in the heart of Folsom, Scott's Seafood is becoming a local household name that was able to navigate through the immense challenges of COVID-19, as well as the devastating passing of the owner, John Cook, in 2022.

However, the resilience and continued passion for their business is very much evident in John's widow, Suzanne.

Scott's Seafood is known not only for their fresh seafood and delicious meals, but also for their commitment to actively participating in and serving their community.

It is a true honor to represent exemplary businesses, such as Scott's Seafood, here in Congress.

Therefore, on behalf of the United States House of Representatives, it is my privilege to recognize Scott's Seafood Roundhouse for reaching this significant milestone of 25 years in business.

I congratulate them, and I thank them for all they do for our community.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds all Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(z) of House Resolution 5, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, July 15, 2024.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 15, 2024, at 2 p.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Member executed the oath for access to classified information:

Greg Lopez

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4831. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Mortgage Servicing Assets (RIN: 3133-AF26) received July 2, 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-4832. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Health Breach Notification Rule [RIN: 3084-AB56] received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4833. A letter from the Congressional and Public Affairs Specialist, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain; Connected Software Applications [Docket No.: 230125-0025] (RIN: 0605-AA62) received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4834. A letter from the Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Exclusive Economic Zone and Maritime Boundaries; Notice of Limits [Public Notice: 12243] (RIN: 1400-AF74) received June 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4835. A letter from the Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Continental Shelf and Maritime Boundaries; Notice of Limits [Public Notice: 12244] (RIN: 1400-AF75) received June 20, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4836. A letter from the Biologist, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Regulations Governing the Taking of Marine Mammals [Docket No.: 240604-0152] (RIN: 0648-BI58) received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4837. A letter from the Marine Resources Management Specialist, Office of

Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to the New England Wind Project, Offshore Massachusetts [Docket No.: 240524-0146] (RIN: 0648-BL96) received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4838. 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-2024-1687; Project Identifier AD-2024-00253-T; Amendment 39-22771; AD 2024-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4839. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Yaborã Indústria Aeronáutica S.A.; Embraer S.A.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1688; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00299-T; Amendment 39-22772; AD 2024-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4840. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31551; Amdt. No.: 4118] received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4841. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31550; Amdt. No.: 4117] received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4842. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airway V-4 in the Vicinity of Burley, ID [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1849; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ANM-76] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4843. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lindstrand Balloons Ltd. Hot Air Balloons [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1700; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00266-B; Amendment 39-22777; AD 2024-13-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4844. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Jet Route J-220; Eastern United States [Docket No.: FAA-2024-1413; Airspace Docket No.: 24-AEA-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec.

251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4845. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Greenville, NC [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1004; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4846. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Alaskan Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range Federal Airway V-508 in the Vicinity of Aniak, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2006; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AAL-18] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4847. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Blue 28 (B-28) in the Vicinity of Sitka, Alaska [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2200; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-27] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4848. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Desmet, SD [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2503; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AGL-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4849. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Nashua, NH [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0632; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ANE-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4850. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; York, ME [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0583; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ANE-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4851. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Dallas-Fort Worth, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0948; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ASW-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4852. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of United States Area Navigation Routes Q-143 and T-467 in Southern Utah [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2567; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ANM-32] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4853. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final

rule — Amendment and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes; Eastern United States [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2314; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ASO-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4854. A letter from the Management Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Blue 9 (B-9); Eastern United States [Docket No.: FAA-2023-2195; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-48] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 5, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4855. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Section, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Forthcoming Guidance Regarding Certain Partnership Related-Party Transactions [Notice 2024-54] received July 2, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JORDAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4848. A bill to provide for a right of action against Federal employees for violations of First Amendment rights, with an amendment (Rept. 118-579). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 8997. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-580). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SIMPSON: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 8998. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-581). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 9026. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science and related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes (Rept. 118-582). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. ESCOBAR (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 8994. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to remove nonambulatory pigs from the United States food system, to establish an online portal for confidential complaints, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consider-

ation of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Ms. BROWN, Ms. TOKUDA, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 8995. A bill to require Amtrak to install baby changing tables in all ADA-accessible bathrooms on passenger rail cars; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. SYKES, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. VAN ORDEN, Mr. RULLI, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. LAWLER):

H.R. 8996. A bill to enhance safety requirements for trains transporting hazardous materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 8999. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage and payment under such title for certain treatments for dialysis-related amyloidosis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9000. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for certain indoor air quality assessments and improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas):

H.R. 9001. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise certain physician self-referral exemptions relating to physician-owned hospitals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAREY (for himself, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 9002. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an investment credit for converting non-residential buildings to affordable housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER (for herself, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. ROSS):

H.R. 9003. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to recognize the Women-Owned Small Business program in the Department of Veterans Affairs procurement hierarchy of small business preferences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 9004. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding proprietary institutions of higher education in order to protect students and taxpayers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 9005. A bill to ensure that Federal work-study funding is available for students enrolled in residency programs for teachers, principals, or school leaders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 9006. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to require that safety data sheets be provided in English and Spanish; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. NORCROSS, and Mr. MCCORMICK):

H.R. 9007. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Jens Stoltenberg, in recognition of his contributions to the security, unity, and defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 9008. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary to award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to eligible entities to establish, maintain, or improve activities related to the detection and monitoring of infectious diseases through wastewater for public health emergency preparedness and response purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HARDER of California (for himself and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 9009. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a gasoline tax holiday; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. OGLES, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. VAN ORDEN):

H.R. 9010. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish universal savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. AMO, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. CASTEN):

H.R. 9011. A bill to amend the Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 to extend and modify the lend-lease authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 9012. A bill to promote the development of renewable energy on public land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 9013. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to assess certain fees on shipping and other vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Science, Space, and Technology, Ways and Means, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each

case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. CORREA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois):

H.R. 9014. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish and clarify the applicable statute of limitations for persons seeking remedy for legal wrongs because of agency action or adversely affected by agency action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 9015. A bill to remove aliens who fail to comply with a release order, to enroll all aliens on the nondetained docket of an immigration court in the Alternatives to Detention program with continuous GPS monitoring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 9016. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for enhanced punishments for offenders who commit sexual abuse while unlawfully present in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OGLES (for himself, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. GOOD of Virginia):

H.R. 9017. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to make certain adjustments to the royalty rates for leases for oil and gas extraction on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 9018. A bill to include in the National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction certain best practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 9019. A bill to establish a uniform definition of "rural area" for all rural development programs administered by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 9020. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to establish a public health insurance option, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 9021. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the deduction for advertising and promotional expenses for prescription drugs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 9022. A bill to include pregnancy and loss of pregnancy as qualifying life events under the TRICARE program and to require a study on maternal health in the military health system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 9023. A bill to encourage the growth of America's STEM pool; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 9024. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to take certain actions relating to incident periods and extreme weather, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. FROST, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Mr. THANEDAR):

H.R. 9025. A bill to require payments for motor vehicle insurance policy premiums to be taken into account in determining eligibility for benefits or assistance provided through Federal funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 183. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the Department of Energy relating to "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Circulator Pumps"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 184. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Energy relating to "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Water Heaters"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 185. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "Regulation S-P: Privacy of Consumer Financial Information and Safeguarding Customer Information"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 186. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Trade Commission entitled "Non-Compete Clause Rule"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 187. A joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Office of Personnel Management relating to Postal Service Reform Act; Establishment of the Postal Service Health Benefits Program; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. LAWLER (for himself and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H. Res. 1356. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 9 through October 16, 2024, as "National Dyspraxia/Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) Awareness Week" and a commitment to raise awareness of dyspraxia/DCD in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LUNA:

H. Res. 1357. A resolution finding that Merrick Garland, Attorney General of the United States, is in contempt of the House of Representatives for disobeying a certain subpoena; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOONEY, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. LAWLER):

H. Res. 1358. A resolution calling for accountability for grave violations of inter-

nationally recognized human rights in Cuba and malign activities against the United States and democratic countries in the Western Hemisphere committed by the Communist regime in Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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 Ms. ESCOBAR:

H.R. 8994.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Animal Welfare

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 8995.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation mandates that all Amtrak trains provide baby changing stations in every available restroom.

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 8996.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To enhance rail safety.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 8999.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Protecting individuals suffering from Di-lysis-Related Amyloidosis.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9000.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To provide tax incentives for building owners to perform indoor air quality inspections and upgrades, which would make workplaces cleaner, more comfortable, and healthier for workers.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 9001.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise exemptions related to physician self-referral for physician-owned hospitals.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 9002.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an investment credit for converting non-residential buildings to affordable housing.

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER:

H.R. 9003.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 38, United States Code, to recognize the Women-Owned Small Business program in the Department of Veterans Affairs procurement hierarchy of small business preferences, and for other purposes.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 9004.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

Education

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 9005.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is.

To ensure that Federal work-study funding is available for students enrolled in residency programs for teachers, principals, or school leaders, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CUELLAR:

H.R. 9006.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to require that safety data sheets be provided in English and Spanish.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 9007.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 5, clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill will award a Congressional Gold Medal to Jens Stoltenberg in recognition of his contributions to the security, unity, and defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

By Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California:

H.R. 9008.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1; which provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Public health surveillance of infectious diseases in wastewater

By Mr. HARDER of California:

H.R. 9009.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a gasoline tax holiday.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 9010.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Taxation

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 9011.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 to extend and modify the lend-lease authority, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 9012.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The single subject of this legislation is:

Natural resources

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 9013.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Air pollution emitted by ships

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 9014.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Judiciary

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 9015.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8,

Clause 18.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve the detention and tracking of illegal aliens entering the United States.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 9016.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Authorizes the death penalty for illegal aliens convicted of sexual abuse.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 9017.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Mineral Leasing Act to make certain adjustments to the royalty rates for leases for oil and gas extraction on Federal land, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 9018.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department of Office thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

To increase stakeholder involvement in the dissemination of information related to crimes against children.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 9019.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a uniform definition of "rural area" for all rural development programs administered by the Department of Agriculture.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 9020.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to create a public health insurance option that meets all federal plan requirements and is available on state and federal health insurance exchanges.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 9021.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Prohibit the deduction of expenses relating to direct-to-consumer advertising of prescription drugs.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 9022.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To include pregnancy and loss of pregnancy as qualifying life events under the TRICARE program and to require a study on maternal health in the military health system.

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 9023.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress shall have . . . power to make all laws. Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To encourage the growth of America's STEM pool.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 9024.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Emergency Management

By Ms. TLAI:

H.R. 9025.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires auto insurance policy premium be taken into account as a required expense when determining eligibility for Federal benefits or assistance.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To disapprove of the rule submitted by the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the Department of Energy relating to "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Circulator Pumps".

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To disapprove of the rule submitted by the Department of Energy relating to "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Water Heaters".

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To disapprove of the rule submitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to "Regulation S-P: Privacy of Consumer Financial Information and Safeguarding Customer Information".

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To disapprove of the rule submitted by the Federal Trade Commission entitled “Non-Compete Clause Rule”.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.J. Res. 187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To disapprove of the rule submitted by the Office of Personnel Management relating to Postal Service Reform Act; Establishment of the Postal Service Health Benefits Program.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 310: Mrs. CAMMACK.
H.R. 482: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 827: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 902: Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 1015: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Mr. FULCHER.
H.R. 1088: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 1278: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1359: Mr. THANEDAR.
H.R. 1407: Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 1413: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1462: Mr. DUNN of Florida.
H.R. 1507: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1511: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 1572: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Ms. SHERRILL, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 1617: Mr. TORRES of New York and Mr. GALLEGGO.
H.R. 1692: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1698: Ms. DELBENE and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 1729: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 1785: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 1806: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 1831: Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. MANNING, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Ms. BROWN, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 2474: Mrs. TORRES of California.
H.R. 2713: Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.
H.R. 2802: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2846: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2891: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 2965: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 2966: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 3139: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. LANDSMAN.
H.R. 3220: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3233: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 3264: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 3270: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 3539: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 3768: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 3855: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3894: Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 4040: Mr. MOLINARO.
H.R. 4122: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 4197: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 4274: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4335: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 4561: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 4571: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 4775: Ms. NORTON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 4787: Ms. PEREZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 4818: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 4852: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 4873: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 4911: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 5003: Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 5012: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 5031: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 5074: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 5477: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 5837: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 5909: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 5940: Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 5995: Mrs. RAMIREZ.
H.R. 6203: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 6319: Mr. KILEY and Mrs. HOUCHIN.
H.R. 6467: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 6515: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 6600: Mr. WILLIAMS of New York.
H.R. 6790: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 6980: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 7025: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 7039: Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 7056: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 7132: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 7203: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 7274: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 7294: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 7359: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 7378: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 7438: Mr. HIMES, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 7479: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 7502: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 7671: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 7764: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 7770: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 7786: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 7891: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 7954: Mr. ROSE.
H.R. 7977: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
H.R. 8004: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 8025: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 8067: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 8141: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 8164: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 8345: Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 8347: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 8419: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 8426: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. LALOTA, and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 8434: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 8525: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 8545: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 8566: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 8715: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
H.R. 8765: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 8777: Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. STRONG.
H.R. 8796: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 8804: Mr. CRANE.
H.R. 8823: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 8827: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 8828: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 8851: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 8859: Mr. MCGARVEY and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 8886: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 8923: Mr. VALADAO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 8932: Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 8938: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. BOEBERT, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 8943: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 8957: Mr. ZINKE.
H.R. 8974: Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 8988: Mr. SCHIFF and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 8993: Mr. HILL.
H.J. Res. 13: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.J. Res. 82: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.J. Res. 148: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.J. Res. 163: Mr. RULLI.
H.J. Res. 171: Ms. MACE.
H.J. Res. 182: Mr. ROY.
H. Con. Res. 115: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H. Con. Res. 118: Ms. PLASKETT, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. IVEY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. MFUME.
H. Res. 110: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H. Res. 439: Ms. PRESSLEY and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H. Res. 1063: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H. Res. 1131: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H. Res. 1203: Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. PETTERSEN.
H. Res. 1286: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H. Res. 1290: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 14, July 9, 2024, by Ms. TITUS on House Resolution 1302, was signed by the following Members: Ms. Titus, Mr. McGovern, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Casten, Ms. Sherrill, Mr. Tonko, Ms. Balint, Mr. Schiff, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Foster, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Ms. Velázquez, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Horsford, Mr. Carter of Louisiana, Mr. Green of Texas, Mr. Goldman of New York, Mrs. Foushee, Mr. Magaziner, Mr. Amo, Mr. Espallat, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Robert Garcia of California, Ms. McClellan, Ms. Brown, Mr. Morelle, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Mr. Thanedar, Mrs. Napolitano, Ms. Williams of Georgia, Ms. Hoyle of Oregon, Ms. Bush, Mr. Menendez, Ms. Crockett, Mr. Doggett, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. Carbajal, Ms. DelBene, Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. Matsui, Ms. Brownley, Mrs. McBeth, Ms. Barragan, Mr. Crow, Ms. DeLauro, Ms. Tlaib, Mr. Thompson of California, Mr. Schneider, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mr. Allred, Mr. Trone, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mrs. Fletcher, Ms. Manning, Mr. Davis of Illinois, Mr. Kildee, Ms. Porter, Mr. Peters, Ms. Scanlon, Ms. Tokuda, Mr. Cartwright, Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Mrvan, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Levin, Ms. Lee of California, Ms. Dean of Pennsylvania, Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Frost, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Pallone, Ms. Garcia of Texas, Ms. Spanberger, Ms. Jacobs, Mr. Kim of New Jersey, Mr. Ruppertsberger, Mr. Keating, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, Mrs. Torres of California, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Phillips, Ms. Budzinski, Mr. Sorensen, Ms. Pettersen, Ms. Scholten, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Landsman, Mr. Ivey, Mr. Himes, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Pappas, Mrs. Trahan, Ms. Waters, Ms. Houlahan, Ms. Pelosi, Ms. Pingree, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Beyer, and Mr. DeSaulnier.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—
ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 8 by Ms. DEGETTE on House Resolution 916: Mr. Phillips.

Petition 13 by Mrs. MCBATH on the bill (H.R. 3018): Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Costa, Mrs. Ramirez, Ms. Lee of Pennsylvania, Mr. Robert Garcia of California, Mr. Sorensen, Mr. Allred, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Phillips.