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No. 143

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 2, 2025.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEPHANIE I. BICE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2025, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

CRITICAL SUPPLY CHAINS

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, it is no secret that our Nation's most critical supply chains are almost fully reliant on foreign nations, and our pharmaceutical supply chain is no different.

Approximately 10 percent of the active pharmaceutical ingredients required for domestic prescription drug manufacturing comes from foreign supplies.

Simply stated, the prescription drugs that save the lives of millions of Americans every year are at severe risk. American patients cannot be reliant on countries like China for these life-saving medications.

I am proud to see that President Trump is taking this seriously by issuing an executive order that ensures that our Nation has a 6-month supply of the critical active ingredients needed to make these lifesaving medicines.

Bringing production back to the U.S. is not enough to fix our supply chain. With this executive action, President Trump will also ensure that America has the ingredients needed to domestically manufacture these medicines.

American patients rely on these medicines each and every day, and I applaud President Trump for taking this significant action.

CREATING A NATIONAL DAY OF THE BIBLE

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last Friday, I was proud to join a joint resolution to make September 12 the national day of the Bible.

When the United States Congress met in Philadelphia in 1782, it approved a 1,400-page version of the Bible published by Robert Aitken. This Bible became known as the Bible of the Revolution.

This joint resolution will formally designate September 12 as the day of the Bible to honor the first complete English-language Bible that was produced in America. This is a historic moment.

This resolution also encourages our schools and other institutions to observe this day and focus on the Bible's significance to our Nation's history and our Nation's future.

Our Nation was founded on the ideals of freedom, including religious freedom. Those who founded this land were fleeing religious persecution. The Bible of the Revolution serves as a reminder of the resilience that set our Nation on a path toward freedom as one nation under God.

HONORING WEST SUBURBAN SOFTBALL TEAM

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the West Suburban 12-under softball team of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for winning the Little League Softball World Series.

West Suburban compiled a record of 20-2 this summer and ended the season on a 15-game winning streak. In their five wins during the World Series, West Suburban outscored their opposition 15-1.

In the championship game, West Suburban defeated the central region champion, Floyds Knobs of Indiana, 1-0. More than 1 million people watched as West Suburban captured that victory. This makes the 2025 championship the most watched Little League Softball World Series game ever.

West Suburban's success is a tribute to the outstanding leadership of the coaches, the tremendous talents of the players, and the enduring support of family and community.

I congratulate Manager Lester Gaunt, Coach Rick Baxter, Coach Rick Bills, and players Mallory Bailor, Aubrey Baxter, Reagan Bills, Sadie Divido, Kennedy Fees, Camilla Gaunt, Adalyn Hines, Mara Keefe, Kendal Schilling, Leilah Schilling-Mansour, Haley Shepherd, and Nevaeh Worthington.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of everyone in Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District, I congratulate the players and coaches of West Suburban for an incredible achievement and offer my best wishes for continued success.

HONORING THE METZ FAMILY

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Metz family of Perry County, Pennsylvania, for receiving the designation of bicentennial farm from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

A bicentennial farm is a farm that has been owned by the same family for at least 200 consecutive years, has a

□ 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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family member who still lives on the farm, and has at least 10 acres of the original holding.

Richard Metz, Jr.'s newly designated bicentennial farm was founded in 1825 by Johann Metz, his third great-grandfather. After more than 150 years of family farm lineage, Richard Metz took ownership in 1996.

Today, the original 110 acres exist and grow soybeans, corn, and hay.

Madam Speaker, I offer my sincere congratulations to Richard Metz and his family for continuing this rich history of agriculture in Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS' LONG TO-DO LIST

(Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, after an extraordinarily lengthy recess that Speaker JOHNSON ordered at the third week of July, Congress is finally back in session with a huge to-do list.

If there was any benefit in terms of having Members back home, though, it was an opportunity to go out and listen to what is on people's minds. Townhall meetings and community gatherings offer, again, Members of Congress a chance to listen to people in terms of what they care about the most.

I had a number of those events, in Mansfield, Colchester, and Old Saybrook, Connecticut, with very packed rooms. The issue that was of most concern was H.R. 1, what President Trump calls the one big, beautiful bill.

While Congress was away, the Congressional Budget Office had a chance to finally zero in on final numbers in terms of the impact of H.R. 1, the one big, beautiful bill.

It was being written over and over again and changing up until the final minutes, but they finally got some clarity. What they determined was that the number of people who will lose their health insurance coverage because of H.R. 1 is 10 million, 7.5 million people on Medicaid and another 2 million people who get their insurance through private health plans on the exchange.

They also calculated the debt impact in terms of H.R. 1 because of the massive giveaway to billionaires and the top 1 percent of this country. They determined that the bill is going to add \$3.4 trillion to America's deficits between 2025 and 2034.

The debt service on that additional debt is an additional \$718 billion. That is just pure interest. It has no value in terms of services or programs that actually help the American people.

Because of that debt figure, the bill triggered another law called paygo, the pay-as-you-go law, which was passed in the 1990s to put pressure on Congress not to pass legislation with that big of a deficit impact. Unfortunately, the majority ignored the paygo rule.

What CBO told us on August 15 is that will trigger automatic cuts to

other programs. That is the way the paygo law was designed to create some deterrent on Congress from excessive deficit spending.

□ 1210

Madam Speaker, the Medicare program, the program that helps people over the age of 65, will take the hit of 4 percent across the board. It will be a \$45 billion paygo cut because of this measure.

In addition to those numbers, we are also hearing from the groups who are going to be impacted. Madam Speaker, in this morning's Connecticut press, there is a story titled: "What worries CT hospital leaders about Trump's Big Beautiful Bill."

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the article from the CT Mirror.

[From CT Mirror, Sept. 2, 2025]

WHAT WORRIES CT HOSPITAL LEADERS ABOUT TRUMP'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL

(By Katy Golvala)

Connecticut's health care leaders and state officials have been warning for months about the potentially devastating impacts of President Donald J. Trump's One Big Beautiful Bill Act on access to care for millions of Americans.

Nearly two months after the law's passage, hospital executives here say there are critical details still unknown that make it difficult to determine exactly how it will impact providers and patients.

"My best guess is it's not going to be good for hospital providers and health care in general," Vincent Capece, president and CEO of Middlesex Hospital, an independent hospital located in Middletown, CT. "There's going to be less money available, but exactly how much and how that all works out when the dust settles is really hard to calculate."

The law makes several changes to Medicaid, known as HUSKY in Connecticut, that are projected to kick anywhere from 100,000 to 170,000 residents off the program in the next decade. It also impose new limits on the amount of Medicaid funding states can collect from the federal government through what's known as the "hospital provider tax."

Those are just some of the policies that could spell trouble for a hospital's bottom line.

Health care researchers predict the law's major components, some of which aren't slated for implementation until 2027 at the earliest, will pose the greatest challenge to rural hospitals and those that serve a large share of Medicaid patients. Hospitals that aren't performing well financially might also be less poised to absorb potential revenue hits that the law's measures could bring.

The Connecticut Mirror spoke with hospital executives from around the state about how they're approaching major pending federal changes.

Most of the hospital leaders who spoke for this article said it's still too early to consider scaling back services in response to the federal cuts.

Ben Wade, chief strategy officer at Stamford Health, said he's hopeful they'll be able to manage costs without reducing access to services.

"We have not identified any programs at this time for closure," Wade said. "We don't plan to do that."

However, leaders at small community and rural hospitals acknowledged that they may have to scale back the availability of certain services.

"It's not necessarily cutting programs," Kurt Barwis, CEO of Bristol Hospital, said.

"It's starting to look critically and strategically at "How do I retool these programs to accomplish the same thing but at a lower cost?"

Barwis said he's established partnerships with larger hospital systems, like UConn Health and Hartford HealthCare, and expects to do more of these in the future.

Kyle Kramer, CEO of Day Kimball Hospital in Putnam, said service changes are "inevitable" at rural community hospitals like his, where they must always think about whether there is enough demand for a particular service, he said.

"There has to be a high enough level of volume to maintain that proficiency," Kramer said. "And if it becomes a service that is too expensive to offer, we've got to think about, 'Okay, is this something that we should partner with somebody else who has larger scale to provide it?'"

While the federal changes directly impact people who get coverage through Medicaid and state-based exchanges, the ripple effects will be felt by everyone, health care leaders warned.

"The impact goes far beyond those who lose coverage. Our entire health system and every community we serve will feel the effects. Reduced services, longer wait times, staff reductions, and the potential closure of programs and facilities," Daniel Keenan, vice president of government relations at Trinity Health of New England, stated in emailed comments.

Keenan pointed to emergency rooms as an example. When people don't have coverage, they turn to emergency departments for basic care, resulting in crowding, service delays and staffing issues that impact the entire system, he said.

The changes could drive UP costs for people with private insurance, as well.

Leaders at both Stamford and Middlesex hospitals say the reductions in government Medicaid payments will likely force them to negotiate increased payments from commercial insurers, which could result in higher premiums for those with private coverage.

"We will need to think about the upcoming commercial insurance negotiations that we have to make sure that we have the resources that we need to cover our expenses," Wade said, adding that if insurers and employers don't opt to absorb these costs, they will end up hitting people's premiums.

One of the big areas of uncertainty lies with the hospital providers tax, several hospital executives said. The provider tax is an arrangement that allows states to increase the amount of federal Medicaid dollars they get from the federal government by collecting taxes from hospitals and then redistributing those funds back to the facilities. The exchange counts as Medicaid spending by states and entitles them to extra reimbursements from Washington.

The federal budget bill decreases the "safe harbor limit"—or the rate at which states can tax hospitals—from 6 percent to 3.5 percent by 2031, with a phased-in reduction beginning in 2028.

Even though the new limit won't take effect for several years, federal waivers for the tax rate will pose an issue as soon as next year, when the current provider tax agreement between the state and hospitals expires. In advance of a new agreement, approved by the legislature this year and slated to take effect in July 2026, Connecticut will have to reapply for a federal waiver to tax the hospitals above the safe harbor limit in order to go ahead with its plan to increase hospital taxes by \$375 million.

In the past, states have been permitted to apply for waivers to tax hospitals at rates exceeding the safe harbor limit. Connecticut, for example, taxes hospitals at the maximum

6 percent for inpatient revenues, but received a federal waiver to tax outpatient revenues at slightly over 10 percent, said Paul Kidwell, senior vice president at the Connecticut Hospital Association. It's unclear whether the federal government will continue to grant such waivers, he added.

"It's a big question mark," Kidwell said. "We're proceeding as if we can continue, with the knowledge that we need more information from CMS in order to be certain."

Capece, CEO at Middlesex Hospital, said the tax change could be the biggest financial disruptor for his hospital, even more so than changes to Medicaid eligibility.

"The risk really lies with regard to the provider tax issue," Capece said. "It's a huge amount of money."

Barwis, of Bristol Hospital, called the expiration of the agreement at the end of this fiscal year a looming "day of reckoning" for Connecticut.

"Will [the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services] grant a new waiver to keep it at 10.5 percent? Or will CMS say, 'No, no, no, we're not going to grant this waiver again. You need to go down to 6 percent.' And how will that affect hospitals in the state of Connecticut?" Barwis said.

At least some Connecticut hospital leaders hope the most potentially damaging effects of the bill could get scaled back or repealed before they go into effect.

Wade, who oversees strategy at Stamford Health, said there's a chance that, if Democrats take control of Congress in the midterm elections, some of the changes could be "pushed off or unwound entirely," he said.

"We're still doing a lot of advocacy at the federal level because this is still a moving target," Wade said.

Kramer, who heads up Day Kimball, agreed that there's still time for things to change. Capece from Middlesex said he, too, is "cautiously optimistic."

CHA's Kidwell is less convinced the law could be scaled back but, he said, he's grateful to be facing these federal changes in a state that wants to help as many people as possible keep their health coverage.

"We all have this goal of making sure as many people stay insured as possible and that compliance with federal rules is not so onerous that people fall off because of paperwork," Kidwell said. "I don't think that's the same in other states where they might have a different motivation."

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, again, this journalist went out and interviewed hospitals across the State. This included urban, rural, and suburban hospitals. What all of them are reporting is that the hit of \$1 trillion of Medicaid is going to ripple through the system and cause impact for everybody who relies on those critical services.

Daniel Keenan from Trinity Health Of New England, Saint Francis Hospital of Hartford is one of their big members. I was born there a number of years ago. He stated: "The impact goes far beyond those who lose coverage. Our entire health system and every community we serve will feel the effects. Reduced services, longer wait times, staff reductions, and potential closure of programs and facilities.

"Keenan pointed to emergency rooms as an example. When people don't have coverage, they turn to emergency departments for basic care, resulting in crowding, service delays and staffing issues that impact the entire system."

That affects everyone, and it will spill over into other people's employ-

ment-based insurance premiums, which the article goes through in great detail.

Madam Speaker, President Trump the other day said he actually doesn't think he wants to call the bill the One Big Beautiful Bill Act anymore. As he said, it was good for getting it approved, but it is not really good for explaining it to people. People have figured out enough in terms of deficit impact, taking away people's health insurance coverage, and the impact on services, particularly in the hospital sector, which they warned us about before the bill was passed. Yet, the majority and the White House turned a deaf ear.

We have a lot of work to do when we get back into town, starting tonight. Again, what would be nice is if all of the Members who had townhalls—and I know Republicans heard about this as well as Democrats—recognized that this bill is not the Ten Commandments.

Madam Speaker, we have the ability and the legal authority to make changes and listen to the people who are warning us that it is actually going to harm the American people, and there is nothing beautiful about it.

REFLECTING ON AUGUST RECESS

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS of Iowa was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, it is great to be back in our Nation's Capital, especially now that President Trump has cleaned up Washington and made this city safer for all residents and visitors.

Madam Speaker, there is no place like home, and it is really hard to leave Iowa. August was an incredible month, working across Iowa's First District. I went corner to corner, visiting all 20 counties. I met with manufacturers, farmers, hospital leaders, nonprofits, issue advocacy groups, emergency services, law enforcement, county supervisors, and small businesses. They all highlighted the wins we have delivered, which is the largest tax cut in history for working- and middle-class Americans.

Madam Speaker, there is a 20 percent tax cut for small businesses, permanent relief from the death tax for family farms, historic investments in trade schools, and manufacturing provisions that keep jobs and innovation in America.

I was proud to lead a Made in America Manufacturing Tour with stops at Cemen Tech, Vermeer, and SSAB to showcase how these progrowth policies are driving investment and creating jobs in Iowa.

I also held roundtables with hospitals, EMS, and small businesses to discuss lowering costs, cutting red tape, and ensuring our communities remain strong.

Of course, I joined thousands of Iowans at the great Iowa State Fair,

celebrating our traditions, supporting agriculture, and talking with families about the issues that matter most. August was not a break. It was a work period filled with results.

Under President Trump's leadership, we are cutting taxes, bringing jobs back, unleashing American energy, securing our borders, and restoring America's strength. I am proud of the progress we made, and I am committed to working for Iowa and our great Nation.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Iowa's Department of Physics and Astronomy for their critical role on the NASA TRACERS mission.

On July 23, 2025, the Tandem Reconnection and Cusp Electrodynamics Reconnaissance Satellites, also known as TRACERS, was successfully sent up from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. This innovative mission is being led by David Miles, a professor at the University of Iowa.

I had the honor of touring the TRACERS lab at the University of Iowa. I saw the impressive work being carried out by Professor Miles and his team. Aboard the rocket are two twin satellites that will be used to study how the solar wind's energy enters space and how the Sun transfers energy and mass throughout the solar system. They will also study how Earth's magnetic shield protects our planet from the effects of space weather.

I am proud of the team that is home to such groundbreaking work and innovation. I congratulate Professor Miles and the TRACERS team on a successful launch. Go Hawks.

REMEMBERING COLLETA "LETTIE" LOUISE
HARDEBECK

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable life of my aunt, Colleta "Lettie" Louise Hardebeck, who passed away August 16 at the age of 102.

Her celebration of life is tomorrow on September 3. I won't be able to be there because we are here in session.

Lettie was the energy and the adventurer of our family. She was born in 1923 to German immigrants in Simi Valley, California. She grew up on the family farm which was taken over by eminent domain for Interstate 5. She helped harvest oranges and walnuts.

After high school, she moved to Los Angeles where she worked for Prudential Life Insurance; rode the Red Bus with her sister, my Aunt Ellie; and met her husband, Bob, a Coast Guard sailor. They married in 1947 and raised four children together.

Lettie's life was marked by devotion to her family, to her Catholic faith, and to her community. She helped raise four children: Cathi, Larry, Jim, and Bobby. She also helped raise her grandson, Joey. She remained active in her church. Even at 100 years old, she was still attending Mass in person.

She loved the outdoors and adventure. She hiked Yosemite in her nineties, took her family camping in national parks, and even went sledding with her grandchildren in her eighties. She traveled widely, but she returned to the joy of family.

Because we were in the military, we didn't get to be with Aunt Lettie very much, but we remember her energy, her spirit, her love, her compassion, her adventurism, and her love for her youngest brother, Freddy, my dad.

Madam Speaker, though I am sorry I won't be there with Aunt Lettie and her family tomorrow, we remember Aunt Lettie in our thoughts and our prayers.

Madam Speaker, I also wish my sister-in-law, Susan Branthoover, a very happy birthday. Happy birthday, Susan.

HONORING DAVID BROOKS

(Ms. STANSBURY of New Mexico was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. STANSBURY. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride and a bit of sadness that I rise today to say goodbye for now and thank you to my dear friend, and one of Congress' greatest champions for our public lands, Mr. David Brooks, who officially retires this week.

Over the last 38 years, David has served as an exceptional leader in the United States Senate and House, serving over the last 36½ years as counsel to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. He is the longest tenured ENR counsel in history, working for eight different Senate chairs and ranking members and one House Member.

During this time, David has worked on bills protecting nearly 25 million acres of public lands, 25 million acres of wilderness, national parks, monuments, wild and scenic rivers, heritage areas, national recreation areas, and trails.

He helped to write, negotiate, and pass one of the largest conservation bills in modern history with the passage of the Great American Outdoors Act. He helped to create permanent and mandatory funding for The Land and Water Conservation Fund, which has protected public lands across the country.

□ 1220

During his service, he helped craft 10 of the largest and most significant public land and water packages in decades, including helping to pass hundreds of individual bills and creating nearly 50 new national park units and 17 million acres of new national wilderness.

As counsel to two New Mexico Senators, he also helped to protect the Valles Caldera, Organ Mountains, and Columbine-Hondo Wilderness and many other efforts to protect the lands and waters of our State.

As you can see, Madam Speaker, the impact of David's work speaks for

itself. To any American who has stood in wonderment and awe of our Nation's public lands and most special places, behind the ever-contested efforts to protect these lands, year in and year out, has stood the humble and steadfast work of David Brooks.

For those of us who know David as I do, Madam Speaker, as a mentor, as a friend, and as a teacher, you know more than anything he would hate this speech. In fact, I am amazed that he is even here today in this Chamber to be recognized for his service. That is because the David we know and love has spent his entire career at his desk writing and negotiating bills, meeting constituents, working with Members, mentoring staff, and, yes, spinning the occasional tale or two.

For anyone who has visited that hub, or tornado, of activity, you know what I am talking about. David's office has always been a meeting place for debate, big ideas, tough conversations, and getting things done.

For those of us who have had the pleasure of working directly with David, we know him as a kind and wise teacher, mentor, and guide. This too will be his legacy of his time here in Congress, and for that we are forever grateful.

He will also be known as a true Tucsonan, who never lost his connection and roots to his hometown of Tucson, Arizona.

A hometown hero in his own right, David began his political career in high school volunteering for another Tucson icon, the great Congressman Raul Grijalva, cutting his teeth as a high school volunteer for one of Mr. Grijalva's school board campaigns in which Congressman Grijalva became the city's first Chicano school board members in history.

After graduating from the University of Arizona, David came to Washington in 1987 to work for the great Congressman Morris K. Udall where he worked in the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, now known as the House Natural Resources Committee.

Like Mo Udall and Raul Grijalva, whom he worked for, two of our greatest public lands champions, David leaves the Hill with exceptional service and an unmatched record in protecting our Nation's public lands.

If it is not already clear, Tucson has a lot to be proud of, which is why we are so grateful that some of Mr. Grijalva's former staff, staff from the House Natural Resources and Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and conservation organizations working across the country, have joined us here today. We certainly know that John and Carol, his parents back home, and his wife, Celeste, and son, Ben, who are here with us today, are deeply proud as well.

Above all else, we are going to miss David Brooks and his constant presence on the Hill. For so many of us David has been a rock, a friend, and a person whose loyalty, kindness, and de-

ciency stands out in a place where it is hard to come by.

David Brooks is a one of a kind, an American classic, and a Tucson hero. We congratulate him on his new retirement.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

PROTECTING REPRESENTATIVE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

(Mr. KILEY of California was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. KILEY of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today because democracy is under assault in my home State. California politicians, led by the Governor, are throwing a grenade at our Constitution in order to strip power from voters and seize it for themselves. This fraud on our electorate compels action by Congress to protect the representative form of government that citizens of every State are due.

That is why today I am calling for a prompt vote on H. Res. 4889.

On three separate occasions, California voters have deliberately chosen to remove politicians from the process of drawing the lines for legislative districts. Voters have empowered an independent citizens redistricting commission to set the boundaries of representation so that free and fair elections, not political manipulation, are the motive force in our democracy.

This principle is so important and so vital to safeguarding democracy that the citizens commission is enshrined in our State constitution along with a number of principles to guide redistricting:

Redistricting occurs once per decade after the Census.

The legislature is barred from participating.

The members of the citizens commission may not run for public office.

Districts are to be drawn in an open process based on extensive public input.

Boundaries are to be set based on neutral criteria like keeping communities together.

District lines cannot be influenced by partisan considerations or drawn to favor or disfavor any incumbent or candidate.

In one fell swoop, Gavin Newsom is blowing up all of these constitutional principles. His unprecedented mid-decade gerrymander tears up the map created by our citizens commission, replacing it with one drawn behind closed doors and adopted by politicians. It is one designed with explicitly partisan

goals and zero public input. It is one that tears communities apart while doing special favors to Sacramento insiders.

Do the voters want this? Do Californians want to overturn everything they had previously voted for? Emphatically they do not.

Polling shows that two-thirds of voters, an overwhelming majority of Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, favor keeping the commission. This would seem to be a problem for Governor Newsom, as his plan to push the commission aside requires voter approval.

To overcome this problem, to produce an artifact of voter approval for a proposition our voters strongly oppose, the Governor has resorted to two strategies: disenfranchising voters and defrauding them.

First, the Governor has called a sudden, impromptu, off-year, low-turnout special election, asking a partial electorate to overturn the will of our full electorate. To further suppress voter participation, he has thrown election rules out the window in a hyper-accelerated timeline unlike anything our State has ever seen, meaning fewer polling places, fewer notifications to voters, and at least at first a digital-only voter guide.

Second, the Governor is committing outright fraud on the ballot itself, describing the proposition in terms designed to fool voters into thinking “yes” is “no” and “no” is “yes.”

To justify all of this, to clothe the naked political self-interest in some kind of principle, the Governor and his enablers have treated us to one absurd paradox after another. We are told that another State is doing something so bad and so sinister that we should do it too. We are told that banishing an independent redistricting commission somehow supports independent redistricting. We are told that we should fight fire with fire, even if that means the whole world burns.

This perversion of Federal elections simply cannot be tolerated by the United States Congress. We have a duty to protect the rights of voters in selecting their Representatives in this body, and we have the authority to do so under the Elections Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

Pursuant to that authority, I have introduced H. Res. 4889 to protect the congressional map drawn by California’s citizens commission and to preserve the map of every State until the next Census.

This measure has bipartisan support. It will prevent a chaotic redistricting war from breaking out across America. It will allow us to focus on the real issues facing our country.

Today, I am calling on Speaker MIKE JOHNSON to bring this measure to a vote on the House floor.

Gerrymandering is a plague on our democracy wherever it occurs. That is why I have also called for a bipartisan commission to end the practice once and for all.

While almost everyone agrees political division has become a serious problem in this country, it is especially harmful when we can’t agree on the basic rules of the road. We need to find common ground when it comes to the basic parameters for our politics. We can then disagree vigorously within those parameters on matters of policy and our vision for the country. That is what democracy is about.

NORTHEAST OHIOANS ARE GETTING SQUEEZED

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I have just come back from our district work period in northeast Ohio, and let me tell you, Madam Speaker, there is nothing better than being home being in our churches, in our union halls, and our community centers listening to the people I serve.

Let me tell you what I heard, Madam Speaker. It was crystal clear. People are getting squeezed.

Groceries—a very old fashioned word—are too expensive. Gas is too expensive. Housing is way too expensive, and Trump’s chaos and corruption are making it all worse.

I heard how tariffs are jacking up prices, crushing small businesses, and threatening workers. I heard how the one big, ugly bill is about to make utility bills, student loans, and grocery costs skyrocket, all to give the richest Americans more tax breaks.

□ 1230

I heard how the President’s cancellation of community safety funding will make our neighborhoods less safe, and I heard how his attacks on unions at the VA and FEMA will ripple right into the private sector, hurting working men and women everywhere.

Donald Trump’s latest stunt, firing Federal Reserve Governor Lisa Cook, is illegal, reckless, and a straight-up power grab designed to give him control of the Fed and raise costs for families.

An independent Federal Reserve is the bedrock of American prosperity. If you undermine it, retirement savings vanish, mortgage rates climb, and life gets more expensive for everyone.

Madam Speaker, this is bigger than economics. This is about freedom. Take a look around our country. We have military patrols in American cities, political investigations of the President’s critics, mass detentions without due process, Federal agents hidden behind masks, museums ordered to rewrite history, the government bullying private companies and universities, and banners of the President’s face that would even make Kim Jong-un blush.

This is a toxic agenda, and the President knows it. That is why he is changing the rules in the middle of the game. Need I remind you, 4 years ago, he demanded Georgia find him votes? Now,

he is demanding red States find him more seats in Congress.

All this for what? So Donald Trump can enrich himself and his billionaire allies while everyday, hardworking Americans pay the bill.

I just have to ask, Madam Speaker: Where are the so-called constitutional conservatives? Will even one of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle find the courage to stand up? Have they not learned that cowering before this man only works until he decides you are expendable?

It may be easy to look away when people are without welfare status, when they suffer, or when people you don’t like are targeted, fired, or erased. It may be easy when the victims live in places like Cleveland, Chicago, or Washington, but be clear: It never ends there.

As a Black woman, I know who the cruel and oppressive executive orders and policies punish first, but I also know this: Once it starts, everyone is punished.

This is the moment to defend our economy, to defend our Constitution, and to defend our freedoms and elections.

Madam Speaker, let me close with this. Last week, President Trump said: I have the right to do anything I want to do. I am the President of the United States.

He said it and laid it on the table in plain sight for all of us to see. He wants no checks, no balances, not from the courts, not from Congress, and not from the voters.

It is time to wake up, America, before it is too late.

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

MARKING 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF V-J DAY

(Mr. HILL of Arkansas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, today marks 80 years since the Empire of Japan unconditionally surrendered to General Douglas MacArthur and Allied forces aboard the USS Missouri.

On this anniversary of V-J Day, it is fitting that we pause to remember not only the end of history’s deadliest conflict but also the peace secured by the courage and sacrifice of the Greatest Generation, a legacy that still shapes our world today.

More than 16 million Americans served, including 195,000 from the State of Arkansas.

We remain forever grateful to the Allied war effort leadership, to the men and women who served down range in the Pacific, Europe, North Africa, and beyond, and to those on the home front who taught our kids and fueled the arsenal of democracy.

Our generation salutes the Greatest Generation for the defeat of fascism

and the preservation of liberty and freedom.

HONORING FLOYD BRANTLEY

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, one of those Pacific vets is my friend Floyd Brantley of Conway, Arkansas, a proud American who answered his country's call not once but three different times.

Floyd first enlisted in the Navy in 1943, serving as a hospital corpsman with the 1st Marine Division in the Russell Islands and New Guinea. After the war, he went on to Baylor University, joined the Air Force ROTC, and later served as a transport officer in Busan, South Korea, during the Korean conflict.

Most men would have considered that a full measure of service, but two decades later, during the Vietnam era, Floyd once again put on the uniform, this time in the Air National Guard, giving another 10 years to his country. He retired as a colonel.

As Floyd approaches a century of life, I have never met a more active, positive person. In all, Colonel Brantley devoted more than 23 years to the defense of our Nation. He is a shining example of service above self, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring him today.

HONORING JOHN MASS

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, on this 80th commemoration of V-J Day, I recognize the remarkable service of Mr. John Mass, a proud veteran of World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam war.

Like so many of his generation, John answered the call to serve, devoting over 26 years to the defense of our country. He began his service in 1943 with the U.S. Army Air Corps and concluded with his honorable retirement from the United States Air Force in 1969.

Over that distinguished career, Mr. Mass served in posts worldwide, including the Philippines, Guam, Thailand, Greenland, Germany, and bases across the United States, where he contributed to the safety and effectiveness of airborne operations.

Now, at 97 years old, Mr. Mass' record of service stands as an enduring testament to duty, sacrifice, and patriotism. I honor his extraordinary contributions to his country.

HONORING MARY FINE

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, on this anniversary of V-J Day, I rise to recognize Mary Fine.

Mary Fine turned 100 years old this past March 12. I rise today to honor not only this incredible milestone in her life but her service to our country.

Ms. Fine was a member of the Women's Army Corps and served our country during America's most difficult tests of the Second World War.

From 1942 to 1978, the Women's Army Corps offered opportunities for women to serve in the armed and uniformed services. WACs, as its members were called, served in a variety of roles, in-

cluding as mechanics, medical professionals, photographers, and clerks. As for Mary, she served as a phone operator and translator.

Women like Mary were integral to our victory, as they worked tirelessly to support men on the front line and ensure the American war machine operated at peak efficiency.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Ms. Fine on her birthday and thank her for her service.

Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the 20th Anniversary of the USS *Razorback SS 394* being docked on the banks of the Arkansas River in North Little Rock.

During World War II, the Balao-class submarine completed five war patrols in the Pacific, sinking multiple Japanese vessels, capturing enemy prisoners, and rescuing downed American airmen, even being present in the Tokyo Bay for the Japanese surrender.

By the time she was decommissioned in 1970 the *Razorback* had earned five battle stars for its service during World War II, four stars for Vietnam, and two awards of the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

In 2004 she was towed up the Arkansas River and opened to the public on Memorial Day in 2005 to her permanent home in Arkansas's Second District.

Since then, the USS *Razorback* has become a part of Arkansas history. A place where schools from across the state come to learn about history.

Please join me in celebrating the 20th Anniversary of this historic Arkansas landmark.

SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. LARSON of Connecticut was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the pending issue of Social Security.

Madam Speaker, for you and the people in the audience, it might come as a shock that Social Security has not been adjusted in more than 54 years.

What do I mean by that? Some would argue that Social Security was adjusted in 1982 under Tip O'Neill, Ronald Reagan, and Bob Dole. Indeed, it was addressed, but Ronald Reagan wanted to privatize Social Security. Bob Dole, a Senate Republican, said no, that this is too important a program. They agreed that what they would do was to keep the program intact, under the assistance of Tip O'Neill, but they raised the age. That sounds like a reasonable compromise until you realize that for every year you raise the age, that is a 7 percent cut in benefits. In essence, back in 1982, there was a 14 percent cut in benefits.

Today, we have a comprehensive proposal with regard to Social Security to help everybody across the board, including a 2 percent overall increase in Social Security—again, something that hasn't been done since Richard Nixon was President of the United States.

We also want to make sure that no one receives a below-poverty-level check from Social Security. Currently, more than 5 million of our fellow

Americans—most, Madam Speaker, you will find interesting, are women—primarily because they were the caregivers and providers at home and, when they were in the workforce, were making less than their male counterparts. No matter how you look at it, it is unfair and unjust.

Social Security is the Nation's number one antipoverty program for the elderly, and it is also the number one antipoverty program for children.

□ 1240

Madam Speaker, more veterans rely on Social Security disability than they do the VA. Yet, Congress has not acted.

This is not anything that can be done through executive order or anything that is before the Supreme Court. What all Americans should be demanding is that their Congress not only pay attention but act.

Democrats have a proposal that does just that. It expands coverage across the board. It makes sure that no one can retire into poverty, like more than 5 million current Americans do. It also makes sure that we provide a cost-of-living increase that will benefit everybody.

Where do they spend that money, Madam Speaker? They spend it right back in the congressional districts where they live. They put it right back into buying groceries and going to the pharmacies; paying to heat and cool their homes; paying their rent, bills, mortgages; and putting gasoline into their automobiles. That all helps the American economy.

During this time of inflation, it is not understandable why a Republican-controlled House and Senate will not take up Social Security as the main issue facing the American people, including the best step forward during these times of inflation. Where do people spend that check: right back in the communities that they live in. That is the most important thing.

Madam Speaker, that is why I come to the floor today: to make sure that we are acting on Social Security and to make sure that all Americans understand how vital and important this is. We can no longer afford to kick this can down the road. Kicking the can down the road doesn't help anyone out in your district, in my district, and in the 435 districts across this Nation. Quite the contrary, it will help everybody out.

This is not about being a Democrat or a Republican or an Independent. This is about Americans, again, demonstrating the brilliance of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and what they had in mind to get us out of the Great Depression.

We are still hanging on from the recession of 2008 and 2009. If people say it can't happen again, they are wrong. It can.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

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

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Eternal Father, sovereign God, enable us this day to see each other as You see us. Though we be broken or belligerent, contentious or callous, demanding or discouraged, nonetheless, You regard us with unconditional love.

In Your sight, we, Your children, are Your creation, the apple of Your eye. We may at times be lost, but not unloved, careless, yet held in Your embrace, mortal, and yet made righteous in You.

With Your eyes may we live into the love You have shown us; with Your words, may we speak with the grace You have given us; and in Your spirit, may we meet others with the same mercy You have offered us.

And as we follow where You lead us, serving in this time and this place, may we bear witness to the holiness to which You have called each of us.

In Your steadfast loving-kindness we receive in Your name, we offer these prayers.

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 Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TAYLOR 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.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SERGEANT JOHN DANNEKER

(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 honor the life of Sergeant John Danneker of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Sergeant Danneker served as a waist gunner for the 565th Bombardment Squadron, 389th Bombardment Group during World War II.

On June 20, 1944, his bomber crashed into the Baltic Sea off the coast of Denmark. Sergeant Danneker was initially declared nonrecoverable after investigations into the crash were unable to locate the crewmen.

In 2019, Danish divers alerted the Royal Danish Navy of a World War II-era aircraft wreckage in the general area of where Sergeant Danneker's aircraft went down.

From May 2024 to June 2024, the Royal Danish Navy, the Department of Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, and their partners were able to recover the remains from the aircraft.

On December 10, 2024, Sergeant Danneker was positively identified through DNA analysis.

Last week, on August 26, Sergeant Danneker was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

Mr. Speaker, we must never stop searching for those who made the ultimate sacrifice. I am grateful to all involved for bringing Sergeant Danneker home.

SUCCESS BY PRESIDENT TRUMP FOR PEACE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the success by President Donald Trump for peace and prosperity in the Middle East is being implemented by American patriot Ambassador Tom Barrack as I witnessed firsthand last week in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

Our bipartisan, bicameral delegation, led by Senator JEANNE SHAHEEN, visited with inspiring leaders like King Abdullah in Amman, President Ahmed al-Sharaa in Damascus, and President Joseph Aoun in Beirut.

Jordan is appreciated as a prosperous, longtime American ally. Syria is advancing to include all communities and religions into a unified nation. With dictator Assad fleeing to Moscow, President Trump promotes "give Syria a chance." Lebanon is fulfilling its pledge to disarm Hezbollah by year-end. Ambassador Barrack is successfully isolating Iran as Iran chants "death to Israel, death to America."

In conclusion, God bless our troops as the global war on terrorism continues. Trump is reinstating existing laws to protect American families with peace through strength, revealing war criminal Putin lies, insulting Trump and mocking Trump, murdering Ukrainian civilians with rocket attacks as he conducts lovely conversations.

HONORING THE TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with immense pride to honor San Angelo, Texas, native and commander of the 449th Aviation Support Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Jordan Boyd, as well as two extraordinary National Guard units: the 108th Assault Helicopter Battalion in Austin and the 149th General Support Helicopter Battalion in San Antonio.

These units are extraordinary. On the morning of July Fourth, as floodwaters devastated central and west Texas, these two units immediately jumped into action and have not stopped since. Knowing many of the stranded children were present at that time, these crews pushed themselves to every imaginable limit, flying through adverse weather to reach Camp Mystic and the entire Guadalupe River. Their daring efforts saved 366 lives that day and reunited hundreds of families.

Mr. Speaker, I thank not just the pilots but also the maintainers and support personnel and all of the people in the Texas National Guard that have shown immense heroism over the past few months. I can't thank them enough for their heroic efforts.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Homeland Security:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 29, 2025.

Speaker MIKE JOHNSON,
Washington, DC.

SPEAKER JOHNSON: I am providing official notice of my intent to withdraw from the House Homeland Security Committee, effective immediately.

Over the course of my nine years in Congress, I have been a dedicated servant to We the People through the House Homeland Security Committee, fighting for the America First agenda, enforcement of American law, and security of American sovereignty. My Republican colleagues have chosen an alternate path for the Committee that I helped to build, a path more in alignment with the less conservative factions of our Conference, factions whose core principles are quite variant from my own conservative perspective on key issues like amnesty, ICE operations, and opposition to the surveillance state.

Therefore, recognizing that I would be in opposition to the core principles and agenda of the newly elected Chairman, I withdraw my presence from the House Homeland Security Committee.

Respectfully,

CLAY HIGGINS,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1606

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WIED) at 4 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS LICENSING REFORM ACT

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4215) to require the Secretary of State to promulgate expedited and fixed timelines for the decision-making process to license the export of certain defense articles and defense services, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4215

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "International Traffic in Arms Regulations Licensing Reform Act".

SEC. 2. LIST OF COUNTRIES AND END-USERS TO RECEIVE PRIORITY FOR DIRECT COMMERCIAL SALES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop and maintain a list of countries and end-users with respect to which expedited decision-making for applications for licenses for the export of defense articles and defense services is vital to the national security of the United States, consistent with the requirements of the Arms Export Control Act and other applicable provisions of law.

(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the development of the list required by subsection (a), and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate an updated copy of the list.

SEC. 3. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR DIRECT COMMERCIAL SALES.

Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of State publishes the list required by section 2, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall initiate a rulemaking process to establish an expedited timeline for the decision-making process with respect to applications to export defense articles or defense services under the Arms Export Control Act to countries or end-users identified by such list and

a fixed timeline for decisions for all other applications for such exports. The timelines so established shall provide that, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) an application to export defense articles or defense services to a listed country or end-user shall be approved, returned, or denied not later than 45 days after the date on which the application is submitted to the Secretary;

(2) an application to export defense articles or defense services to any country or end-user shall be approved, returned, or denied not later than 60 days after the date on which the application is submitted to the Secretary; and

(3) the deadlines described in paragraphs (1) and (2) may be suspended with respect to an application if necessary—

(A) for applicable time periods specified in subsection (b), (c), or (d) of section 36 of such Act, during which Congress may enact a joint resolution prohibiting the approval of such application; or

(B) for such time as may be required to receive a decision from the Secretary of Defense with respect to an application that is subject to approval by the Department of Defense, including technology security and foreign disclosure release determinations.

SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on a semi-annual basis a report, which may be submitted in classified form, that identifies each application to export defense articles or defense services during the preceding 180-day period with respect to which the time to reach a decision exceeded the applicable deadline described in section 3(1) or 3(2).

(b) MATTER TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by this section shall also include the following information with respect to each application so identified:

(1) The defense articles or defense services included in the application.

(2) The recipient country, end-user, and any corporate entities involved in the application.

(3) Whether the United States has previously exported similar defense articles or defense services to the recipient country or end-user.

(4) A justification for the delay in reaching a decision with respect to the application.

(5) The anticipated timeline for reaching a decision with respect to the application, if still pending as of the date of the submission of the report.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I introduced the International Traffic in Arms Regulations

Licensing Reform Act to improve licensing timelines and processes for direct commercial defense sales.

America's foreign defense sales program is notorious for its slow timelines and opaque process. This lack of clarity about how foreign partners are prioritized causes frustration and confusion among our most important partners and allies. This inefficiency and murkiness force our partners to consider turning to other countries to source their capabilities.

The U.S. is currently the partner of choice for foreign arms sales, but that status is in jeopardy due to internal delays and unnecessary bureaucratic red tape.

The direct commercial sales process presents a more efficient, expedient pathway for our allies and partners to purchase U.S. technology. Direct commercial sales are the future of American defense sales. Direct commercial sales skyrocketed last year and are quickly outpacing other forms of defense sales.

If our direct commercial sales program is going to continue to grow, more must be done to streamline direct commercial sales and incentivize even faster timelines.

This legislation would codify President Trump's April 9 executive order to establish a list of priority partners for certain defense sales and would create a timebound process for approving direct commercial sales cases.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support our defense industrial base and support this commonsense bill.

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

□ 1610

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4215. This bill would institute clearer timeframes for the licensing decisions made by the State Department for direct sales of defense items by private firms to foreign buyers.

While large systems, such as aircraft, ships, tanks, and missiles, are principally provided via the foreign military sales, or FMS, process, a number of important items, such as small arms, vehicles, radars, and other equipment, are transferred via direct commercial sales.

These items are often vital for our partners and allies to replenish their military stocks and defensive capabilities. While the vast majority of these sales are processed and licensed in an expeditious manner, foreign partners often seek greater speed and clarity regarding the process.

This bill simply institutes reasonable timeframes of up to 60 days for a licensing decision to be made. This does not preordain an outcome. The State Department can still either return such licenses for adjustment or modification due to additional revisions or controls determined necessary or reject the requested license outright.

Crucially, the bill also does not alter or undermine congressional oversight over direct commercial sales.

In short, while I have strong concerns about the arms sales and security assistance policies of the Trump administration, I support efforts to provide our allies and partners with improved timelines and processing for defense articles that they need for our shared national security goals.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purposes of closing.

Mr. Speaker, the time period limitations on direct foreign commercial sales set forth in this bill will, in fact, provide greater clarity for our allies and a more rapid delivery of necessary items to our partners around the world. Moreover, the bill does so without undermining congressional oversight or predetermining any decisions.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, we must do everything we can to improve our foreign defense sales process to ensure American competitiveness and equip our allies with the highest quality defense materials.

I am proud to sponsor this legislation to streamline the direct commercial sales process, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of it. This legislation makes America safer and our economy wealthier.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4215.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MADE-IN-AMERICA DEFENSE ACT

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4216) to direct the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to carry out a review of the list of defense articles and services required to be transferred under the foreign military sales program as opposed to direct commercial sale (FMS-Only List), as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4216

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Made-in-America Defense Act”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

Congress—

(1) believes the expeditious delivery of defense articles and services to allies and partners strengthens American national security;

(2) notes that the Department of Defense contracting process often adds significant amounts of time to the delivery of defense articles and services to allies and partners, and in some cases these articles and services could be appropriately transferred more quickly using direct commercial sales; and

(3) supports the ongoing and periodic review of the FMS-Only List to ensure that defense articles and services that can be appropriately transferred using direct commercial sales are not included on the FMS-Only list.

SEC. 3. REVIEW AND REPORT.

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall carry out a review of defense articles and defense services that are eligible to be provided under the foreign military sales program under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act, but not eligible to be provided under direct commercial sales under section 38 of such Act, in order to identify those articles and services that should also be eligible to be provided under direct commercial sales.

(2) MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED.—The review required by this subsection shall address the following with respect to each defense article and defense services identified under this subsection:

(A) The average length of time to complete a transfer of the article or service under the foreign military sales program compared to such a transfer under a direct commercial sale, measured from the initial submission of the letter of request to the delivery of the article or service.

(B) The impact on the workload for the Department of State and Department of Defense by reason of a transfer of the article or service under a direct commercial sale.

(C) The benefits to United States national security and United States competitiveness by reason of a transfer of the article or service under a direct commercial sale.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of each review required by subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in coordination of the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the results of the review, including—

(A) the average time to transfer the reviewed defense articles or services during the previous reporting period through the foreign military sales program and through direct commercial sales and how those averages compare to the averages reported in the previous reporting period;

(B) the leading causes of delays;

(C) any steps taken to reduce those delays; and

(D) any defense articles and services added to or removed from the FMS-Only list during the preceding reporting period, as well as the justification for such decisions.

(2) FORM.—The report required by this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the term “FMS-only list” means the list maintained by the Secretary of State of defense articles and defense services that are eligible to be provided under the foreign military sales program under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act, but not eligible to be provided under direct commercial sales under section 38 of such Act.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to improve the foreign military sales process.

When our partners and allies choose to procure U.S.-origin defense articles or services, they have a choice to purchase items via either the foreign military sales process or the direct commercial sales process.

While foreign military sales are often the path of choice due to the robust, total-package approach, direct commercial sales are preferable in many cases, as it is faster and a more nimble process than foreign military sales.

However, the State Department maintains an out-of-date list of defense articles that may only be purchased via foreign military sales. This list is meant to only include the most sensitive technologies that would pose a risk to U.S. competitiveness or national security if these technologies fell into the wrong hands.

However, its outdated nature ends up creating the very problem that it seeks to avoid. U.S. competitiveness is limited, as our partners choose to turn to other sources for technologies that are too slow to procure from the U.S.

President Trump’s April 9 executive order mandated that the State Department review and update the foreign military sales-only list.

This legislation would codify that requirement and go one step further by requiring an annual review of the list. This legislation would also enhance congressional reporting requirements to ensure that Congress has oversight over any changes to the list.

This much-needed legislation is a key part of reforming our foreign defense sales process to ensure that the United States maintains its competitiveness and remains the global partner of choice for procurement of defense technology.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Foreign Arms Sales Task Force, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4216. This bill directs the Department of State to conduct an annual review in consultation with the Department of Defense of what weapons and technologies can be moved from the FMS-only list to be eligible for direct commercial sales.

It also requires helpful reporting to Congress on the process and evaluation of these changes. Importantly, it does not modify or undermine Congress' oversight or visibility into the proposed arms transfers.

The context behind this bill is very important. Our country provides defense articles and services to our allies and partners via foreign military sales, often abbreviated to "FMS." U.S. FMS cases offer a unique approach, which include not only the most capable military platforms to our friends but what historically has been known as the total-package approach.

This refers to the fact that the United States, via FMS sales, provides not only the military hardware itself, but a total package that includes training, repairs, and maintenance support, as well as capacity building for that nation's military.

Our adversaries, quite simply, do not and often cannot provide both such exquisite technologies but also the whole suite of support that comes with them. The advanced technology, as well as the total-package approach and our diplomatic influence, values, and position sets us apart.

While FMS transfers are fit for many cases and situations, some foreign partners have sought to expand their defense purchases via greater direct commercial sales from U.S. firms. While these steps need to be taken carefully, the review required by this bill is a smart step in the right direction which I support.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Mrs. BIGGS), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, President Trump made it clear: Put American jobs first, and cut the Washington red tape. I am proud to say that my bill delivers by turning the President's executive order into law and investing in American workers.

The Made-in-America Defense Act strengthens domestic manufacturing. It supports our allies, and it advances our national security, all by cutting through the Washington bureaucracy that too often slows us down.

□ 1620

Here is the bottom line: This bill will produce more jobs for our tradesmen

and boost manufacturing in South Carolina and across the Nation.

For South Carolina's Third District, it means good jobs for welders, machinists, and engineers. It means new orders coming into counties like Anderson, Greenwood, Newberry, and Oconee, and many other hardworking blue-collar communities all across the Nation.

Importantly, it means America's best equipment reaching our allies faster than ever before.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing, but I will be very brief.

This legislation provides a useful directive while maintaining congressional prerogatives and oversight over armed sales. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me and support this bill.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, reforming America's foreign defense sales is a top priority of this administration. We must do our part to codify the improvements initiated by President Trump. I am proud to support this legislation to improve the foreign defense system, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4216, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

STOP CHINESE FENTANYL ACT OF 2025

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 747) to impose sanctions with respect to Chinese producers of synthetic opioids and opioid precursors, to hold Chinese officials accountable for the spread of illicit fentanyl, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 747

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(1) work with the United States Government to identify a list of unregulated chemicals used to create precursor chemicals that bear increased scrutiny;

(2) require the proper labeling of chemical and equipment shipments in accordance with international rules;

(3) immediately implement "know-your-customer" procedures for chemical shipments; and

(4) direct all relevant departments and agencies, including the National Narcotics Control Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the General Administration of Customs, and the National Medical Products Administration of the Government of the People's Republic of China to establish new rules to crack down on precursor trafficking and enforce such rules swiftly.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE FENTANYL SANCTIONS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 7203(5) of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2302(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking "The term 'foreign opioid trafficker' means any foreign person" and inserting the following: "The term 'foreign opioid trafficker'—

"(A) means any foreign person";

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) includes—

"(i) any entity of the People's Republic of China that the President determines—

"(I) produces, manufactures, distributes, sells, or knowingly finances or transports any goods described in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (8)(A); and

"(II) fails to take credible steps, including through implementation of appropriate know-your-customer procedures or through cooperation with United States counter-narcotics efforts, to detect or prevent opioid trafficking; and

"(ii) any senior official of the Government of the People's Republic of China or other Chinese political official that—

"(I) has significant regulatory or law enforcement responsibilities with respect to the activities of an entity described in clause (i); and

"(II) aids and abets, including through intentional inaction, opioid trafficking.".

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.—Section 7211 of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act (21 U.S.C. 2311) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: ", including whether the heads of the National Narcotics Control Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the General Administration of Customs, and the National Medical Products Administration of the Government of the People's Republic of China are foreign opioid traffickers"; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "5 years" and inserting "10 years".

SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT AND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

(a) PERIODIC EVALUATION.—Section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) PERIODIC EVALUATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If the authority granted to the President under this section is exercised with respect to a covered national emergency, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees, not less frequently than annually, a periodic evaluation in writing that—

"(A) assesses the effectiveness of the exercise of such authority in resolving the covered national emergency;

“(B) considers the views of public- and private-sector stakeholders; and

“(C) discusses any potential changes to the exercise of the authority for the purpose of more effectively resolving the covered national emergency.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives; and

“(ii) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) the term ‘covered national emergency’ means a national emergency that—

“(i) the President has declared, within the preceding 5-year period, with respect to any national emergency regarding international drug trafficking; and

“(ii) has not terminated.”.

(b) CONSULTATION AND REPORTS.—Section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703) is amended—

(1) by striking “the Congress” each place it appears and inserting “the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ has the meaning given that term in section 203(d)(2).”.

(3) AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.—Section 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1704) is amended—

(A) by striking “The President” and inserting “(a) The President”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) In issuing regulations under subsection (a) pursuant to a covered national emergency (as defined in section 203), the President shall—

“(1) consider the costs and benefits of available statutory and regulatory alternatives;

“(2) evaluate the costs and benefits for the purpose of expeditiously resolving the applicable national emergency;

“(3) establish criteria for the eventual termination of the applicable national emergency; and

“(4) include in the basis and purpose incorporated in the regulations—

“(A) an explanation of how the regulations will resolve the applicable national emergency; and

“(B) a discussion of the costs and benefits.”.

SEC. 5. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of Representative BARR’s Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025.

Fentanyl is the leading cause of death for Americans aged 18 to 45. It is killing over 70,000 Americans a year, and it is flooding into our communities with deadly force.

We know where it is coming from. The vast majority of illegal fentanyl in the U.S. originates in China. Chinese labs manufacture the chemicals. Chinese traffickers supply the cartels, and American families pay the price in lives lost.

This bill holds the Chinese Communist Party accountable. It gives our government stronger tools to sanction Chinese entities involved in the fentanyl trade and puts pressure on the CCP to shut down the labs that fuel this crisis.

It is time to treat this for what it is: a national security threat.

The Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act sends a clear message: The United States will not sit back while foreign actors profit from American pain.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, August 29, 2025.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: I write regarding H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

I ask that you please insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 747 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 2, 2025.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I further note your identification of language regarding export matters that may require further modification prior to final consideration of this legislation. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

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

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND
GOVERNMENT REFORM,
Washington, DC, August 28, 2025.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: I write regarding H.R. 747, the “Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025,” which contains legislative provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform will forgo formal consideration of the legislation. I do so with the understanding that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill that fall within its jurisdiction. I also request that you urge the Speaker to name members of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform to any conference committee that is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 747 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of this legislation on the House floor.

Sincerely,

JAMES COMER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 2, 2025.

Hon. JAMES COMER,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN COMER: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation

in the future. I further note your identification of language regarding export matters that may require further modification prior to final consideration of this legislation. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

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

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 13, 2025.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MAST: This letter is in regard to the jurisdictional interest of the House Financial Services Committee in matters within H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025.

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 747, the House Financial Services Committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction.

The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for such request.

Finally, I respectfully request a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 747, as amended, and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

FRENCH HILL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 2, 2025.

Hon. FRENCH HILL,
*Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN HILL: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I further note your identification of language regarding export matters that may require further modification prior to final consideration of this legislation. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward

to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MAST,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 747, as amended.

The opioid crisis has claimed too many lives. We have seen some real progress the last few years in part because of domestic and international policies put in place by President Biden, including getting President Xi to do more to stop fentanyl precursors from reaching our shores. Of course, the issue is far from solved.

This bill will strengthen sanctions on major Chinese producers of fentanyl and those who aid and abet opioid traffickers. If you are knowingly sending deadly chemicals to American citizens, you absolutely must be sanctioned, and I would encourage President Trump and Secretary Bessent to focus more on this issue.

That said, we cannot sanction our way out of the fentanyl crisis. Sanctions are an important tool, but cooperation is essential. If we want countries to limit the fentanyl precursor exports and prevent these substances from entering our communities, we need the active partnership of law enforcement in nations like China and Mexico.

This is just a simple fact. Tough talk has its place, but effective diplomacy and law enforcement cooperation are indispensable.

Let me be clear. Use of military force is not a viable solution.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Representative BARR, for his advocacy on this important issue. Congress works on behalf of the American people best when we work together, and Mr. BARR and I worked together on several issues in this Congress. Both sides worked in good faith to get this bill done last Congress and again here today.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), the sponsor of this fine piece of legislation.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Washington State and Chairman MAST for supporting the legislation. I thank my friend, the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), for his bipartisan support, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 747, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act.

The fentanyl crisis is one of the most significant threats to our country and continues to plague families and neighbors across the United States.

My home State of Kentucky, sadly, has been ravaged by the fentanyl crisis.

Drug overdoses are the leading cause of death for Americans aged 18 to 45, and fentanyl is responsible for nearly 70 percent of these deaths.

Last year, the DEA seized more than 60 million fentanyl-laced fake pills in the United States and almost 8,000 pounds of fentanyl power equal to more than 380 million lethal doses of fentanyl.

As of last month, the 2025 seizures of fentanyl equate to over 232 million deadly doses and 70,000 of our fellow Americans succumbed to this poison. In 2024, over 1,400 Kentuckians lost their lives to a drug overdose, including fentanyl.

□ 1630

Unfortunately, this scourge has spread with the help of our greatest strategic adversary, the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party.

As a member of the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party, we conducted an investigation, and that investigation in the last Congress established that the PRC Government, under the control of the Chinese Communist Party, directly subsidizes the manufacturing and export of illicit fentanyl materials and other synthetic narcotics through tax rebates.

Many of these substances are illegal under the PRC's own laws and have no known legal use worldwide. Like its export tax rebates for legitimate goods, the CCP's subsidies of illegal drugs incentivize international synthetic drug sales from the People's Republic of China, and the CCP never disclosed this program.

In addition, the select committee found that the CCP gave monetary grants and awards to companies openly trafficking illicit fentanyl materials and other synthetic narcotics. There are even examples of some of these companies enjoying site visits from provincial PRC Government officials, who complimented them for their impact on the provincial economy.

The CCP holds an ownership interest in several PRC companies tied to drug trafficking, including a PRC Government prison connected to human rights abuses, owning a drug trafficking chemical company, and a publicly traded PRC company hosting thousands of instances of open drug trafficking on its sites.

The PRC failed to prosecute fentanyl and precursor manufacturers. Rather than investigating drug traffickers, the Government of the PRC security services have not cooperated with U.S. law enforcement and have even notified targets of U.S. investigations when they receive requests for assistance.

The PRC allows for the open sale of fentanyl precursors and other illicit materials on the extensively monitored and controlled PRC internet. A review of just seven e-commerce sites found over 31,000 instances of PRC companies selling illicit chemicals with obvious ties to drug trafficking. Undercover communications with PRC drug trafficking companies revealed an eagerness to engage in clearly illicit drug

sales with no fear of reprisal. The government in China censors content about domestic drug sales, but leaves export-focused narcotic content untouched.

We know that China has historically been and remains the primary source of fentanyl in global circulation through the production of these precursor chemicals and outsourcing the final production to cartel labs in Mexico. That is why it is paramount that Congress pass my legislation that is being considered here today, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act.

My bill amends the Fentanyl Sanctions Act to expand the definition of “foreign opioid trafficker” to include certain Chinese entities and government officials that fail to take steps to prevent opioid trafficking, subjecting them to sanctions. The bill also requires the President to determine whether the heads of the National Narcotics Control Commission, the Ministry of Public Security, the General Administration of Customs, and the National Medical Products Administration of the Government of the PRC are foreign opioid traffickers.

We must attack the production of fentanyl by targeting the source of precursors in China.

Chinese producers of synthetic opioids and opioid precursors and senior government and Chinese political officials’ culpability does not end when their precursor products land in Mexico or illegally cross our southern border. We must look at every step of fentanyl’s deadly supply chain and hold our adversaries accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

As I have indicated, I support this bill because sanctions have a role in curbing the opioid crisis, but they are only a sliver of the solution.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, the Stop Chinese Fentanyl Act of 2025 is not just about policy. It is about saving American lives. We must hold China accountable for its role in this deadly epidemic. Congress must take a stand against the poison devastating our communities.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 747, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HAITI CRIMINAL COLLUSION TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2025

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2643) to require the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to Congress regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti and impose sanctions on political and economic elites involved in such criminal activities, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2643

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Haiti Criminal Collusion Transparency Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, in coordination with other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti. The report shall—

(1) identify and list prominent criminal gangs in Haiti as well as the leaders thereof, and describe their criminal activities including coercive recruitment, and identify their primary geographic areas of operations;

(2) list Haitian political and economic elites who have direct links to criminal gangs and any organizations or entities controlled by these elites;

(3) describe in detail the relationship between the individuals listed pursuant to paragraph (2) and the criminal gangs identified pursuant to paragraph (1);

(4) describe in detail how Haitian political and economic elites use their relationships with criminal gangs to advance their political and economic interests and agenda;

(5) include a list of each criminal organization assessed to be trafficking Haitians and other individuals to the United States border;

(6) include an assessment of ties between political and economic elites, criminal gangs in Haiti, and transnational criminal organizations;

(7) include an assessment of how the nature and extent of collusion between political and economic elites and criminal gangs threatens the Haitian people and United States national interests and activities in the country; and

(8) include an assessment of potential actions that the Government of the United States could take to address the findings made pursuant to paragraph (6).

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

SEC. 3. SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of the report to the appropriate committees, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to each foreign person identified pursuant to sections 2(a)(1) and 2(a)(2).

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

(1) PROPERTY BLOCKING.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the President may exercise of all powers granted to the President by that Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, is described in subsection (a) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

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

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

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in subsection (a) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

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

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(2) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—Sanctions under this section may not be imposed with respect to transactions or the facilitation of transactions for—

(A) the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Haiti;

(B) the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Haiti;

(C) financial transactions relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes in Haiti; or

(D) transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes in Haiti.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

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

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

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions or restrictions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the waiver is important to the national interests of the United States.

(f) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

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

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

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

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

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

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

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

(E) the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence;

(F) the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence;

(G) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(H) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(1) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

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

(A) a United States citizen;

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

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

(3) ECONOMIC ELITES.—The term “economic elites” means board members, officers, and executives of groups, committees, corporations, or other entities that exert substantial influence or control over Haiti’s economy, infrastructure, or particular industries.

(4) POLITICAL ELITES.—The term “political elites” means current and former government officials and their high-level staff, political party leaders, and political committee leaders.

SEC. 5. SUNSET.

The authorities provided by this Act shall cease to have effect on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

I support H.R. 2643, the Haiti Criminal Collusion Transparency Act, introduced by Ranking Member MEEKS, because it advances a clear bipartisan goal: exposing and sanctioning the corrupt political and economic elites in Haiti who have fueled the country’s on-going gang crisis.

This is not just about Haiti. It is about protecting U.S. national security. The chaos in Port-au-Prince is creating regional instability. Haitians are fleeing the island, using criminal networks to traffic them and others to our southern border. These actors threaten the safety of the Haitian people and the interests of the United States.

To its credit, the Trump administration responded swiftly. Within days of taking office, it approved nearly \$41 million to support the Haitian National Police and the Kenyan-led Multinational Security Support Mission. It also issued a humanitarian waiver to keep emergency relief flowing.

This bill complements those efforts by requiring the State Department to identify and report on individual gangs tied to gang activity and to impose sanctions on those responsible. It targets the enablers of violence and provides Congress with the information needed to act decisively.

Meanwhile, the administration is prioritizing stronger oversight of U.S. foreign assistance to Haiti, an essential effort to ensure taxpayer funds are not misused. By identifying and sanctioning corrupt actors, this bill helps ensure that U.S. aid does not end up in the hands of those fueling the instability. It reinforces the broader objective of holding accountable the networks behind Haiti’s collapse.

I appreciate the bipartisan leadership on this legislation and recognize its importance in confronting the crisis head-on.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 16, 2025.

Hon. BRIAN MAST,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Mast: I write regarding H.R. 2643, the Haiti Criminal Collusion Transparency Act of 2025. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee’s Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

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

I ask that you please insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 2643 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 23, 2025.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2643, the Haiti Criminal Collusion Transparency Act of 2025, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

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

I will submit the exchange of letters to be published in the Congressional Record. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together on matters of shared jurisdiction during this Congress.

Sincerely,

BRIAN J. MAST,
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of H.R. 2643.

This legislation would require the State Department to develop a report detailing the ties between the political and economic elite in Haiti and the criminal gangs that have run roughshod over the majority of the capital.

Each day, the situation in Haiti gets worse. Approximately 1.3 million Haitians, including more than 700,000 children, have now been forced out of their homes by gang violence. Just since last October, gangs have killed more than 5,600 innocent Haitians.

Gang activity is no longer confined to the outskirts of Port-au-Prince, expanding into cities once free from violence. Gangs, able to outgun the Haitian National Police, continue to launch heavily armed attacks on ports, highways, critical infrastructure, police stations, courthouses, prisons, hospitals, businesses, and neighborhoods. They have committed gruesome massacres against senior citizens and, for more than a year now, have dictated Haiti’s security and political tempo.

□ 1640

Not everyone in Haiti has suffered at the hands of gangs. Members of the political and economic elite who have enabled, armed, and benefited from the unrest in Haiti are also to blame for the ongoing crises.

Should the State Department find criminal collusion between members of Haiti’s political and economic elite and

the gangs, the legislation requires that the administration place sanctions on those individuals. It would deny entry to the United States to those who are found to support gang activity, who use kidnappings and rape to control and silence communities, and who use coercion to bring youth in and around Port-au-Prince into the service of criminal activity.

Mr. Speaker, we ignore the ongoing crisis in Haiti at our own peril. We have a duty to make sure that we identify and hold accountable those who perpetuate chaos.

I thank my colleagues for working in a bipartisan manner because this is the right thing to do, and I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan measure.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers and will continue to reserve until the gentleman yields back his time.

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

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow the criminal gangs in Haiti and those powerful political and economic elites who have enabled and empowered them to inflict violence and chaos on Haiti with impunity. Impunity must stop.

The people of Haiti must believe that they have the opportunity to chart a path to a secure, stable, and democratic future and that gangs will not be allowed to rule and dictate the reality on the ground.

The people of Haiti are waiting. They want to hear our voices and to know that those who are committing the crimes or have enabled them to be committed cannot just continue to go back and forth from Haiti to the United States and move around with impunity. This will send a message to them that they will be held accountable for what and how they are destroying the lives, livelihoods, and opportunities for the hardworking people of Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support it, as well.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MEEKS for this fine piece of legislation and appreciate his bipartisan spirit.

I urge my colleagues to pass the Haiti Criminal Collusion Transparency Act and make clear that the United States will expose and hold accountable those who fund, enable, and profit from gang violence in Haiti. It will shine a light on the criminal networks undermining regional stability and ensure there are consequences for those who collude with them.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2643, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNDERSEA CABLE CONTROL ACT

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2503) to require the development of a strategy to eliminate the availability to foreign adversaries of goods and technologies capable of supporting undersea cables, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2503

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Undersea Cable Control Act".

SEC. 2. STRATEGY TO ELIMINATE THE AVAILABILITY TO FOREIGN ADVERSARIES OF ITEMS REQUIRED FOR SUPPORTING UNDERSEA CABLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary of Commerce and in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall develop a strategy to eliminate the availability to foreign adversaries of items required for supporting undersea cables consistent with United States policy described in section 1752 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4811).

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of items required for supporting the construction, maintenance, or operation of an undersea cable project.

(2) An identification of United States and multilateral export controls and licensing policies for items identified pursuant to paragraph (1) with respect to foreign adversaries.

(3) An identification of United States allies and partners that have a share of the global market with respect to the items so identified, including a detailed description of the availability of such items without restriction in sufficient quantities and comparable in quality to those produced in the United States.

(4) A description of ongoing negotiations with other countries to achieve unified export controls and licensing policies for items so identified to eliminate availability to foreign adversaries.

(5) To the extent practicable, an identification of all identified entities under the control, ownership, or influence of a foreign adversary that support the construction, operation, or maintenance of undersea cables.

(6) A description of efforts taken to promote United States leadership at international standards-setting bodies for equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks relevant to undersea cables, taking into account the different processes followed by such bodies.

(7) A description of the presence and activities of foreign adversaries at international standards-setting bodies relevant to undersea cables, including information on the differences in the scope and scale of the engage-

ment of foreign adversaries at such bodies compared to engagement at such bodies by the United States and its allies and partners, and the security risks raised by the proposals of foreign adversaries at such bodies.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for 3 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the strategy required under subsection (a).

(2) FORM.—Each report required under this subsection shall—

(A) be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex; and

(B) be made available on a publicly accessible Federal Government website.

(d) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall seek to—

(A) establish bilateral or multilateral agreements with allies and partners identified pursuant to subsection (b)(3) to seek to eliminate the availability to foreign adversaries of items identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1); and

(B) include in such agreements penalty provisions for noncompliance.

(2) BRIEFINGS.—The President shall brief the congressional committees specified in subsection (c)(1) on negotiations to establish agreements described in paragraph (1) beginning not later than 30 days after receipt of the report required under subsection (a) and every 180 days thereafter until each such agreement is established.

(e) ACTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall evaluate the export, reexport, and in-country transfer of the items identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1) for appropriate controls under the Export Administration Regulations, including by evaluating, for each item so identified, whether to add the technology to the Commerce Control List maintained under title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) LEVELS OF CONTROL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In determining the level of control appropriate for items identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1), including requirements for a license or other authorization for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of any such technology, the Secretary of Commerce (in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate) shall take into account the potential end uses and end users of the item.

(B) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—At a minimum, it is the policy of the United States to work with its allies and partners to control the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of technologies identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1) to or in a country subject to an embargo, including an arms embargo, imposed by the United States.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 3 years, the President, acting through the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified notification describing the results of actions taken pursuant to this subsection in the preceding period, including a description of—

(A) the individual items evaluated for controls; and

(B) the rationale, including United States national security and foreign policy considerations, for adding or not adding an item to the Commerce Control List maintained under title 15, Code of Federal Regulations,

pursuant to the evaluation under paragraph (1) with respect to such item.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

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

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

(2) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term “foreign adversary” has the meaning given such term in section 8(c) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c)).

(3) ITEM.—The term “item” has the meaning given such term in the Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. 772.1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Representative KEAN’s Undersea Cable Control Act.

Over 99 percent of the world’s data that crosses the oceans travels through the fiber-optic cables that sit on the sea floor. This bill requires the U.S. to develop and execute a strategy to protect this critical infrastructure.

America’s adversaries are working around the clock to control these communication chokepoints. Chinese companies like HMN Technologies, formerly known as Huawei Marine Networks, are estimated to be building or repairing about a quarter of the world’s undersea cables. There have been documented instances of the Chinese manipulating and spying on these networks, with internet traffic being rerouted through China.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we identify what the Chinese Communist Party needs to deploy undersea cables so that we can ensure only America and its allies lead in the development and maintenance of this technology.

I urge my colleagues to support Representative KEAN’s fine bill to begin this process of protecting this critical and vulnerable infrastructure.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2503.

Communication systems and access to the internet are highly dependent on undersea cables. Ninety-nine percent of

intercontinental data travels via undersea fiber-optic cables on the ocean floor.

It goes without saying that control and manufacture of these cables matter not just for economic development but will matter in any conflict.

The United States, with allies and partners, must maintain strategic independence and should seek to become the primary source of this critical infrastructure. This bill will force the Bureau of Industry and Security to provide a study along these lines, which is long overdue.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN), the sponsor of this fine legislation.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2503, the Undersea Cable Control Act.

Undersea cables have long been an integral part of America’s transcontinental communication and data transmission. The Undersea Cable Control Act is a crucial, bipartisan piece of legislation designed to protect U.S. national security and ensure continued U.S. technological leadership.

By limiting our foreign adversaries’ access to undersea cabling infrastructure, we can protect U.S. leadership from the influence of adversarial governments, like the Chinese Communist Party.

I think we can all agree, regardless of which side of the aisle we stand on, that there is a need to ensure technologies critical to America’s telecommunications infrastructure do not end up in the wrong hands.

Undersea cables carry approximately 99 percent of transoceanic digital traffic, enabling \$10 trillion in daily financial transactions and contributing hundreds of billions of dollars to the U.S. economy every year.

□ 1650

Mr. Speaker, undersea cable infrastructure has become the digital backbone for the modern global economy. Recent attacks on the transcontinental cable have exposed vulnerabilities in the framework.

However, this bill directs Congress and the State Department to develop a strategy to eliminate adversarial access to the key technologies used in undersea cables. This strengthens our export controls, requires transparency and public reporting, and promotes collaboration with our allies abroad to ensure our standards and infrastructure are secure.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MAST of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for authoring this bill during the 118th Congress. I am honored to continue the legacy he began.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I support this bill on undersea cables and believe it is a smart step to develop a

strategy for American economic statecraft in this important area.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, the Undersea Cable Control Act will ensure America, not the Chinese Communist Party, is connecting the globe with critical undersea cable infrastructure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2503.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING APPROPRIATE RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT NEEDED TO ENHANCE RELATIONS ACT

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4490) to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to extend diplomatic privileges and immunities to certain additional international and regional organizations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4490

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the “Providing Appropriate Recognition and Treatment Needed to Enhance Relations Act” or the “PARTNER Act”.

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Extension of privileges and immunities to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Sec. 3. Extension of privileges and immunities to the European Organization For Nuclear Research (CERN).

Sec. 4. Extension of privileges and immunities to the Pacific Islands Forum.

Sec. 5. Extension of privileges and immunities to the Caribbean Community.

Sec. 6. Extension of certain privileges and immunities to the African Union.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS.

The International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 18. EXTENSION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS.

“Under such terms and conditions as the President shall determine, the President is authorized to extend the provisions of this title to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions, as

it may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the authority of any Act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation.”.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN).

The International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 19. EXTENSION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN).

“Under such terms and conditions as the President shall determine, the President is authorized to extend the provisions of this title to the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions, as it may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the authority of any Act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation.”.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM.

The International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 20. EXTENSION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM.

“Under such terms and conditions as the President shall determine, the President is authorized to extend the provisions of this title to the Pacific Islands Forum in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions, as it may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the authority of any Act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation.”.

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY.

The International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 21. EXTENSION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY.

“Under such terms and conditions as the President shall determine, the President is authorized to extend the provisions of this title to the Caribbean Community in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same conditions, as it may be extended to a public international organization in which the United States participates pursuant to any treaty or under the authority of any Act of Congress authorizing such participation or making an appropriation for such participation.”.

SEC. 6. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO THE AFRICAN UNION.

Section 12(b) of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288f-2(b)) is amended:

(1) by striking “to extend, or enter into an agreement to extend, to the African Union Mission” and inserting “to extend, or enter into an agreement to extend—”;

“(1) to the African Union Mission”;

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) to the permanent observer mission of the African Union to the United Nations in

New York, and to its members, the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the permanent missions to the United Nations of member states, and their members, subject to corresponding conditions and obligations.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the PARTNER Act, a forward-looking measure that strengthens America’s ties with the international organizations shaping the global order at a moment when international competition is sharper than ever.

This legislation gives our Nation the ability to fully engage with influential regional and international bodies such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community, and the African Union by extending to them the same diplomatic privileges afforded under the International Organizations Immunities Act.

In doing so, we signal not only respect for their importance but also our determination to work alongside them as equal partners in tackling shared challenges.

From advancing security and prosperity to fostering innovation and confronting global health threats, these organizations are central to addressing pressing issues that do not stop at our borders.

If the United States is to lead effectively in this century, we cannot remain on the sidelines. We must be present in the rooms where decisions are being made, ready to cooperate and ready to lead. This bill ensures our diplomats and institutions are equipped to do exactly that.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the PARTNER Act and reaffirming America’s commitment to principled and enduring international leadership.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the PARTNER Act. This is a bipartisan bill, supported by colleagues on both sides of the aisle, that strengthens American diplomacy, science, and leadership in the world.

The PARTNER Act does something very simple but very important. It extends basic legal protections, known as privileges and immunities, to several key international organizations that the United States works closely with but that, until now, have lacked the same recognition that we give to other multilateral institutions.

Let me explain why this is very important.

These legal protections are not special favors. They are the standard tools that allow international organizations to do their work effectively and independently. They protect institutions from lawsuits, taxation, or other interference that could disrupt their missions, while still ensuring that individuals remain accountable for their own private actions.

They are reciprocal. Just as American diplomats and officials enjoy these protections when we serve in international organizations abroad, we extend them to our partners here in the United States. It is the basic infrastructure of diplomacy.

Why is this bill important right now?

First, our strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific. ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is central to U.S. engagement in Asia. Recognizing its diplomatic status here in the United States shows our commitment to the region’s future and to working with our Asian partners on equal footing.

Second, the Western Hemisphere, of which we are a part, is obviously incredibly important to the United States. CARICOM, the Caribbean Community, plays a crucial role in democratic governance, regional security, and disaster preparedness. Extending privileges and immunities supports CARICOM as a unified voice for the Caribbean and strengthens U.S. ties to a region where influence should be felt through real and consistent engagement.

Third, science and technology leadership. CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, is one of the world’s premier scientific organizations. It is partnering with United States researchers on the Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment, a \$3 billion project based right here in United States. This is some of the most important and cutting-edge physics research in the world that will, hopefully, allow us to better understand the universe.

By extending privileges and immunities to CERN, we can speed up the timeline for this groundbreaking work, control costs, and ensure that American scientists remain at the forefront of the discovery.

Fourth, our Pacific and African partners. This bill authorizes the President to extend protections to the Pacific Islands Forum, a vital regional body in the South Pacific where small island nations are on the front lines of climate change and facing significant diplomatic overtures by China.

The bill fixes a gap in U.S. law by ensuring the African Union’s observer

mission to the United Nations in New York receives the same recognition as the AU itself.

Taken together, these provisions make clear that the United States values our partnerships and will invest in multilateral cooperation that advances our interests and our American values.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has extended privileges and immunities before to the European Union, to the African Union, and, of course, to the United Nations and the Organization of American States. This bill simply applies the same standard to other organizations that the United States works with every single day.

At a time when our competitors are working overtime to expand their influence in Asia, the Caribbean, the Pacific, and Africa we cannot afford to sit back.

The PARTNER Act is a concrete step to strengthen U.S. leadership, deepen our alliances, and keep America the center of global diplomacy and science.

I thank all of my colleagues, Democrat and Republican, for their leadership and for their work on this bill. This bill has broad bipartisan support. It is good for American diplomacy, good for American science, and good for American leadership in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on the PARTNER Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM).

□ 1700

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative BAUMGARTNER, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4490, the PARTNER Act. This bill represents a bold and necessary commitment to strengthening America's engagement with our allies and partner organizations worldwide by granting tailored immunities and privileges.

Of note is the inclusion of provisions from the PARTNER Act with the ASEAN Act and the Pacific Partnership Act, which together elevate U.S. cooperation with our Indo-Pacific allies.

The Indo-Pacific is home to over one-half of the world's population, vital trade routes, and rapidly growing economies and markets. It is a region that I hold as a key priority as chair of the East Asia and the Pacific Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee due to its significance to national security and economic prosperity.

Meanwhile, the region also faces significant challenges, including rising geopolitical tensions, maritime disputes, and growing coercion from bad actors seeking to undermine a rules-based order.

This bill is long overdue and sends a strong message that the United States will stand shoulder to shoulder with

our friends, including our Indo-Pacific partners, from the Philippines to Palau, to promote a free, open, and prosperous region.

This bill is not just about diplomatic immunities; it is about American leadership on the global stage.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to co-lead this bill with Representative CASTRO, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER).

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member CASTRO and Representative KIM for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4490, the PARTNER Act. This legislation represents an important step forward in our country's ability to collaborate with our international partners. In particular, this legislation contains the text of our Strengthening Science Through Diplomacy Act which simplifies our scientific collaboration with CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research.

As a physicist, I spent more than two decades working with colleagues from around the globe at Fermilab in Illinois where international scientific collaboration allowed us to better understand each other and the universe that we are embedded in.

CERN already partners with several of our national laboratories, including Argonne National Lab and Fermi National Lab in the 11th District of Illinois that I represent.

In particular, this bill will allow for closer collaboration with CERN on the Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment, also known as DUNE, an international flagship experiment.

DUNE will help us to discover more about the nature of subatomic particles known as neutrinos, which could help us understand fundamental questions about the origins of matter and the beginnings of the universe. It will also search for previously undetected modes of proton decay, the subject for which I received my Ph.D. thesis many moons ago.

This legislation will allow CERN to send its scientists who have been working on the DUNE project to assist in person as these experiments come online.

One of the most exciting things about the DUNE project is we don't know what it will discover. When we built our proton decay detector many moons ago, we did not know that 160,000 years ago a star blew up, one supernova, in the greater Magellanic cloud, and for 160,000 years the flash of light from that stellar explosion and the burst of neutrinos traveled toward the Earth. It arrived in 1987 when the astronomers saw the flash of light and we saw the burst of neutrinos in our underground detector, so we learned an incredible thing about these stellar explosions.

It is this sort of thing that brings you, me, and other young people into science. I thank Ranking Member CAS-

TRO, as well as Representative DUSTY JOHNSON of the great State of South Dakota, who worked with me over the last few years to ensure the success of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan effort is an important step in solidifying our partnership with CERN and maintaining our Nation's role as a leader in scientific research.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. I have no more speakers, Mr. Speaker, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time until the gentleman yields back his time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. In closing, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Representative CASTRO and Representative KIM, for introducing this important bill. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4490, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to extend privileges and immunities to certain additional international and regional organizations, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUKUS REFORM FOR MILITARY OPTIMIZATION AND REVIEW ACT

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4233) to modify provisions relating to defense trade and cooperation among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4233

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "AUKUS Reform for Military Optimization and Review Act" or the "ARMOR Act".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should work with the governments of the United Kingdom and Australia to formulate policy that would address matters of extraterritoriality, which may present inefficiencies in defense repair, maintenance, and sustainment among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States for defense articles and services not on the excluded technology list.

SEC. 3. MODIFICATION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO DEFENSE TRADE AND COOPERATION AMONG AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND THE UNITED STATES.

(a) EXPANSION OF EXPEDITED REVIEW OF EXPORT LICENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1344(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (22 U.S.C. 10423(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking “classified and unclassified items, and the process” and inserting “classified and unclassified items, and apply to all exports and transfers (including reexports, retransfers, temporary imports, and brokering activities), wholly within or between the geographic territory of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, or the United States, and the process”; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “Any licensing application to export defense articles and services” and inserting “Any licensing application to transfer, export, reexport, retransfer, temporarily import, or broker defense articles and services wholly within or between the geographic territory of Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, or the United States”.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 15 years, the President shall submit to the Chairpersons and Ranking Members of the appropriate congressional committees, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Majority Leader of the Senate a report with respect to the use of the expedited review process established by section 1344 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (22 U.S.C. 10423), that includes the following:

- (i) An update on the progress made toward implementing such expedited review process.
- (ii) The number of licenses issued.
- (iii) A list of each principal applicant issued a license.
- (iv) A list of defense articles and services for which a license was issued.

(B) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 38(1)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(1)(2)) is amended by striking “the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia.” and inserting “the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia. The congressional notification requirements of subsections (c) and (d) of section 36 shall not apply with respect to the export or transfer of defense articles or defense services subject to the exemption described in this paragraph.”

(c) REQUIREMENT TO REVIEW EXCLUDED TECHNOLOGIES LIST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall review, annually for the covered period, and every 3 years thereafter, Supplement No. 2 to part 126 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (parts 120–130 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations)(commonly known as the “Excluded Technologies List”) to ensure inclusion of only those items required by statute, or otherwise determined by such Secretaries, to require continued licensing review for national security reasons.

(2) COVERED PERIOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “covered period” means the 5-year period beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to improve implementation of the AUKUS partnership.

The AUKUS partnership is a groundbreaking defense partnership between the United States, the U.K., and Australia, created with the intention of keeping a free and open Indo-Pacific and strengthening defense trade between the U.S. and our closest allies.

The AUKUS partnership presents a unique opportunity for the U.S. to strengthen our relationships with our AUKUS partners, ensure interoperability with our most important allies in any future conflict, and promote innovation in defense technology.

While Congress codified the AUKUS partnership last year, AUKUS has faced numerous challenges in its implementation due to bureaucratic red tape. Since its implementation, we have worked closely with our foreign partners and the Trump administration to discuss the challenges AUKUS Pillar II has faced.

This legislation addresses these challenges and will ensure that the AUKUS partnership is implemented according to the original intent of the partner countries, allowing the U.S. defense industry and our allies to take full advantage of the benefits of this agreement.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4233. The AUKUS Agreement established by the Biden administration was a historic accomplishment, and Congress has played an important and constructive role in laying the legislative foundation for closer cooperation between the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

With this latest legislative effort, Representatives KIM and DEAN are continuing and furthering that legacy and promoting a free and prosperous Indo-Pacific.

AUKUS is an important way to bolster our alliance structure in East Asia and the Pacific and do what we do best as a nation: work with our allies toward a common cause, in this case, a free and open Indo-Pacific.

The AUKUS agreement accomplishes these ends by providing Australia with additional submarine training and technology in Pillar I, as well as knit-

ting together cooperative defense research and development efforts between Australia, the United States, and the U.K. in Pillar II.

This bill builds on important, bipartisan provisions agreed to in the fiscal year '24 NDAA which set the foundation for AUKUS and provides minor technical improvements, as well.

Principally, it clarifies and enshrines the ability for AUKUS partners to re-export and retransfer defense material and technology within the AUKUS construct and through established and secured channels.

The bill also provides other technical fixes and clarifications to the already strong bipartisan AUKUS foundational text which continues to serve all three AUKUS countries.

As the Trump administration conducts its belated review of AUKUS, many of us here in Congress on both sides of the aisle look forward to seeing AUKUS continue forward. This bill is a helpful contribution to its shared goals.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), who is the sponsor of this fine piece of legislation.

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleague, Representative BAUMGARTNER, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 4233, the AUKUS Reform for Military Optimization and Review Act, or the ARMOR Act.

The ARMOR Act strengthens defense collaboration and trade among Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, which make up the AUKUS trilateral security partnership.

Since its inception in 2021, AUKUS has been key to our collective defense strategy, promoting cooperation on cutting-edge technologies like nuclear-powered submarines, artificial intelligence, and hypersonic systems.

Unfortunately, outdated export controls and bureaucratic hurdles currently hinder the efficient sharing of critical defense technologies among our trusted partners.

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H.R. 4233 addresses these challenges by facilitating quicker, more secure transfers of defense materials while preserving critical protections for sensitive technologies.

Specifically, it expands the expedited licensing to include retransfers, removes the congressional notification requirement on certain AUKUS transfers, requires a report on implementation of expedited review for export licenses, and requires an annual review of the Excluded Technology List to ensure the list is relevant and aligned with AUKUS goals.

The Indo-Pacific faces growing challenges, and the unholy alliance is growing more brazen and aggressive. This

week, Xi Jinping is hosting Iran, North Korea, Russia, and other hostile actors for a military parade. They are clearly sending a message to the United States and our allies that they are more united than ever.

Time is of the essence. We need to expedite the AUKUS partners' access to markets and make sure this defense pact is working as intended.

Bureaucratic delays to the AUKUS agreement undermine our ability to counter threats and to maintain technological and defense superiority.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill to send a strong message to our adversaries and friends alike that the United States is serious about preserving a free and open Indo-Pacific with our allies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Foreign Arms Sales Task Force co-chairs, Representatives ZINKE and DEAN, for leading this bill with me.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4233, the ARMOR Act, legislation that I was proud to work on with Representative KIM and Representative ZINKE.

AUKUS was a historic initiative launched under the Biden administration. It is an example of the collective strengths of the United States, Australia, and the U.K. It exemplifies our commitment to working as allies, as partners, to positively contribute to defense security around the world, including leveraging our shared capabilities to shape a free and open Indo-Pacific and to counter the rising threat that China poses.

I recently returned from a bipartisan, bicameral codet to Australia and the Indo-Pacific, and all were eager to build on the AUKUS framework.

This legislation will strengthen the AUKUS collaboration and joint operability. It clarifies that re-exports and retransfers within the geographic territory of the United States, the U.K., and Australia are permitted under the previously exempted defense trade provisions.

Importantly, it also preserves Congress' oversight authority and continues to ensure the protection of the most sensitive technologies that underpin our security.

I am grateful to have worked with Representative KIM on this bipartisan effort to support our allies and bolster our shared defense.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, as well.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

I applaud the sponsor and cosponsors of the bill for their work on this legislation. We should be working more closely together with allies who share our values. That is the central idea behind the AUKUS agreement and the driving principle of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, the AUKUS partnership is foundational to our global defense strategy. We must ensure it is implemented as it was intended.

I am proud to support this legislation to improve existing AUKUS law, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YAKYM). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4233.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UYGHUR POLICY ACT OF 2025

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2635) to support the human rights of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups residing primarily in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and safeguard their distinct identity, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2635

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Uyghur Policy Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

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

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

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

(4) The PRC has ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and is thereby bound by its provisions. The PRC has also signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

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

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

(7) PRC authorities have manipulated the strategic objectives of the international war

on terror to mask their increasing cultural and religious oppression of the Muslim population residing in the XUAR.

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

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

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

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

(12) In 2017, Radio Free Asia's Uyghur Service was the first media organization to report on the PRC's vast, mass arbitrary-detention program in the XUAR in 2017.

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

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

(15) Former detainees also confirmed that they were told by guards that the only way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient political loyalty to the PRC Government.

(16) Popular discourse surrounding the ongoing atrocities in the XUAR and advocacy efforts to assist Uyghurs remains muted in most Muslim majority nations around the world.

(17) Former Secretary of States Antony Blinken and Michael Pompeo and Secretary of State Marco Rubio confirmed that the PRC Government has committed genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in the XUAR.

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

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the Sense of Congress that—

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

(2) the Government of the People's Republic of China should recognize, and take tangible steps to protect and preserve, the distinct ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic identity of Uyghurs and members of

other ethnic and religious minority groups in the XUAR;

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

(4) the Government of the People's Republic of China should cease all government-sponsored transnational repression of Uyghurs, including the detainment, harassment, intimidation, and surveillance of the family members of exiled Uyghurs and Uyghur activists;

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

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

(7) the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners that have been detained for their ethnic, cultural, religious, and linguistic identities, for expressing their political or religious beliefs in the XUAR, or for being related to members of the Uyghur diaspora or activist community including—

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

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

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

(8) the Government of the People's Republic of China should facilitate access for international humanitarian organizations, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to the "political reeducation" centers in the XUAR to ensure prisoners are not being mistreated and are receiving necessary medical care; and

(9) the Department of State should continue to facilitate the unhindered dissemination of information to the international community on issues regarding the human rights, religious freedom, and transnational repression of Uyghurs and members of other minority groups in the XUAR.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES STRENGTHENING OF COORDINATION ON UYGHUR ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall—

(1) prioritize policies, programs, and projects to support the Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in the XUAR;

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

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

(4) lead coordination efforts for the release of political prisoners in the XUAR who are being detained for exercising their human rights or being relatives of exiled Uyghurs;

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

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

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

(8) utilize the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and United States Strategic Dialogue to address Uyghur rights, working with the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation individual member states to develop and implement joint initiatives and programs aimed at promoting awareness of Uyghur rights, and support Uyghur victims of detainment, harassment, and transnational repression;

(9) support independent media authorized under PL 111/202 22 U.S.C. 6208 of the 111th Congress that conduct reporting and investigative journalism focused on the XUAR, including in local languages, to ensure that further PRC human rights abuses are reported on;

(10) work with international partners to raise awareness concerning acts of transnational repression against Uyghur Americans or Uyghurs exiled in the United States;

(11) develop and implement strategies to prevent and respond to the transnational repression of Uyghur Americans and Uyghurs exiled in the United States;

(12) establish a reporting mechanism for individuals to report incidents of transnational repression; and

(13) submit an annual report, including a classified annex if necessary, to Congress on actions taken by the United States to address and prevent transnational repression against Uyghurs in the United States, and recommendations for further legislative or policy measures.

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

(c) TERMINATION.—This section shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

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

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the United States Speaker Program of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, \$250,000 for each of fiscal years 2025, 2026, and 2027 is authorized to be made available to support human rights advocates working on behalf of the Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups from the XUAR that are persecuted in the PRC, whose names may be provided by the Department of State in consultation with representatives of the global Uyghur community, to speak at global public diplomacy forums, particularly those in which Organisation of Islamic Cooperation countries and other Muslim-majority countries are present, on issues regarding the human rights and religious freedom of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups persecuted in the PRC.

SEC. 6. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.

No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this Act. Such re-

quirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

SEC. 7. ACCESS TO DETENTION FACILITIES AND PRISONS AND THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

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

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

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

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

(b) REPORT ON STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report, including a classified annex if necessary, that includes—

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

(2) all the steps taken to implement such strategy pursuant to the objectives described in subsection (a).

SEC. 8. REQUIREMENT FOR UYGHUR LANGUAGE TRAINING.

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

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

(2) every effort is made to ensure that at least 1 Uyghur-speaking member of the Foreign Service (as such term is defined by section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3903)) is assigned to each United States diplomatic or consular post in China.

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

SEC. 9. UYGHUR CONSIDERATIONS AT THE UNITED NATIONS.

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

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

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

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

Commission, the General Assembly, and other United Nations bodies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in strong support of Representative YOUNG KIM's Uyghur Policy Act of 2025.

The Chinese Communist Party continues to commit genocide against the Uyghur people in Xinjiang. Over 1 million Uyghurs are held in mass detention camps, where they face torture, forced labor, constant surveillance, and forced sterilization. This is not just about abuse. It is a systematic campaign of genocide.

The Uyghur Policy Act of 2025 pushes back. It directs the Secretary of State to prioritize support for the Uyghurs and other persecuted groups and to work with allies to pressure China to close these camps.

It also urges U.S. leadership at the United Nations to ensure China's human rights abuses are not ignored or silenced.

America must lead with moral clarity. We must stand for human rights and against genocide.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2635 to support the human rights of Uyghurs, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am a proud supporter of Representative KIM's Uyghur Policy Act of 2025. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has played an important leadership role in pushing for the protection of Uyghurs and other minorities in Xinjiang in the face of genocide and forced labor, as my colleague mentioned.

In the last few years, the Congress and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have prioritized this issue, including marking up and enacting the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, thanks in large part to Representative JIM MCGOVERN and Speaker Emerita PELOSI's leadership, but our work is far from done because Beijing's oppression continues.

The legislation before us today is a strong, bipartisan bill. I hope it sends a clear signal to the Trump administration about Congress' intent. So far, the

administration has cut congressionally authorized programs that support human rights in China, including initiatives empowering Chinese and Uyghur-related diaspora groups to combat transnational repression and defend religious freedom.

Despite the fact that Radio Free Asia helped break the story about China's program of detention, reeducation, and forced labor, this administration is trying to close Radio Free Asia as we speak. It has shut down the only independent Uyghur language service in the entire world.

I thank Representative KIM and Representative BERA for their leadership on this bill and hope this administration reverses course. These cuts aid the CCP, not the victims of their abuse or the American people.

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

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative BAUMGARTNER, for yielding and for managing the floor today.

I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 2635, the Uyghur Policy Act of 2025.

The Uyghur Policy Act of 2025 comes at a very important time. The Chinese Communist Party continues to deny its genocide against the Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities. We know that forced sterilization, forced labor, brainwashing, and torture are rampant in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

Despite exposure of the CCP's crimes, Xi Jinping is doubling down. A civil society investigation uncovered that the CCP's harassment and forced transfer of Uyghur workers is more pervasive than previously thought, with individuals relocated over 2,000 miles away from the Uyghur region.

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Meanwhile, Uyghur human rights advocates and family members of detainees are intimidated and harassed by the CCP's transnational repression and espionage campaigns abroad. The fact that this happens here on U.S. soil is unacceptable and threatens our homeland.

The Uyghur Policy Act directs the Secretary of State to lead all United States Government policies and programs that support Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. It counteracts transnational repression against the Uyghur diaspora and creates reporting mechanisms for Uyghur victims.

It also works to expose and disrupt Beijing's state-sponsored forced labor programs that exploit Uyghurs in order to dominate vital industries. This includes the cotton industry, where more

than 20 percent of the world's cotton is a product of Uyghur forced labor. We need to make sure that our economy is not subsidized by the CCP's human rights abuses.

The United States must show through words and through actions that we will have Uyghurs' backs in their fight against the CCP's tyranny. We must leverage U.S. soft power, garner international support for Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities, and equip the State Department with the tools that it needs to effectively fight against Xi Jinping's genocidal campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative AMI BERA, for leading this bipartisan legislation with me, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purposes of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to champion the protection of Uyghurs as a Member of Congress. Yet, let me point out someone who is also a fierce champion of the Uyghurs, perhaps their strongest supporter across the Capitol, and that is our current Secretary of State Marco Rubio.

Then-Senator Rubio gave an important speech in the Senate to get the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act over the finish line just a few years ago in 2021. Yet, now, as Secretary, he has overseen drastic cuts to religious freedom and human rights programming that helps the Uyghurs.

I hope that this bill augurs a return to Senator Rubio, rather than what is a disheartening and nonstrategic policy that we have seen from the State Department today.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do so, as well, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in passing the Uyghur Policy Act of 2025 to increase awareness and advocacy for Uyghurs. We cannot be silent in the face of genocide.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2635.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SMUCKER) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules, and pass:

H.R. 4216; and

H.R. 747.

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

MADE-IN-AMERICA DEFENSE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4216) to direct the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to carry out a review of the list of defense articles and services required to be transferred under the foreign military sales program as opposed to direct commercial sale (FMS-Only List), as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 20, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]

YEAS—395

Adams Boebert Clyburn
 Aderholt Bonamici Clyde
 Aguilar Bost Cohen
 Alford Boyle (PA) Cole
 Allen Brecheen Collins
 Amodei (NV) Bresnahan Comer
 Ansari Brown Conaway
 Arrington Brownley Correa
 Auchincloss Budzinski Costa
 Babin Burchett Courtney
 Bacon Burlison Craig
 Baird Bynum Crane
 Balderson Calvert Crank
 Barr Cammack Crawford
 Barragán Carbajal Crenshaw
 Barrett Carey Crockett
 Baumgartner Carson Crow
 Bean (FL) Carter (GA) Cuellar
 Beatty Carter (LA) Davids (KS)
 Begich Carter (TX) Davidson
 Bell Case Davis (IL)
 Bentz Casten Davis (NC)
 Bera Castor (FL) De La Cruz
 Bergman Cherfilus-McCormick DeGette
 Beyer Chu DeLauro
 Bice Cisneros DelBene
 Biggs (AZ) Clark (MA) Deluzio
 Biggs (SC) Cleaver DeSaulnier
 Bilirakis Cline DesJarlais
 Bishop Cloud Diaz-Balart

Dingell Kelly (MS) Perez
 Doggett Kelly (PA) Perry
 Donalds Kennedy (NY) Peters
 Downing Kennedy (UT) Pettersen
 Dunn (FL) Khanna Pfluger
 Edwards Kiggans (VA) Pingree
 Elfreth Kiley (CA) Pou
 Ellzey Kim Quigley
 Emmer Knott Randall
 Escobar Krishnamoorthi Raskin
 Espaillat Kustoff Rivas
 Estes LaHood Rogers (AL)
 Evans (CO) LaLota Rogers (KY)
 Evans (PA) LaMalfa Rose
 Ezell Landsman Ross
 Fallon Langworthy Rouzer
 Fedorchak Larsen (WA) Roy
 Feenstra Larson (CT) Ruiz
 Fields Latimer Rulli
 Figures Latta Rutherford
 Fine Lawler Ryan
 Finstad Lee (FL) Salazar
 Fischbach Lee (NV) Salinas
 Fitzgerald Leger Fernandez Sánchez
 Fitzpatrick Letlow Scalise
 Fleischmann Levin Scanlon
 Fletcher Liccardo Schakowsky
 Flood Lieu Schmidt
 Fong Lofgren Schneider
 Foster Loudermilk Scholten
 Foushee Lucas Schrier
 Foxx Luna Schweikert
 Frankel, Lois Luttrell Scott (VA)
 Franklin, Scott Lynch Scott, Austin
 Friedman Mace Scott, David
 Fry Mackenzie Self
 Fulcher Magaziner Sessions
 Garamendi Malliotakis Sewell
 Garbarino Maloy Sherman
 Garcia (CA) Mann Shreve
 Garcia (TX) Mannion Simpson
 Gill (TX) Massie Smith (MO)
 Gillen Mast Smith (NE)
 Gimenez Matsui Smith (WA)
 Golden (ME) McBath Smucker
 Goldman (TX) McBride Sorensen
 Gomez McCaul Soto
 Gonzales, Tony McClain Spartz
 Gonzalez, V. McClain Delaney Stansbury
 Gooden McClellan Stanton
 Goodlander McClintock Stauber
 Gosar McColium Stefaniak
 Gottheimer McCormick Steil
 Gray Graves McDonald Rivet
 Green, Al (TX) McDowell Stevens
 Greene (GA) McGarvey Strickland
 Griffith McIver Strong
 Grothman Meeks Stutzman
 Guest Menendez Subramanyam
 Guthrie Meng Suozzi
 Hageman Messmer Sykes
 Hamadeh (AZ) Meuser Takano
 Harder (CA) Mfume Taylor
 Haridopolos Miller (IL) Tenney
 Harrigan Miller (OH) Thanedar
 Harris (MD) Miller (WV) Thompson (CA)
 Harris (NC) Miller-Meeks Thompson (MS)
 Harshbarger Mills Thompson (PA)
 Hayes Min Tiffany
 Higgins (LA) Moolenaar Timmons
 Hill (AR) Moore (AL) Titus
 Himes Moore (NC) Tokuda
 Hinson Moore (UT) Tonko
 Horsford Moore (WI) Torres (CA)
 Houchin Moore (WV) Torres (NY)
 Houlihan Moran Trahan
 Hoyer Morrison Morelle Tran
 Hudson Moskowitz Turner (OH)
 Huizenga Mrvan Underwood
 Hurd (CO) Mullin Valadao
 Issa Murphy Van Drew
 Ivey Neal Van Dwyne
 Jack Negue Van Orden
 Jackson (IL) Nehls Vargas
 Jackson (TX) Newhouse Vasquez
 Jacobs Norman Veasey
 James Nunn (IA) Wagner
 Jeffries Bernolte Walberg
 Johnson (GA) Ogles Wasserman
 Johnson (SD) Olszewski Schultz
 Johnson (TX) Onders Waters
 Jordan Owens Watson Coleman
 Joyce (OH) Pallone Weber (TX)
 Joyce (PA) Palmer Webster (FL)
 Kamlager-Dove Panetta Westernman
 Kaptur Kaptur Whitesides
 Kean Patronis Wied
 Kelly (IL) Pelosi Williams (GA)

Williams (TX) Wittman
 Wilson (FL) Womack
 Wilson (SC) Yakym

NAYS—20

Balint Huffman Pocan
 Casar Jayapal Pressley
 Castro (TX) Lee (PA) Ramirez
 Clarke (NY) McGovern Simon
 Dexter Nadler Tlaib
 Frost Ocasio-Cortez Velázquez
 Garcia (IL) Omar

NOT VOTING—15

Buchanan Hunt Reschenthaler
 Ciscomani Keating Riley (NY)
 Goldman (NY) McGuire Sherrill
 Hern (OK) Moulton Smith (NJ)
 Hoyle (OR) Norcross Swalwell

□ 1856

Ms. BALINT and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STOP CHINESE FENTANYL ACT OF 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 747) to impose sanctions with respect to Chinese producers of synthetic opioids and opioid precursors, to hold Chinese officials accountable for the spread of illicit fentanyl, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 4, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 220]

YEAS—407

Adams Biggs (SC) Ciscomani
 Aderholt Bilirakis Cisneros
 Aguilar Bishop Clark (MA)
 Alford Boebert Clarke (NY)
 Allen Bonamici Cleaver
 Amo Bost Cline
 Amodei (NV) Boyle (PA) Cloud
 Ansari Brecheen Clyburn
 Arrington Bresnahan Clyde
 Auchincloss Brown Cohen
 Babin Brownley Cole
 Bacon Budzinski Collins
 Baird Burchett Comer
 Balderson Bynum Conaway
 Balint Calvert Correa
 Barr Cammack Costa
 Barragán Carbajal Courtney
 Barrett Carey Craig
 Baumgartner Carson Crane
 Bean (FL) Carter (LA) Crank
 Beatty Carter (TX) Crawford
 Begich Casar Crenshaw
 Bell Case Crockett
 Bentz Casten Crow
 Bera Webster (FL) Cuellar
 Bergman Castro (TX) Davids (KS)
 Beyer Cherfilus-McCormick Davidson
 Bice McCormick Davis (IL)
 Biggs (AZ) Chu Davis (NC)

De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Dexter
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Elfreth
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Españillat
Estes
Evans (CO)
Evans (PA)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fields
Figures
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Friedman
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gill (TX)
Gillen
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (TX)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, V.
Gooden
Goodlander
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Harder (CA)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Ivey
Jack
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs

James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (NY)
Kennedy (UT)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Mannion
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McCaul
McClain
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McDonald Rivet
McDowell
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Messmer
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Min
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nehls

Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Olzewski
Onder
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panketa
Pappas
Patronis
Pelosi
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Randall
Raskin
Rivas
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Rulli
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schmidt
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Stutzman
Subramanyam
Suozi
Sykes
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thaneadar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Turner (OH)
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew

Van Duyne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Wagner
Walberg

Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Whitesides
Wied
Williams (GA)

Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUES- TION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)1 of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intention to present a question of privilege to the House. The form and resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 539. Censuring Representative LAMONICA MCIVER and removing her from the Committee on Homeland Security.

Whereas, on May 9, 2025, Representative MCIVER took part in an incident at the Delaney Hall Federal Immigration Facility located in Newark, New Jersey;

Whereas Representative LAMONICA MCIVER of New Jersey, as a result of her actions on May 9, 2025, has been charged in a three-count indictment by a Federal grand jury for assaulting, resisting, impeding, and interfering with Federal officers;

Whereas Representative MCIVER is alleged to have challenged guidance from a Federal officer regarding access to the secure immigration detention facility;

Whereas Representative MCIVER is alleged to have interfered with Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) officials from making an arrest of an unauthorized visitor;

Whereas Representative MCIVER is alleged to have “slammed her forearm into the body” and “restrain” an HSI officer by “forcibly grabbing him”;

Whereas Representative MCIVER is alleged to have further interfered with an Immigration and Customs Enforcement Deportation Officer engaged in the performance of his official duties;

Whereas body camera and other video evidence support the allegations made within the Federal indictment;

Whereas such actions constitute a violation of section 111(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, relating to assaulting, resisting, impeding, and interfering with a Federal officer;

Whereas clause 1 of rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives provides, “A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House.”;

Whereas such actions of a Member of the House of Representatives do not reflect creditably on the House; and

Whereas Representative MCIVER’s continued service on the Committee on Homeland Security, which is charged with oversight of Federal immigration enforcement and other national security matters, would represent a significant conflict of interest: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

Section 1. Censure of Representative LAMONICA MCIVER:

Representative LAMONICA MCIVER—

(1) is censured;

(2) shall forthwith present herself in the well of the House of Representatives for the pronouncement of censure; and

NAYS—4

Lee (PA)
Omar

Ramirez
Simon

NOT VOTING—19

Buchanan
Burlison
Carter (GA)
Goldman (NY)
Griffith
Hern (OK)
Pocan
Hoyer

Hunt
Johnson (TX)
Keating
McGuire
Moulton
Norcross
Reschenthaler

Riley (NY)
Sherrill
Smith (NJ)
Swalwell
Waters

□ 1903

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 220, H.R. 747, as amended.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOLDMAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote today due to an important personal matter. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 219 and YEA on Roll Call No. 220.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RILEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent in the House chamber today to accompany my son for his first day of school. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 219 and YEA on Roll Call No. 220.

□ 1910

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING ANNUNCIATION CATHOLIC SCHOOL

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

Ms. OMAR. Today, we honor two beautiful souls. An 8 year old and 10 year old lost their lives to senseless gun violence at Annunciation Catholic School in Minneapolis last week.

My heart is shattered for all the families impacted by this horrific tragedy. The horror that children, educators, and parishioners went through while they were praying should not have happened.

I am incredibly grateful to our brave first responders who saved countless lives by their heroism and swift action.

As our Minneapolis community continues to grieve, we must stand united to prevent another tragedy from occurring ever again.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in a moment of silence.

(3) is censured with the public reading of this resolution by the Speaker.

Sec. 2. Removal from Committee on Homeland Security:

The following named Member be, and is hereby, removed from the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Homeland Security:
Mrs. McIVER.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILL of Texas). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Louisiana will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DESMOND "DESI" PATRICK FLAHERTY

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Desmond "Desi" Patrick Flaherty of Stony Point who passed away last week at the age of 86.

Born in the Bronx, Desi dedicated his life to service, spending 20 years with the NYPD's 44th Precinct, where he helped found the 44 Forever Club. He spent more than 50 years driving a schoolbus with Haverstraw Transit, safely carrying generations of children to school.

He coached Stony Point Little League for 25 years. He was an active member of the Rockland County Shields, the North Rockland Social Club, and his parish, St. Gregory Barbarigo.

Above all, Desi was a family man. He leaves behind his wife, Eleanor, with whom he shared 63 years. He also leaves behind 4 children, 10 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren.

He was a proud North Rocklander whose legacy will live on in his family and in all the lives he touched. May Desi's memory always be a blessing to his family and to the North Rockland community.

FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE

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

Ms. BYNUM. Mr. Speaker, it is wild-fire season in Oregon, and the Trump administration is making it harder for

fire crews to do their jobs. I met with them, some of whom voted for the President. They told me that the funding cuts are a problem, and they don't have the resources they need.

Now this administration is pulling people off the front lines of wildfires to conduct immigration enforcement? Give me a break.

Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago, the Labor Day fires killed nine people and destroyed thousands of homes in Oregon. Central Oregon is currently fighting the Flat fire. Thanks to the hard work of our fire crews, it is now at 52 percent containment.

Mr. Speaker, now is not the time to make life harder on our firefighters. This administration needs to stop the foolishness. I don't mess around with the safety of my constituents and neither should the President.

HONORING ARMY SERGEANT MICHAEL VERARDO

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

Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Army Sergeant Michael Verardo, a true American hero who passed away last week following a 15-year battle with injuries from his deployment in Afghanistan.

Michael served his country with distinction as a proud infantryman in the 82nd Airborne Division. He survived devastating injuries from IED explosions that claimed one of his legs and left him with countless other seen and unseen injuries, resulting in over 120 surgeries and hours and hours of therapy.

Michael's life was not simply defined by his courage but also by the love that he had for his dear wife, Sarah, and their three precious daughters.

Mr. Speaker, his legacy will continue to empower thousands upon thousands of wounded veterans with hope as they live full lives back here at home. Michael's life is a powerful reminder that freedom is not free, and it comes at a cost.

□ 1920

TOWARD A MORE DIGNIFIED AND JUST IMMIGRATION SYSTEM

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

Ms. DEXTER. Mr. Speaker, back-to-school season should be a time of excitement, a time when families pick out backpacks, meet teachers, and look ahead to a year of learning and growth.

However, for the Merlos family, a Portland family, homeowners, businessowners, and vital members of our community, this school year begins in fear and heartbreak.

Jackie Merlos and her four U.S. citizen children were detained by Customs

and Border Protection and held for 2 weeks in a windowless cell without access to legal counsel.

After public outcry and a temporary restraining order from a judge, these U.S. citizen children were released from detention, but now they have been separated from their parents who remain in ICE custody.

Let's be clear. This cruelty is not accidental. It is family separation by another name, and it is doing nothing to make our communities safer.

As a mother, a physician, and a lawmaker, I will not stay silent. We need an immigration system rooted in dignity and justice, not fear.

HONORING THERON DARIENG

(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 recognize the life and legacy of Theron Darieng, Sr.

For 90 years, Theron lived with faith, service, and love at the heart of all he did. Born and raised in Bryan County, he proudly served our Nation in the U.S. Air Force.

Theron dedicated decades to Richmond Hill as a city council member, a public works supervisor, and a volunteer fireman. His steady leadership and tireless service helped shape the community we know today.

Yet his greatest impact went beyond titles or positions. He was remembered most for his kindness, his generosity, and his willingness to lend a helping hand.

He was a devoted husband to Janine, a loving father and grandfather, and a guiding light in the First Baptist Church. He leaves behind a legacy of integrity and devotion that will endure for generations.

May we honor him by carrying forward his example of faith, service, and love.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MARY PERRY

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

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary life and legacy of Mary Perry, who sadly passed away in August.

She left a mark on our community that will live for generations to come, first through her role as the president of the Wendell-Wake NAACP for decades and later when she made history as the first African-American chair of the Wake County Democratic Party.

From the civil rights movement to today's struggles for fairness in education, healthcare, housing, and voting, she led our community through many fights for justice and equality.

She faced threats while standing up to Jim Crow, fought against restrictive

voting laws, and inspired the next generation of leaders.

Mary Perry's story is one of perseverance and courage. We will proudly carry her legacy with us in the challenges ahead.

ORLAND PROJECT IN GLENN COUNTY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, in my northern California district in Glenn County, there is a water district called the Orland Project. It was built to capture and store water, yet outdated Federal laws tie our hands on how it can be used.

Right now, those supplies can only be transferred to the Central Valley if the Governor declares a drought emergency. That restriction makes no sense as water isn't as flexibly used as it could be.

In most years, surplus water is sitting behind a Federal dam while farms just down the road are short and our aquifers are getting pumped harder and harder to make up the difference from the surface water.

If we don't start pulling down these Federal roadblocks, then more water will keep going to waste just running out to the sea and not being used.

My legislation, the Orland Project Water Management Act, is a simple fix. It allows that water to be moved whenever it is available, not just during emergencies or when the Governor feels like it. There is no new construction and no extra costs, just smarter use of what we already have.

It is really, in terms of government, a no-brainer bill that supports agriculture, protects groundwater, and improves reliability.

Why don't we build in the flexibility to move the water where it is needed instead of just wasting it out to the ocean.

HONORING MARC FISHER

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

Mr. LANDSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marc Fisher, a constituent of mine who has spent more than 35 years leading our Jewish community in Cincinnati.

For the past 13 years, Marc has served as CEO of the Mayerson JCC. He has worked incredibly hard for the community in which he grew up, and because of his leadership, the J has thrived. Membership grew. Early childhood and senior programs expanded, and partnerships flourished. During the pandemic, the J was a reliable source of strength and connection.

That is what Marc brought to this work: a true effort to make sure everyone could find a place in our community.

He will retire at the end of the year, but the impact he has had will last for a very long time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Marc for all he has done for the Mayerson JCC and for all of southwest Ohio.

REDISTRICTING

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

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, President Trump has called on several Republican Governors to redistrict congressional districts no matter what the cost to fairness, voter inclusion, or proper geographic representation.

If his big, beautiful, ugly bill and its related policies were so popular, then he wouldn't need to do this. Cutting Medicaid for rural hospitals and food programs for the needy isn't so popular after all. His irrational tariff policies are backfiring. If his backtracking on environmental progress, threats to Social Security and VA benefits weren't creating a grassroots pushback, then this wouldn't be necessary. The unpopularity of his policies should lose him the tightfisted control of this House.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot box following the Marquess of Queensberry rules of fair and impartial districting while the World Wrestling Federation rules allow you to hit your opponent over the head with a chair.

This is a desperate power grab by a President whose agenda has failed the American people. We cannot let gerrymandering silence voters. Democracy demands fairness, and we must fight for it.

HONORING HARI VADLAMUDI

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

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Hari Vadlamudi, a husband, dad, and beloved member of the Loudoun County community who tragically passed away in July.

Hari was deeply respected through his professional work in the IT field and through his service. He was the treasurer of HealUSA, a nonprofit organization that supports thousands of underprivileged children in India.

He was known by many as a proud volleyball dad. He was always the loudest one in the Broad Run High School gym cheering on his daughters.

Hari had a reputation for always going above and beyond for his family, friends, and community. Hari Vadlamudi's memory will live on and leave a lasting impact on all those who were lucky to know him.

May he rest in peace.

HONORING IGNACIO "ZIGGY" GONZALEZ

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

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I want to honor the extraordinary life and legacy of Ignacio Gonzalez, whom we lovingly called Ziggy, a beloved son of Detroit.

Ziggy was a proud veteran and dedicated educator. He lived a remarkable life of 94 years.

Born in 1930, Ziggy served in the United States Air Force before returning home to raise a family and dedicate his life to teaching and coaching.

As a beloved educator at Western International High School, Mr. G inspired countless students with his humor, wisdom, and unshakeable belief in their potential.

Ziggy was also the heart and soul of Clark Park, where he got the name Mr. Clark Park, and built hockey and baseball programs that gave young people a place to play and belong.

His love of family, sports, community, and music, especially jazz, reflected the very best of Detroit.

The 12th Congressional District extends our love to his wife and loved ones as we celebrate his life and commitment to carrying forward his legacy.

□ 1930

BIDDING FAREWELL TO OFFICER SUZANNE O

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Speaker, last week, I joined our Maui "ohana"; "family," law enforcement, and officials from across Hawaii as we bid farewell to Suzanne O, a beloved member of the Maui Police Department, who was killed in the line of duty, the first for our department in 26 years.

Raised in American Samoa and a graduate of Farrington High School, Officer O hoped to be a role model for other Pacific Islander girls, and she was. One of those girls, her niece Oleya, spoke at her memorial, calling her aunty "my favorite, beautiful police officer" and asking her to visit her in her dreams.

Officer O was a proud member of the MPD Honor Guard, and she received a certificate of merit for her heroic efforts during the Maui wildfires.

In a final act of "aloha"; "love and fellowship," 911 dispatchers issued a special broadcast across all channels: "She embodied skill, tenacity, courage, and compassion in all she did. We are all better for having known her. Employee number: 30881; Call sign: One-Alpha-30; Officer: Suzanne O; end of watch: August 15, 2025."

As Officer O watches over us now from above, we will do our very best to serve, live, and lead like she did.

IN DEFENSE OF LISA COOK

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Lisa Cook. She is a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. I rise to support her because there is an attempt to fire her if she does not retire or resign.

This attempt that has been made is because the President of the United States wants to take over the Federal Reserve. This is our central bank with responsibility for determining the interest rates, short-term interest rates.

We cannot allow the President of the United States to own, dictate, and tell the Federal Reserve what they can and cannot do. If he gets rid of Lisa Cook, he will have control of the central bank.

What he will do is insist on interest rates going down, but what people do not understand is this will cause inflation to rise.

This President has interfered with law firms and sued them. He has interfered with our educational institutions, threatening their funding if they do not do what they are told.

This now is a wannabe what? Taking over the central bank in order to determine the entire economy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me and support Lisa Cook and Chair Powell at the central bank.

CONNECTING WITH CONSTITUENTS

(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, my highest priority remains connecting with constituents. I traveled to all 22 counties in NC-01, making over 40 stops and holding over 70 events in August. We hosted seven listening sessions to hear from our constituents, connecting with so many voices in our communities. It was insightful.

Many constituents voiced concerns about H.R. 1 and its potential impact on healthcare delivery, especially in our rural areas.

Serious discussions took place regarding the future of Martin General Hospital as a vital rural emergency hospital and the need for a farm bill.

We wrapped up a productive August welcoming students back to school. I feel genuinely honored to bring the voices of the residents of eastern North Carolina back to Washington, D.C.

RESTORING FOOD AID

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

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the 34th time to call on the Trump administration to restore lifesaving food aid for malnourished children.

As a reminder, in January, the Trump administration stopped funding for emergency food aid that had been appropriated by Congress. Since then, despite saying all the right things, that the funding is going to be restored, that the shipments are going to start again, they continue to drag their feet.

Edesia Nutrition, in my district, manufactures some of that food aid designed to help starving children get back to health. After 8 months, thousands of boxes are still sitting in a warehouse in Rhode Island instead of getting to kids who are starving to death.

Now, the administration finally awarded a contract a few weeks ago, after 8 months of delays, but the company has still not been told where to ship to.

Where is the urgency? Children are dying. Step after step, the administration has dragged its feet in restarting the program that they cut off back in January.

I will keep speaking out every day until the administration honors its word. Ship the product. Save lives.

AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE THE TRUTH

(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, release the Epstein files. The American people deserve the truth. The President promised the release of the Epstein files, and yet very rich and powerful interests are still working to bury them.

Who are they protecting? Are they protecting the Washington elite, the billionaires, the politicians, the establishment class that think they are above the law? Maybe they are even protecting the President himself?

We won't know for sure unless and until the President honors his promise to release the entirety of the files immediately.

No one is above the law, not the rich, not the well connected, not those who abuse the vulnerable and hide behind their privilege.

The victims deserve justice. Our citizenry deserves transparency. Our democracy demands accountability. Every day these files remain hidden is another day the elites laugh at the American people.

I call on the Trump administration and its Department of Justice to release all the Epstein files unaltered.

I call on each of my colleagues to not shield the powerful. Shine the light on the truth. That is the least we owe the violated victims and the very least we owe our Nation: Truth. Release the files.

RELEASE EPSTEIN FILES

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, what Members of the Democratic Caucus are doing to my right is signing a discharge petition to release the Epstein files.

They need to be released because the American public wants to see them. The fact that so many people in power don't want them released says there is something there that smells.

What smells is the fact that children, girls, were raped and sexually abused. The people who did it don't want it revealed to the American public.

We need to be open and transparent. If there are perverts among the leadership, they need to be exposed, because the American people do not respect that and will not respect anybody that engaged in that kind of conduct.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to sign the petition. I hope everybody signs the petition, and we get an unredacted copy of the files.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. RES. 547

Mr. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK) as cosponsor from H. Res. 547. A mistake was made in terms of names.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1940

PROMISES MADE, PROMISES KEPT

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mrs. MCCLAIN of Michigan was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.)

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans take the floor today to share the stories of hardworking Americans who will benefit from the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

All of us spent the August district work period speaking with our constituents. At least, on the Republican side, we actually spoke to our constituents. We heard countless stories about how the One Big Beautiful Bill Act actually delivers wins for them: bigger paychecks, more jobs, safer communities, and a whole lot more.

Today's Special Order hour will focus on them, the American people. I will use this hour to highlight their stories. From Michiganders in the Ninth District to the coast of California, every corner of America benefits from the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. That is exactly what we will hear today.

It is a privilege to kick things off and share some incredible stories of what is happening back home in Michigan's Ninth District as a result of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

Over the past month, I have had the privilege of meeting with the people who truly drive our economy and strengthen our communities: our small businesses, our manufacturers, defense companies, farmers, and hardworking Michiganders. From shop floors at Allied UV assembly lines to AJG Aerospace in Clarkston, I heard directly from manufacturers who are expanding—and I will say it again—expanding production and hiring more workers, thanks to the R&D tax savings that we enacted.

I visited with small business owners like Lance Hollweg, whose family owned Armada Grain Company, and they have owned it for generations. Small business owners like Lance are the backbone of Main Street and will now be able to grow their companies and further support their employees.

I met with defense companies like Ascent Aerospace in Macomb, Michigan. Thanks to our \$150 billion generational investment in national security, Ascent will ensure that our men and women in uniform have the tools that they need to protect our country and keep us safe.

Lastly, I spent time over the work period with family farms and family farmers, where the next generation of Michigan farmers can carry on the tradition of actually feeding America, thanks to the permanent death tax relief.

At each stop, I heard the same message: Washington needs to get out of the way and let hardworking Americans do what they do best. That is why I have been so proud to champion the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

This legislation cuts red tape and gives families, farmers, and job creators more freedom to succeed. The stories and feedback brought back from my district aren't just conversations; they are the reason that I am fighting every day for commonsense policies that actually put people before politics. Michigan families deserve solutions that make life easier, not harder. In the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, that is exactly what we are delivering.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), chairman of the Budget Committee and my friend.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman and our fearless Conference chair from Michigan for her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, make no mistake: The One Big Beautiful Bill Act is a big and beautiful win for the American people.

It is big because it delivers the largest tax cuts for families and small businesses; the greatest single investment in border security and national defense; the most significant commitment to unlocking America's energy resources; and the largest reduction in

mandatory spending in the history of the United States by twofold.

It is beautiful, Mr. Speaker, because of the tangible benefits these policies will provide to our fellow Americans.

During the month of August, like many of the Members here, I crisscrossed over 1,000 miles in my district in west Texas, and the refrain I heard in one community after another was simple: Thank you. Thank you for supporting our President. Thank you for delivering on our mandate. Thank you for fighting for our Nation's future.

Mr. Speaker, in Scurry County, we heard how deregulation and historic tax cuts will reignite their economy and put money back into their pockets.

In Terry County, they were grateful for our stewardship of their hard-earned tax dollars as we cut \$1.5 trillion in woke and wasteful spending.

In Lynn County, we talked about strengthening rural healthcare through the \$50 billion rural healthcare fund; cracking down on waste, fraud, and abuse that has plagued Medicaid; and restoring the dignity of work through long overdue and generational welfare reform.

In Parmer County, I was proud to report that the bill permanently locks in low taxes for working families; provides additional tax relief for seniors; and protects generational family farms, family-run oil and gas companies, and other family-owned businesses with enhanced death tax relief.

In Shackelford and Hockley Counties, folks said that it is about time that we put a stop to Biden's war on energy so that we can lower energy prices for working people; so that we can strengthen our energy security; and so that we can unleash not just American energy dominance, but American prosperity for our children and children's children.

In Haskell County, we talked about how the bill's generational investment in national security will help secure our southern border, strengthen our military, and restore America's leadership in the world.

The other message I heard over and over was this: Keep pressing forward, unrelenting, undeterred, and unapologetic, to advance the America First agenda.

My response, Mr. Speaker: Yes, ma'am. Yes, sir, as sure as the Sun rises, we are just getting started.

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Nearly 2 months ago, Republicans in Congress worked alongside President Trump to deliver on our promises and pass the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act is a historic win for our country, unleashing American energy, promoting innovation, protecting our Federal healthcare programs for our most vulnerable citizens, and delivering historic tax cuts for families.

As chairman of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, one of my top priorities is ensuring that America has the energy needed to win the race for AI against China and power our future.

I am proud to report that the One Big Beautiful Bill Act unleashes American energy dominance through strategic investments and eliminating wasteful subsidies. Our bill begins to refill our dangerously low Strategic Petroleum Reserve and creates new investments to generate reliable energy that will secure our grid and power AI.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act also spurs technological innovation by renewing American wireless leadership through spectrum auction authority that protects national security and generates \$85 billion of new revenue for the Federal Government.

For months, there has been a campaign of fear-mongering and misinformation about the bill's impact on our most vulnerable. For Americans who rely on Medicaid, the truth is that the One Big Beautiful Bill Act restores integrity back into our Federal healthcare programs by ensuring that ineligible recipients do not cut the line in front of those in most need. In fact, since its passage, we have already seen countless examples of waste, fraud, and abuse in our government-run healthcare programs.

Just last week, the Congressional Budget Office found that the One Big Beautiful Bill Act removes 2.1 billion ineligible individuals from the ACA marketplace coverage, with 1.2 million of those being unauthorized immigrants or noncitizens.

CBO also found that 5.3 million able-bodied, unemployed adults covered by Medicaid will now have to work in order to continue receiving their fully subsidized healthcare. The vast majority of Americans agree that Medicaid should be a safety net, not a long-term entitlement for those who are able to work but choose not to.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act strengthens and secures Medicaid for expectant mothers, children, low-income seniors, and people with disabilities.

Without passing the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, the average family in my district would have faced a 25 percent tax increase next year. Our bill prevented that tax hike by making permanent the 2017 Trump tax cuts and built upon it.

Let's talk about individuals. The individual who lives on their Social Security will have more money in their pocket because they won't have to pay taxes on that—we exempt taxes—or the waitress in Glasgow, Kentucky, who won't have to pay taxes on her tips; or the farmers in Owensboro who will be able to pass their family land down to their family because of the death tax exemption that we made permanent.

We also talked to individuals who have family members in nursing homes, and we know that we strengthened the nursing homes that came to

us because they were threatened by some of the Biden rules that we shut down, and people need access when they have loved ones who are in need.

These tax cuts aren't talk. These efforts aren't talk. They will grow our economy. Our legislation provides much-needed tax cuts for working families, unleashes American energy, supports innovation, and safeguards healthcare for Americans who need it most.

I was glad to see this bill signed into law, and I am glad it had a positive effect on the people who I represent.

□ 1950

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), the chairman of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for her leadership.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight the many ways that Texans, hard-working families, and small business owners across America are benefiting from the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

This is one of the most profamily, prosmall business, proworker legislation ever signed into law. As a small business owner myself and chairman of the House Committee on Small Business, I understand firsthand how policies coming out of Washington, D.C., can directly impact the day-to-day lives of Americans, particularly small business owners.

Over the August work period, I met with constituents, small businesses, elected officials, and local leaders to hear how this historic legislation has impacted their daily lives.

When I traveled across my district and the country, meeting with hard-working families and entrepreneurs, they are not concerned with Washington politics. They are focused on keeping the lights on and putting food on the table.

President Trump and House Republicans are fulfilling the mandate given by the American people to restore economic prosperity, support small businesses, secure our border, unleash American energy, invest in rural America, and the list goes on.

This legislation cuts taxes on hard-working Americans, lowers energy costs, brings jobs home, cuts wasteful spending, and puts Main Street first.

These are not just talking points. These are real results for the American people. When you give money back to the people, it is a return on investment. I will always fight to provide certainty for the future and to put more money back into your pockets as we step into the golden age in America. In God we trust.

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE), the vice chairman of the House Republican Conference.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman MCCLAIN for the opportunity to speak in this Special Order hour.

When I was back home for a big portion of August, Madam Speaker, I had a great opportunity to spend time with small business owners and individuals trying to understand the difference between an invest America Trump account versus a 529 and going through a lot of these details.

I kept hearing something from a lot of folks. I get that this seems like a good thing to always have lower taxes, but it is going to create a whole bunch of debt, right?

I love getting that question because I am able to talk them through some of the specifics. While I may not be great talking about tax policy in a rah-rah situation, when you get to actually explain a few basic concepts to people, you see that folks actually get what we are talking about. Not the bill of goods they are being sold, but when you look at what happens with the concept of inversion. When a U.S. multinational company can choose to co-op with a foreign entity to be able to find a lower tax domicile, lowering their overall tax liability, they can do that. That happens, and they end up paying tax revenue to foreign countries.

Let's just say what you saw prior to 2017 when Republicans did the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, you had a tax rate of foreign drive and tangible income at approximately 16 percent effective rate, but let's say in Ireland, it was 13 percent. A company could easily set up their entire tax base for that portion of their business in Ireland and pay 13 percent where the U.S. sees no revenue.

If we lower that tax rate to 13 percent just to become competitive, we don't even have to beat other nations' tax rates. When we lowered that to 13 percent just to be competitive, those companies started to flee back to America, and we got more revenue.

I will talk to folks and say, when you make taxes competitive, we will actually grow our U.S. tax revenue. That is not adding deficit. When you see people actually grasp that concept, it is fascinating to be able to say, of course, I would rather people be paying taxes in the U.S. as opposed to a foreign nation. Now, the foreign country doesn't love that when we do it.

If we put things on par, companies will almost, in every circumstance, choose to do business in the U.S. and we get more revenue. It is a win-win, and it is not what you are being lied to about.

This is good, sound, competitive tax policy that will strengthen our Nation, grow our revenue, and make it easier for business to compete.

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. OWENS).

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, after meeting with farmers, ranchers, small businesses, teachers, students, and community leaders across Utah's Fourth District, I am here to report the One Big Beautiful Bill Act is a win for Utahns.

In Manti, I met with small business owners at a Sanpete County Chamber

of Commerce to talk about what this bill means to Main Street. From making the small business tax deductions permanent to doubling expensing for equipment, this bill gives Utah entrepreneurs the freedom to grow, hire, and thrive.

Over 70,000 small businesses stand to benefit. With our Rural Advisory Council, I heard directly from Utah farmers and ranchers, the backbone of our State. The bill raises the death tax exemption, protects family farms, and strengthens food security for generations to come.

In Fairview, I heard from rural Utahns who rely on affordable energy to power their homes, farms, and businesses, and they are tired of red tape.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act streamlines permitting, unleashes Utah's energy potential, and helps providers deliver.

From Payson to West Jordan to Murray, I visited Utah manufacturers to see firsthand how the One Big Beautiful Bill Act supports manufacturers by doubling expensing and boosting investment and made-in-America production.

For working families, the results are just as clear. The typical Utah family with two kids will take home close to \$12,000 more under this law. It is real tax relief for groceries, gas, savings, and peace of mind.

For the first time, we are on the path to permanent school choice. This bill empowers parents, not bureaucrats; funds students, not systems; and ends the ZIP Code lottery.

It even helps families build for the future, establishing newborn investment accounts to grow generational wealth from day one.

The American Dream is alive and well in Utah, and the One Big Beautiful Bill Act is how we keep it that way.

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I thank our Conference chair for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am thankful for the opportunity to talk about the work we did during our August work period, and the many opportunities I had to meet with small businesses throughout the district to talk about the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, but I will highlight one of those businesses.

It is in the heart of the 12th District of Georgia in Bulloch County, home to Georgia Southern University in Statesboro, Georgia, the largest university in my district.

Just a few weeks ago, I had the pleasure of visiting a family-owned barbecue restaurant named Dolan's Bar-B-Q where I met the owner, Mary Beth, and had a great conversation about her business, some of her challenges, and how the One Big Beautiful Bill Act will help address some of those challenges.

Among the many things we discussed were specifically the no tax on tips and no tax on overtime provisions in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. Being that

Statesboro is a large college town, Mary Beth informed me that 95 percent of her staff are college students, young people simply looking to earn pocket money while they pursue their degrees.

On average, Americans could receive up to \$1,300 more from no taxes on their tipped income. Imagine what this means to Mary Beth's employees. We also discussed no tax on overtime. To quote Mary Beth: During busy times like football season, we work a lot of overtime because we are just so busy. We do a lot of catering during football season so that helps give our team a lot of opportunity to get more hours.

Again, this is additional income for her team and she is hopeful this will help retain more permanent employees. I am so thankful to Mary Beth and all the other small businesses for welcoming me, and I look forward to visiting Dolan's Bar-B-Q again and enjoying a delicious barbecue sandwich.

□ 2000

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, during the month of August, I spent time in Ohio's Second Congressional District, talking with countless Ohioans about their priorities, touring family-owned businesses, and hearing from local farmers, manufacturers, and defense companies about the issues most important to them.

The thing I heard from constituents is how grateful they are that the One Big Beautiful Bill Act will help them stay in business, keep money in their pockets, and reinvigorate our local economies.

Small business owners operating shops on our Main Streets told me how the 199A tax credit will help them afford to stay in business so they can maintain their presence in our communities.

When I went to eat lunch at a local family restaurant, I talked with the waitresses about how much money they will be able to take home now that they are not being taxed on their tips.

When I talked with farmers, they expressed how the expanded funding for agriculture trade programs and investment in crop insurance will give them peace of mind about staying in business for years to come.

For Will Minshall, a young farmer in Pickaway County, Ohio, whose family farm is hitting 200 years in operation next year, the increased death tax exemption means it will be easier for his family to pass the farm on to him and future generations. With family farms making up 96 percent of all farms in my district, this is huge news for countless farming families in southern Ohio.

Through the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, President Trump and Republicans are investing in American manufacturing and American jobs. I see the direct impact of this through Anduril's

up-and-coming manufacturing facility in southern Ohio, which will provide thousands of well-paying jobs to Ohioans while keeping America a leader in aerospace, innovation, and defense manufacturing.

Finally, when touring Valero Energy, I heard excitement about the future now that President Trump is unleashing the American energy sector.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act is paving the way for economic prosperity, and Ohio families are reaping the benefits. I was proud to support it and will continue advocating for the needs of Buckeye families in Congress.

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. VAN DUYN).

Ms. VAN DUYN. Madam Speaker, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act that we passed is wholly focused on unleashing growth for Main Street, empowering expansion of advanced manufacturing, and delivering the skilled job opportunities that will enrich people with valued learning trades that help build American innovation, technology, and infrastructure.

In north Texas, we are in a perfect position to lead this new era of American growth. Our businesses and our workforce are ready to take advantage of these opportunities. Whether they are in energy, advanced manufacturing, law enforcement, education, or technology, north Texas has something for everyone.

That is why our 2025 North Texas Job Fair was the biggest one yet and a true example of the kind of opportunity and growth that we are delivering through the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

This year, we were joined by 35,000 job seekers who were able to connect with over 500 employers who were looking to fill more than 30,000 jobs across industries that are vital to our local economy.

One great example is the U.S. Border Patrol, as they are now expanding their workforce and hiring new agents as a direct result of our One Big Beautiful Bill Act. This will mean stronger borders, safer Texas communities, and definitely greater peace of mind for our families.

America's future is shining brighter than ever. With the economic policies of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act to lower costs, increase wages, and expand job opportunities, I know America's industrial engine will be unleashed to deliver a breadth of career empowerment not seen at any time in our Nation's history.

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, with the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, we delivered on President Trump's domestic agenda and provided the largest tax cut in American history. That is because, as Republicans, we believe this money belongs to hard-working Americans, not to Washington bureaucrats.

I couldn't be prouder of this Conference and the Trump administration for working together in the interests of American citizens across our Nation. Together, we delivered no tax on tips, no tax on overtime, a doubled child tax credit, relief for our seniors, and so much more.

In Georgia, families will keep an additional \$3,000 of their own money in 2026 thanks to the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. Republicans are putting food back on the table. Georgia's citizens are now able to afford several more weeks of groceries because of tax cuts.

This Conference and the Trump administration are working for American citizens, and it has been truly life-changing for many people.

This August, I had the chance to get boots on the ground and see firsthand the impact of this bill on hardworking Georgians. Just the other week, I was eating at a Georgia restaurant, and I asked my server how no tax on tips would impact her life. Do you know what she told me? She said she can finally start saving for her daughter's college education without worrying whether she can still afford groceries at the end of the month.

She is not alone. I have asked others in the tip and overtime industry similar questions. I have also talked with folks who don't follow politics closely, as well as those who identify as Democrats. Every single time, they are pleasantly surprised to learn how much this bill helps because, for the last 2 months, Democrats have been flooding the airwaves with lies about the One Big Beautiful Bill Act because they are embarrassed they couldn't vote for it. Do you know why they couldn't vote for it? It was purely out of hatred for President Donald J. Trump.

Democrats voted against the middle class, while Republicans voted for it. Democrats voted against the American Dream, while we fought and will continue to fight to protect it.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act is an investment in America's families, America's workers, and America's future. We are lifting up the middle class, restoring fairness, and proving once again that, under Republican leadership, the American Dream is alive and well.

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. KIGGANS).

Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for having us tonight to talk about this important issue.

Over the August district work period, I traveled throughout coastal Virginia and heard directly from the people I represent: servicemembers, shipyard workers, working families, and aerospace leaders. I saw firsthand how the One Big Beautiful Bill Act is already beginning to shape our future here at home.

At a TRICARE roundtable, I met with hospitals, small clinics, and providers who serve our military community. Families told me how critical it

is to have consistent, reliable access to healthcare. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act makes a strong downpayment by providing over \$2 billion in new funding for the Defense Health Program, strengthening medical readiness for our servicemembers and ensuring our servicemembers and their families and loved ones can get the care they deserve.

I also visited the Curtiss-Wright service center in Chesapeake, where skilled workers support our Navy's nuclear fleet. Their work is a reminder that America's shipbuilding strength begins with the men and women of our industrial base. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act invests more than \$29 billion in shipbuilding and another \$25 billion in advanced weapons and munitions. These funds will help sustain high-skilled jobs across Hampton Roads and guarantee our Navy remains the strongest in the world.

At Naval Station Norfolk, I heard from commanders and sailors about the importance of readiness and from military families about the daily challenges of housing, childcare, and the costs of moving.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act makes historic investments in quality of life for our servicemembers, providing over \$7.5 billion this year for modernization of military housing, including \$1 billion for unaccompanied housing across the services, \$230 million for the Marine Corps Barracks 2030 initiative, tuition assistance, childcare, and housing allowance supplements, and an extension of temporary lodging expenses from 14 to 21 days to ease the burden of PCS moves. These are not abstract numbers. They are real solutions for the families who sacrifice so much to serve our great Nation.

Finally, I traveled to Wallops Island in my district to visit the Mid-Atlantic Regional Spaceport, where Virginia is playing a vital role in America's return to the Moon and preparation for Mars. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act provides nearly \$10 billion for NASA, supporting Artemis missions, the International Space Station, and new launch infrastructure. These investments will directly benefit Wallops, strengthen our space economy, and inspire the next generation of aerospace leaders here in Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act restores American strength at sea, revitalizes our industrial base, improves quality of life for military families, and secures our future in space. I am proud to have supported this historic legislation, and I will keep working to make sure coastal Virginia sees the full benefit of what we accomplished.

□ 2010

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YAKYM).

Mr. YAKYM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the already tremendous impact of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

During the August work period, I traveled across all 11 counties in my district, hitting over 40 stops, meeting with Hoosiers where they live and work.

I heard from Chuck at Allie's Cafe, who shared about how limiting tax on tips puts more money directly into workers' pockets.

I spoke with Camping World and other companies about how the Made in America provision and immediate expensing strengthened American manufacturing jobs.

I joined law enforcement officers at a drug enforcement roundtable to discuss how this bill invests billions of dollars in border security to stem the flow of fentanyl into our communities.

I celebrated 100 years of egg production with Creighton Brothers, a century of hard work and family enterprise.

That is just a fraction of the stories I encountered.

Each day on the road, I was reminded that the strength of Indiana and America lies in our people, families, farmers, workers, and small businesses. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act was written for them and because of them.

Together, we are proving that when we keep government out of the way, Americans can keep more of what they earn, and there is no limit to what we can achieve.

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Dakota (Mrs. FEDORCHAK).

Mrs. FEDORCHAK. Mr. Speaker, this microphone isn't picking up that well, but I thank the gentlewoman for this opportunity.

I had a really hard time deciding what to talk about tonight because there are so many great things about the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. Should I talk about student loan reform and the impact that is going to have on driving down the costs of education and minimizing the amount of loan debt that people have when they graduate from college, or investments in the air traffic control system? Maybe we should talk about the death tax increases and how we doubled the value that businessowners and farmers can pass down to the next generation after they have already paid tax on all of that income before they invested it, or I could talk about farm bill investments or bonus depreciation. There are so many amazing things about the One Big Beautiful Bill Act that it is hard to keep track of them, and it is hard to decide what to lead with.

Today, I am going to talk about something that I think has been largely overlooked, and that is the lowering of the taxes on interest on car loans for American-made cars.

I recently had the chance to visit with Dan McGee. This is Dan right here. He is the general manager of M.J. McGuire Auto Dealership and also a farmer in Rugby, North Dakota.

With the One Big Beautiful Bill Act now law, Americans can take advantage of a new interest deduction when purchasing an American-made vehicle. This provision can really help small-town car dealers like M.J. McGuire.

For a family buying a \$50,000 vehicle, Dan explained to me what this would mean. He said the interest in just the first year might run about \$3,500. Under this new law, that interest is now deductible, a huge savings for hardworking American families.

This isn't just relief for companies or big corporations, like many of the Democrats are claiming. It is for everyday North Dakotans and everyday Americans across the Nation.

Dan also pointed out the broader benefits in the bill, like the expansion of the 199A small-business deduction, tax relief that allows entrepreneurs like him to reinvest in their businesses, or raising the death tax exemption so farmers like him can grow and pass on their land to the next generation.

Dan said it best: There are so many good things in this bill that it is hard to keep track of them all.

That is what this law is all about: real, practical help for hardworking Americans.

Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Utah. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight the important benefits the One Big Beautiful Bill Act delivered to Utah's businesses and workers.

Madam Speaker, we had the opportunity to be in our districts for the past month, and I had the privilege of meeting with my constituents in Utah's Third District. At the end of this district work period, I participated in a business-focused event with members of the Salt Lake Chamber to discuss the One Big Beautiful Bill Act and other industry-related issues.

During this event, I was able to hear directly from local businessowners and stakeholders about how the One Big Beautiful Bill Act and other Federal policies are impacting businesses in my district. What I heard was clear: Businesses want certainty. They want competitiveness. They want opportunity. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act delivers all three.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act makes permanent the section 199A passthrough deduction, giving small businesses a 20 percent tax break. For the 69,000 eligible firms in Utah, this means long-term stability and provides them with a foundation to thrive.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act also protects about 72,000 full-time jobs in Utah over the next 4 years relative to if the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act had been allowed to expire.

Derek Miller, president and CEO of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, said: "This vital legislation provides crucial long-term certainty for Utah's businesses and families. Making these progrowth provisions permanent empowers businesses to continue investing, innovating, and creating jobs,

while also ensuring Utah families can keep more of their hard-earned money and better manage their financial responsibilities.”

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act is also critical to innovative national security-focused companies in Utah, such as Northrop Grumman and Vector, which I had the opportunity to tour during the August work period.

Northrop manufactures the five-segment solid rocket boosters for NASA’s Space Launch System in Utah. They are currently developing next-generation rocket boosters, which will power us to the Moon and Mars. Thanks to the passage of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, NASA will receive \$4.1 billion for the Space Launch System for the Artemis IV and V missions. That investment will support Utah jobs and power new American advancement in space.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act also supports a strong national defense by investing in America’s UAS industrial base to boost U.S. drone capabilities. In my district, companies like Vector, a veteran-owned drone manufacturer, are leading that charge, developing technologies to strengthen the warfighter, secure our supply chain, and drive 21st century innovation here at home. I am glad the One Big Beautiful Bill Act will help support these capabilities and ensure America, not China, sets the standard in this critical field.

In voting for the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, House Republicans voted to power economic growth by boosting local production, supporting small businesses, and strengthening America’s national security. I enjoyed discussing these issues with the Salt Lake Chamber and other groups while in my beautiful State of Utah last month.

Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Speaker, you have just heard a number of stories from House Republicans about how the One Big Beautiful Bill Act will benefit their constituents, but you don’t have to take our word for it. These stories come directly from the Americans who actually stand to benefit the most.

Whether you are a manufacturing worker in Pennsylvania, a Border Patrol agent in Arizona, or a server in rural America, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act delivers for all Americans. We spent the August district work period hearing from them, the people.

Many stories have been written about how the House Republicans were selling the bill, but the truth is, the bill sells itself.

Every Michigander I spoke with is excited. They are excited for no tax on tips, tax relief for seniors, the end of the death tax, and provisions to help small businesses create jobs and grow the local economies.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act truly puts the American person first.

Now, here is the interesting fact. Instead of joining us to put every American first, I want to remind everybody—and you need to ask this question—every single Democrat voted to raise taxes on hardworking Americans. Every single Democrat voted to raise taxes on every American. Think about that. We don’t hear them talk about that.

□ 2020

Madam Speaker, we need to hold them accountable to that vote because Democrats want to raise our taxes.

Madam Speaker, our work does not end with this historic legislation. House Republicans will continue to work to deliver for the American people. As we return to Washington, we

are more determined than ever to continue our work to enact commonsense policies that benefit all Americans.

In the days, weeks, and months ahead, I can assure my colleagues more stories of the benefits of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act will be heard. The fear-mongering from the Democrats is just going to have to stop. We are excited to share their stories. Madam Speaker, do you know what? The American people are excited to share their stories, too.

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

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, reported that on August 25, 2025, the following bills were presented to the President of the United States for approval:

H.R. 2170. To name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Toms River, New Jersey, the Leonard G. ‘Bud’ Lomell, VA Clinic, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2808. To amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prevent consumer reporting agencies from furnishing consumer reports under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. McCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o’clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 3, 2025, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second and third quarters of 2025, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JASON ROGERS, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 26 AND AUG. 2, 2025

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include Jason Rogers and Committee total.

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals. 2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JASON ROGERS, Aug. 27, 2025.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO COLOMBIA, PANAMA, AND MEXICO, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 27 AND JULY 5, 2025

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include Hon. Katherine M. Clark, Hon. Jay Obernolte, Hon. Marilyn Strickland, Hon. Andrea Salinas, Hon. Gabe Vasquez, Hon. Julie Johnson, Hon. Luz M. Rivas, and Ian Staples.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO COLOMBIA, PANAMA, AND MEXICO, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 27 AND JULY 5, 2025—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Brook Scannell | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,041.95 | | (3) | | | | 1,041.95 |
| Courtney Cochran | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,041.95 | | (3) | | | | 1,041.95 |
| Xenia Ruiz | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,041.95 | | (3) | | | | 1,041.95 |
| Joy Lee | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,041.95 | | (3) | | | | 1,041.95 |
| Taylor Lawrence | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,041.95 | | (3) | | | | 1,041.95 |
| Lauren Holmes | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,041.95 | | (3) | | | | 1,041.95 |
| Anna Marino | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,124.70 | | (3) | | | | 1,124.70 |
| Robert Coleman | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,166.60 | | (3) | | | | 1,166.60 |
| Mary Lys Silva | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 727.70 | | (3) | | | | 727.70 |
| Juan Carlos Guerrero | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 394.35 | | (3) | | | | 394.35 |
| Kamila Manzueta | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 211.35 | | (3) | | | | 211.35 |
| Jessica Camargo | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 394.35 | | (3) | | | | 394.35 |
| Geoffrey Kroska | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,124.70 | | (3) | | | | 1,124.70 |
| Felix Medina | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,166.60 | | (3) | | | | 1,166.60 |
| Luis Mauricio Bohorquez | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 1,124.70 | | (3) | | | | 1,124.70 |
| Juan Jose Orjuela | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 450.75 | | (3) | | | | 450.75 |
| Jacques Suyderhoud | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 450.75 | | (3) | | | | 450.75 |
| Sandra Sabogal | 6/27 | 6/30 | Colombia | | 113.25 | | (3) | | | | 450.75 |
| Hon. Katherine M. Clark | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Hon. Jay Obernolte | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Hon. Marilyn Strickland | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Hon. Andrea Salinas | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Hon. Gabe Vasquez | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Hon. Julie Johnson | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Hon. Luz M. Rivas | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Ian Staples | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Brooke Scannell | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Courtney Cochran | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Xenia Ruiz | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Joy Lee | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Taylor Lawrence | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Lauren Holmes | 6/30 | 7/1 | Panama | | 544.00 | | (3) | | | | 544.00 |
| Hon. Katherine M. Clark | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Hon. Jay Obernolte | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Hon. Marilyn Strickland | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Hon. Andrea Salinas | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Hon. Gabe Vasquez | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Hon. Julie Johnson | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Hon. Luz M. Rivas | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Ian Staples | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Brooke Scannell | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Courtney Cochran | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Xenia Ruiz | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Joy Lee | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Taylor Lawrence | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Lauren Holmes | 7/2 | 7/5 | Mexico | | 176.30 | | (3) | | | | 176.30 |
| Committee total | | | | | 33,121.30 | | | | | | 33,121.30 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. KATHERINE M. CLARK, Aug. 4, 2025.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CROATIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 10 AND JULY 14, 2025

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Michael R. Turner | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,668.75 | | (3) | | | | 1,668.75 |
| Hon. Ann Wagner | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,320.57 | | (3) | | | | 1,320.57 |
| Hon. David P. Joyce | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,320.57 | | (3) | | | | 1,320.57 |
| Hon. Linda T. Sanchez | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,320.57 | | (3) | | | | 1,320.57 |
| Hon. Chrissy Houlahan | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,320.57 | | (3) | | | | 1,320.57 |
| Hon. Andrew R. Garbarino | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,320.57 | | (3) | | | | 1,320.57 |
| Jason Galanes | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,320.57 | | (3) | | | | 1,320.57 |
| Meghan McCann | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,320.57 | | (3) | | | | 1,320.57 |
| Steven Bertolini | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,668.75 | | (3) | | | | 1,668.75 |
| Benjamin Cooper | 7/11 | 7/14 | Croatia | | 1,668.75 | | (3) | | | | 1,668.75 |
| Committee total | | | | | 14,250.29 | | | | | | 14,250.29 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. MIKE JOHNSON, Aug. 1, 2025.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Riley M. Moore | 4/15 | 4/16 | El Salvador | | 217.00 | | 1,448.04 | | 160.62 | | 1,825.66 |
| Hon. Ken Calvert | 4/12 | 4/14 | Philippines | | 1,068.38 | | 4,132.29 | | 173.26 | | 5,373.93 |
| Hon. Steve Womack | 4/12 | 4/14 | Philippines | | 1,068.38 | | 4,155.29 | | 173.26 | | 5,396.93 |
| Hon. John H. Rutherford | 4/12 | 4/14 | Philippines | | 1,068.38 | | 3,913.29 | | 173.26 | | 5,154.93 |
| Hon. Ed Case | 4/12 | 4/14 | Philippines | | 1,068.38 | | 3,913.29 | | 173.26 | | 5,154.93 |
| Adam Sullivan | 4/12 | 4/14 | Philippines | | 1,068.38 | | 3,913.29 | | 173.26 | | 5,154.93 |
| John Forbes | 4/12 | 4/14 | Philippines | | 1,068.38 | | 3,913.29 | | 173.26 | | 5,154.93 |
| Jacquelynn Ripke | 4/12 | 4/14 | Philippines | | 1,068.38 | | 3,997.29 | | 173.26 | | 5,238.93 |
| Maxwell Morgan | 4/12 | 4/14 | Philippines | | 1,068.38 | | 3,997.29 | | 173.26 | | 5,238.93 |
| Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz | 4/11 | 4/13 | United Arab Emirates | | 832.34 | | 19,617.99 | | 309.17 | | 20,759.50 |
| | 4/13 | 4/14 | Bahrain | | 375.75 | | 47.64 | | 32.52 | | 455.91 |
| | 4/14 | 4/16 | Israel | | 604.42 | | | | 397.93 | | 1,002.35 |
| | 4/16 | 4/17 | Jordan | | 1,060.00 | | | | | | 1,060.00 |
| Hon. Susie Lee | 4/15 | 4/19 | New Zealand | | 1,575.00 | | 22,374.41 | | 2,018.57 | | 25,967.98 |
| | 4/19 | 4/23 | Palau | | 1,376.00 | | | | 1,795.17 | | 3,171.17 |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include Hon. Robert B. Aderholt, Hon. Dan Newhouse, Hon. Mark Alford, Hon. Steny H. Hoyer, Hon. Ken Calvert, Hon. Betty McCollum, Hon. Jake Ellzey, Hon. Ed Case, John Forbes, Adam Wilson, Daniel Burgess, Kyle McFarland, Hon. Dale W. Strong, Hon. Dan Newhouse, and Totals.

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. TOM COLE, July 30, 2025.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include Sophie Khanahmadi, Megan Jackson, Brittany Havens, Waverly Gordon, and Committee total.

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE, July 30, 2025.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include Christy Korotkrax, Elizabeth Mount, Stephanie Peters, Nancy Hoggatt, Brandon Ramsay, Christy Korotkrax, Elizabeth Mount, Stephanie Peters, Nancy Hoggatt, Brandon Ramsay, Sarah Miller, Michael Weglein, Michael Matlaga, Sarah Miller, Michael Weglein, Michael Matlaga, Hon. Keith Self, Lance Kokonos, Benjamin Cooper, Hon. Keith Self, Lance Kokonos, Benjamin Cooper, Hon. Keith Self, Lance Kokonos, Benjamin Cooper, Brendan Shields, Matthew McLaughlin, Cole Ireland, Michael Weglein, Quill Robinson, Brendan Shields, and Matthew McLaughlin.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include members like Cole Ireland, Michael Weglein, and a Committee total of 32,894.00.

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BRIAN J. MAST, Aug. 4, 2025.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent).

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX, Aug. 18, 2025.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows include members like Hon. Jason Smith, Hon. Ron Estes, and Hon. Claudia Tenney.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows list members like Jenna Spealman, Allie Kotsosovos, Josh Snead, etc., with their travel dates and expenses.

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JASON SMITH, July 31, 2025.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025

Table with columns: Name of Member or employee, Date (Arrival, Departure), Country, Per diem (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Transportation (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Other purposes (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent), Total (Foreign currency, U.S. dollar equivalent). Rows list members like Hon. Rick Crawford, Hon. Ronny Jackson, Hon. Ben Cline, etc., with their travel dates and expenses.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2025—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Griffin Decker | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Jonah Shumate | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Ryan Breitenbach | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Andrew House | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Kelli Parks | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Martin Holmes | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Tara Westby | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Henry Wilson | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Lorelei Legg | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Jeff Lowenstein | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Jamal Anrcum | 6/14 | 6/20 | Europe | | | | | | | | |
| CODEL total * | | | | | 53,961.13 | | | | | | |
| Committee total | | | | | | | | | | | 243,994.52 |

In accordance with title 22, United States Code, Section 1754(b)(2), information as would identify the foreign countries in which Committee Members and staff have traveled is omitted.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

* Cancelled trip expenses.

HON. ERIC A. "RICK" CRAWFORD, Aug. 14, 2025.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1816. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for the Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Removal of Interpretive Bulletins Relating to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (RIN: 1210-AC32) received August 20, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

EC-1817. A letter from the Associate Director for Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Qualification Of Fiber-Optic Cables, Connections, And Optical Fiber Splices For Use In Safety Systems For Production And Utilization Facilities (Regulatory Guide 1.257, Revision 0) received August 20, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1818. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Acceptability of ASME Code, Section III, Division 5, "High Temperature Reactors" Regulatory Guide 1.87, Revision 3, received August 21, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1819. A letter from the President, transmitting notification that the continuation of the national emergency declared on September 14, 2001, in Proclamation 7463, with respect to certain terrorist attacks, is to continue for an additional year, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1255) (H. Doc. No. 119—88); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-1820. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of a deployment of a security force of United States Marines to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to be in position to support the security of United States diplomatic facilities and United States Embassy personnel in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1543(a)(3); Public Law 93-148, Sec. 4(a); (87 Stat. 555) (H. Doc. No. 119—90); to the Com-

mittee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-1821. A letter from the Policy Advisor, Office of Law Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalties; 2025 Inflation Adjustments for Civil Monetary Penalties [Docket No. FWS-HQ-LE-2025-0001; FF09L00200-FX-LE12200900000] (RIN: 1018-BI02) received August 19, 2025, 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-1822. A letter from the Agency Representative, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Eliminating Expedited Examination of Design Applications [Docket No.: PTO-P-2025-0004] (RIN: 0651-AD83) received August 20, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1823. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, 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.: 31618; Amtd. No.: 4177] received August 18, 2025, 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-1824. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Lacon, IL [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1276; Airspace Docket No.: 25-AGL-12] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 18, 2025, 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-1825. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1724; Project Identifier AD-2025-01178-T; Amendment 39-23096; AD 2025-15-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1826. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1723; Project Identifier AD-2025-01177-T; Amendment 39-23095; AD 2025-15-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1827. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace LP (Type Certificate Previously Held by Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0756; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00595-T; Amendment 39-23091; AD 2025-15-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1828. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE SYSTEMS (Operations) Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1726; Project Identifier 2008-NM-169-AD; Amendment 39-23100; AD 2010-09-11R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1829. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0908; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00035-T; Amendment 39-23105; AD 2025-16-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1830. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0339; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00450-T; Amendment 39-23101; AD 2025-16-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1831. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0626; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00713-T; Amendment 39-23102; AD 2025-16-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1832. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1733; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00762-T; Amendment 39-23110; AD 2025-16-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1833. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, AGC-010, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2024-0454; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-00923-T; Amendment 39-23098; AD 2025-16-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 18, 2025, 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-1834. A letter from the Senior Attorney Advisor, Regulations Officer, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rescinding Regulations on Procedures for Advance Construction of Federal-Aid Projects [Docket No.: FHWA-2025-0019] (RIN: 2125-AG26) received August 22, 2025, 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-1835. A letter from the Paralegal, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety: Periodic Standards Update II [Docket No.: PHMSA-2020-0013; Amdt. Nos.: 191-37, 192-156, 195-117] (RIN: 2137-AF48) received August 27, 2025, 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-1836. A letter from the President, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to foreign interference in or undermining public confidence in United States elections declared on September 12, 2018, by Executive Order 13848, is to continue for an additional year, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1255) (H. Doc. No. 119—89); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, House Administration, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. OGLE (for himself, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. EVANS of Colorado):

H.R. 5078. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the State and local cybersecurity grant program of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security

Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself and Mr. McCAUL):

H.R. 5079. A bill to reauthorize the Cybersecurity Act of 2015, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 5080. A bill to redesignate the Department of Defense the Department of War; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 5081. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend certain telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program; 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. DELUZIO (for himself and Mr. MOYLAN):

H.R. 5082. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the late cost and pricing data submission defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.R. 5083. A bill to require the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a study on use of additional key factors in credit scoring models, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.R. 5084. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide undergraduate student loan forgiveness for public school teachers who provide 8 years of consecutive teaching service; to the Committee on Education and Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FRIEDMAN (for herself, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. TORRES of New York):

H.R. 5085. A bill to exempt Federal actions related to the construction of infill housing from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. HARRIGAN:

H.R. 5086. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish and carry out a program to enable the rapid development, testing, and scalable manufacture of small unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. LEE of Florida:

H.R. 5087. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require passenger notifica-

tion related to delayed flights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. McIVER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 5088. A bill to repeal section 504 of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 in order to permit certain persons to hold offices in labor organizations; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BABIN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. HARIDOPOLOS, Mr. WHITESIDES, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. AMO, Mr. ROUZER, Ms. MCBRIDE, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. FROST, Mrs. McCLAIN DELANEY, and Ms. FRIEDMAN):

H.R. 5089. A bill to improve the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's weather research, support improvements in weather forecasting and prediction, expand commercial opportunities for the provision of weather data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Ms. MACE:

H.R. 5090. A bill to amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice to expand prohibitions against the wrongful broadcast, distribution, or publication of intimate visual images, including digital forgeries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. MALOY:

H.R. 5091. A bill to amend section 5545 of title 5, United States Code, to provide hazard pay for carrying out prescribed burns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5092. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to repeal the authority of the President to assume emergency control of the police of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 5093. A bill to extend to the Mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard of the District of Columbia as the Governors of the several States exercise over the National Guard of those States with respect to administration of the National Guard; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. GOODLANDER, Mr. THANEDAR, and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 5094. A bill to repeal changes to Medicaid cost sharing requirements and the exclusion for orphan drugs under the Medicare Drug Price Negotiation Program; 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. PATRONIS:

H.R. 5095. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, and title 10, United States Code to exempt certain units of military housing

from the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Ms. SIMON (for herself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MIN, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 5096. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of disability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VALADAO (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. HARDER of California):

H.R. 5097. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program under which the Secretary will award grants to specialty crop producers to acquire certain equipment and provide training with respect to the use of such equipment; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VASQUEZ (for himself, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 5098. A bill to provide for conditional lawful permanent residency for certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself, Mr. AMO, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ):

H.R. 5099. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable tax credit for certain gun safes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BABIN, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 5100. A bill to extend the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, 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. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 5101. A bill to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to Tunisia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ZINKE:

H.R. 5102. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain streams in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in the State of Montana as components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CLOUD (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina, and Mr. BRECHEEN):

H.J. Res. 118. A joint resolution expressing support for designating September 12, 2025, as "The Day of the Bible" in the United States of America; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. JACK (for himself, Ms. FOX, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mrs. HOUCHEIN, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. ROY):

H. Res. 668. A resolution directing the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform to continue its ongoing investigation into the possible mismanagement of the Federal government's investigation of Mr. Jeffrey Epstein and Ms. Ghislaine Maxwell, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. EMMER, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. MORRISON, Mrs. FISCHBACH, and Mr. FINSTAD):

H. Res. 669. A resolution honoring the victims and survivors of the mass shooting at Annunciation Catholic Church and School in Minneapolis, Minnesota; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SELF (for himself, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. CHU, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. RYAN, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. YAKYM):

H. Res. 670. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 22 as "National Military and Veterans Suicide Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. THANEDAR (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MRVAN, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H. Res. 671. A resolution prioritizing mental health to the same degree as physical health to address the epidemics of suicide and drug overdose in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. OGLES:

H.R. 5078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GARBARINO:

H.R. 5079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 5080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 5081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. DELUZIO:

H.R. 5082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.R. 5083.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.R. 5084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. FRIEDMAN:

H.R. 5085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HARRIGAN:

H.R. 5086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. LEE of Florida:

H.R. 5087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 5089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

"The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 5090.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. MALOY:

H.R. 5091.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 section 8

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5092.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 17 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5093.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 17 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 5094.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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 or Officer thereof."

By Mr. PATRONIS:

H.R. 5095.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 14 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. SIMON:

H.R. 5096.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. VALADAO:

H.R. 5097.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. VASQUEZ:

H.R. 5098.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United State Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of the Congress.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 5099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas:

H.R. 5100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 5101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. ZINKE:

H.R. 5102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.J. Res. 118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 18: Ms. POU.

H.R. 45: Mr. BURCHETT.

H.R. 136: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 247: Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. ELFRETH, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY, Mr. IVEY, Ms. BALINT, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. BROWN, Mr. CROW, and Mrs. FOUSHEE.

H.R. 349: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 355: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 396: Mr. SELF, Ms. OMAR, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. AMO.

H.R. 425: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 433: Mr. CASAR.

H.R. 484: Mr. FIELDS, Ms. SIMON, and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 498: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 575: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 590: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 609: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 647: Mr. VINDMAN, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 650: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.

H.R. 740: Mr. SCHMIDT and Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 747: Ms. GILLEN.

H.R. 842: Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ELFRETH, Mr. HARRIGAN, and Mr. McDOWELL.

H.R. 846: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 883: Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona.

H.R. 909: Mr. STUTZMAN, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 953: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 979: Mr. RYAN and Mr. BEGICH.

H.R. 987: Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.

H.R. 1028: Ms. LEE of Florida, Mr. YAKYM, and Mr. SELF.

H.R. 1055: Ms. LEE of Nevada and Mr. VASQUEZ.

H.R. 1109: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 1171: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 1189: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 1241: Mr. ROY.

H.R. 1255: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 1262: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. EZELL, and Mr. HARRIGAN.

H.R. 1266: Mrs. KIM.

H.R. 1273: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.

H.R. 1275: Mr. DELUZIO.

H.R. 1284: Mrs. HINSON.

H.R. 1307: Ms. RIVAS.

H.R. 1355: Mr. MANNION.

H.R. 1363: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1410: Mrs. KIM and Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona.

H.R. 1435: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1438: Mr. KEAN.

H.R. 1458: Mr. VASQUEZ.

H.R. 1464: Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1517: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 1538: Ms. BUDZINSKI and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1585: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 1623: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.

H.R. 1641: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1661: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 1672: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1684: Mr. MIN.

H.R. 1698: Mr. LANGWORTHY.

H.R. 1707: Mr. GRAY.

H.R. 1734: Mr. MACKENZIE.

H.R. 1736: Mr. HERNÁNDEZ.

H.R. 1748: Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona.

H.R. 1750: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 1810: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1894: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 1923: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1949: Ms. LEE of Florida.

H.R. 1965: Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 1993: Ms. CHU.

H.R. 1995: Mr. KEAN.

H.R. 2029: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2031: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2048: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. STANTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SALINAS, and Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 2081: Mr. BEYER, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 2120: Mrs. KIM.

H.R. 2145: Mr. YAKYM.

H.R. 2168: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H.R. 2189: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BEGICH, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. KIM, and Mr. McDOWELL.

H.R. 2227: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 2253: Mr. COSTA and Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 2257: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2261: Mr. EVANS of Colorado.

H.R. 2308: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2311: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 2329: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 2332: Mr. SORENSEN.

H.R. 2350: Mr. EVANS of Colorado.

H.R. 2436: Mr. STEUBE and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 2496: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2510: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 2540: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 2558: Mr. FINSTAD.

H.R. 2586: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2598: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 2602: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 2605: Mr. HARIDOPOLOS and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2673: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 2701: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 2705: Mr. ROY and Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 2757: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2777: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 2790: Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. RIVAS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2837: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BALINT, and Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 2849: Ms. RANDALL.

H.R. 2853: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 2878: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 2902: Ms. NORTON, Mr. SORENSEN, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2911: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 2994: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 3005: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 3028: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 3067: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3093: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3094: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3112: Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. SWALWELL.

H.R. 3115: Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BROWN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mrs. MCIVER, and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 3132: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 3139: Ms. RIVAS.

H.R. 3151: Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. PETERS, Ms. FRIEDMAN, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 3168: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 3184: Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. PEREZ.

H.R. 3194: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 3199: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3202: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 3218: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3246: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 3261: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3268: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 3295: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 3312: Mr. SHREVE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 3335: Ms. ANSARI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 3340: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 3376: Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SALINAS, and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 3392: Mr. EZELL.

H.R. 3400: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 3417: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 3418: Ms. BUDZINSKI.

H.R. 3420: Mr. VINDMAN.

H.R. 3449: Ms. MCBRIDE and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 3452: Mr. SWALWELL and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 3453: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 3475: Mr. VASQUEZ.

H.R. 3514: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 3521: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 3526: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 3551: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3552: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 3565: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 3589: Mr. BEGICH.

H.R. 3604: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.

H.R. 3608: Mr. PATRONIS.

H.R. 3679: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 3682: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 3683: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 3692: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 3694: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 3699: Mr. GRAY, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. SCHMIDT.

H.R. 3747: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. RYAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. MCBRIDE, Mr. MAGAZINER, and Mrs. MCIVER.

H.R. 3753: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 3757: Mr. COURTNEY and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3779: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 3808: Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 3811: Mr. MAGAZINER.

H.R. 3835: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 3843: Mr. HILL of Arkansas and Mr. LAWLER.

- H.R. 3868: Mr. HIMES, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. RIVAS.
H.R. 3876: Ms. BUDZINSKI and Ms. ANSARI.
H.R. 3885: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3916: Ms. MENG, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 3930: Mr. LICCARDO.
H.R. 3946: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 3978: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 3981: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 4018: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 4076: Mr. MIN.
H.R. 4085: Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 4099: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 4103: Mr. DESAULNIER and Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 4145: Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 4154: Mr. PERRY and Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 4168: Mr. VASQUEZ.
H.R. 4176: Mr. LICCARDO.
H.R. 4182: Mr. CASAR.
H.R. 4186: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 4235: Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4253: Mr. MANNION and Ms. BYNUM.
H.R. 4295: Ms. BYNUM.
H.R. 4316: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 4317: Ms. BUDZINSKI and Ms. PEREZ.
H.R. 4351: Mr. MCGARVEY.
H.R. 4366: Mr. HERN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 4382: Mr. COLE and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 4392: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.R. 4398: Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LEE of Florida, and Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 4400: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 4443: Ms. SIMON.
H.R. 4453: Mr. BELL.
H.R. 4464: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 4474: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.
H.R. 4475: Ms. NORTON, Ms. PEREZ, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 4500: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 4502: Ms. RANDALL, Mr. LICCARDO, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 4503: Mr. CRANK and Mr. MAGAZINER.
H.R. 4505: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 4512: Mr. BURCHETT and Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 4535: Mr. BEGICH.
H.R. 4556: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 4565: Mr. BEGICH.
H.R. 4620: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 4640: Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY, Ms. CHU, and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 4658: Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
H.R. 4664: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 4667: Ms. RANDALL.
H.R. 4669: Mr. CARTER of Georgia and Mr. Fine.
H.R. 4717: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 4723: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 4763: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 4769: Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ROSS, Ms. SIMON, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. MCBRIDE.
H.R. 4782: Mr. VASQUEZ, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 4799: Mr. RILEY of New York.
H.R. 4807: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 4821: Mr. TAKANO and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 4876: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 4890: Mr. SELF.
H.R. 4903: Mr. MIN and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 4922: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 4936: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 4941: Mrs. LUNA and Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 4945: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4948: Mr. LIEU, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 4955: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 4959: Ms. RANDALL.
H.R. 4964: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. SELF.
H.R. 4965: Mr. VINDMAN.
H.R. 4972: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 4992: Ms. FRIEDMAN.
H.R. 4995: Mr. CROW, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CARSON, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 4996: Mr. COURTNEY and Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 5005: Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina and Mr. RULLI.
H.R. 5011: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5017: Mrs. KIM, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. VAN DREW, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 5021: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 5026: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 5037: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 5050: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. OGLES, and Mr. HARRIGAN.
H.R. 5066: Mr. BRECHEEN and Mr. SELF.
H.R. 5068: Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SIMON, and Mr. CROW.
H.R. 5075: Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.
H.R. 5076: Mr. NORMAN.
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. ALFORD.
H.J. Res. 28: Ms. LEE of Florida.
H.J. Res. 80: Mr. RYAN.
H.J. Res. 111: Mr. VEASEY.
H.J. Res. 116: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.J. Res. 117: Mr. CASAR.
H. Con. Res. 44: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mrs. TRAHAN.
H. Res. 115: Mr. EVANS of Colorado.
H. Res. 116: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H. Res. 175: Mr. CISNEROS.
H. Res. 254: Mr. MURPHY.
H. Res. 473: Mr. MIN.
H. Res. 578: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H. Res. 579: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H. Res. 581: Mr. MFUME.
H. Res. 607: Ms. SEWELL.
H. Res. 651: Mr. EVANS of Colorado.