United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 119th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 172 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 2026 *No. 76*

House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

Rabbi Peter Stein, Temple B'rith Kodesh, Rochester, New York, offered the following prayer:

Source of blessing, I pray that today will bring us closer to a world of justice and peace. God, watch over the Members of this Congress. May You be blessed with wisdom and courage. May Your debates and decisions create safety and success, dignity and opportunity, for all who call our country home.

Lead them with a spirit of discernment, humanity, and restraint. Guide them with a commitment to the common good.

I pray for Your loved ones, that they remain safe and You remain in their nourishing embrace.

As You do Your work on Capitol Hill, may Your leadership stand on the values of compassion and respect, making this place a beacon of light that extends from sea to shining sea. May You remain steadfast in the pursuit of the vision of a nation of liberty and justice for all, a home for all who yearn to breathe free.

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 New York (Mr. MORELLE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MORELLE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

WELCOMING RABBI PETER STEIN

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great gratitude for the opportunity to welcome Rabbi Peter Stein as our guest chaplain.

One of the privileges of our role in Congress is to introduce spiritual leaders from across the country who reflect the depth and diversity of faith in America. This tradition is more than ceremonial. It is a living expression of one of the most fundamental freedoms: the freedom to worship, to lead, and to serve according to one's faith.

Rabbi Stein embodies that calling. As the senior rabbi of Temple B'rith Kodesh, he has devoted decades to guiding his congregation with wisdom, compassion, and deep commitment to justice.

He has built bridges across faiths, worked to confront divisions and polarization, and reminded us that even in disagreement there is a responsibility to listen, to learn, and to treat one another with dignity.

Rabbi Stein, we are honored by your presence today, grateful for your leadership, and thankful for the example you set.

May your words continue to guide us in the work ahead.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

RECOGNIZING JUNIATA VALLEY COUNCIL AMERICAN HERITAGE CAMPOREE

(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 highlight the Juniata Valley Council American Heritage Camporee, which I had the privilege of attending this weekend.

This year's camporee, hosted by the Howard Pack and Troop 353, welcomed more than 400 Scouts to my hometown of Howard, Pennsylvania, to enjoy a weekend of camping and learning about core Scout values and American heritage.

This year's camporee brought Scouts together to participate in interactive sessions at the Eagle Iron Works and Curtin Village, one of the longest-running ironworks in Pennsylvania.

Scouts spent the weekend learning the history of ironworking and what life would have looked like more than 100 years ago. I spent Saturday instructing participants on the American Heritage Merit Badge.

As an Eagle Scout and former Scoutmaster of Troop 353, it is always an honor to meet and spend time with the Scouts and learn more about the way they are positively impacting our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Juniata Valley Council, which was established more than 100 years ago, for planning the annual camporee. I extend special thanks to Tom and Patti Long for leading the planning and implementation of this event.

HONORING ALFRED FRANK BUCCI

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

Ms. ELFRETH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Alfred Frank Bucci,

Printed on recycled paper.

whom I had the pleasure of meeting last year and who we lost just 2 months before his 103rd birthday, in Catonsville, Maryland.

In World War II, Mr. Bucci served in the 99th Infantry Division during one of the war's most pivotal battles, the Battle of the Bulge.

Following the victory, Mr. Bucci and his division helped liberate three POW camps and one Jewish Holocaust concentration camp.

Mr. Bucci was awarded the Purple Heart for his injuries sustained during his service, and decades later, the French Government honored him with the Legion of Honor medal, France's highest military award.

Mr. Bucci continued his lifetime of service by working to improve the quality of life for all veterans at the VFW Post 7472 in Ellicott City. He also told his story to students around the world in the spirit of keeping history alive.

Today, we honor his sharp wit, his big heart, and his immeasurable devotion to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, he leaves behind a historic legacy and is survived by his daughter, Joyce; his son-in-law, George; his grandson; many nieces and nephews; and friends who were like family.

FUNDING DISASTER RELIEF

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

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, western North Carolina is still recovering from Hurricane Helene. Families are rebuilding homes; small businesses are getting back on their feet; and communities are working every day to repair critical infrastructure.

Now, Mr. Speaker, because some Members of Congress have chosen to protect their political interests over serving the folks of America, including those in western North Carolina, the Disaster Recovery Fund is about to run out of money, putting our recovery in serious jeopardy.

This fund supports debris removal, infrastructure repair, and emergency response already underway. Once it is depleted, Federal recovery operations will come to a halt, stopping reimbursements, delaying projects, and leaving local governments to shoulder costs that they cannot afford.

We cannot allow Washington to continue this dysfunction and derail disaster recovery or let the Disaster Relief Fund run dry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to act immediately, end the political games, reopen the Department of Homeland Security operations, and fully replenish the Disaster Relief Fund so that western North Carolina can continue rebuilding without interruption.

□ 0910

RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE DAY

(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, 250 years ago, on May 4, 1776, the people of Rhode Island became the first in America to declare their independence from the British crown.

Two months before the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, the Rhode Island General Assembly met in Providence and passed an act of renunciation to separate our State's political ties with the English King.

Rhode Islanders have always believed in freedom, democracy, and the right to chart our own course. Our State's founding document in 1663 made us the first place in the Western Hemisphere to allow freedom of religion.

In 1772, when the British Empire sent ships to enforce its unfair laws, we took matters into our own hands and burnt the HMS *Gaspee* in the Narragansett Bay, an act of defiance to inspire the continent to rise up against tyranny.

Rhode Island did not just participate in the American Revolution. We launched it. Happy May 4.

HONORING LIFE OF ANTHONY YANIZ

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

Mr. GIMENEZ. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to honor the life of Anthony Yaniz, a proud son of Key West and a true pillar of the Florida Keys community.

Tony was a former Key West commissioner and a larger-than-life figure who dedicated himself to serving others and strengthening the community that he loved.

Tony's work supported important local institutions, including the Key West Veterans Memorial and the Center for Animal Welfare and Education. His commitment to his community was not just public. It was personal. He showed up for his neighbors time and time again.

Anthony Yaniz leaves behind a legacy of service, passion, and love for Key West. He will be deeply missed, but his impact will live on for generations.

May he rest in peace.

WE CARE FOR OUR VETERANS

(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, veterans give so much to our country, and it is up to us to take care of them when they become civilians. That means quality, easy-to-access care at VA hospitals and outpatient facilities and benefits for a disability diagnosis, purchasing a home, or learning skills to rejoin the workforce.

In Congress, I am committed to maintaining these benefits for veterans and preventing any action that would require additional hurdles to receive these earned benefits.

One major bill I am supporting is top of mind for veterans: H.R. 1970, Providing Veterans Essential Medications Act, will direct the VA to reimburse State homes for the cost of certain costly medications provided to veterans who receive nursing home care.

Last year, I visited the Bronx VA medical center to speak with staff and veterans about the high quality of services and research provided there.

It is clear that the VA staff are doing everything that they can to care for and improve services for veterans. We will push back against any cuts by this administration that renege on our commitment to our veterans.

HONORING IDAHO GOVERNOR DIRK KEMPTHORNE

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

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand today to remember the life and legacy of a dear friend and fellow Idahoan, Dirk Kempthorne.

Dirk was a trusted leader and a devoted public servant. Throughout his distinguished career, he served as mayor of Boise, Idaho's Governor, United States Senator, and Secretary of the Interior.

In each role, Dirk worked tirelessly to strengthen our communities, promote responsible stewardship, and expand opportunity for Idaho families.

His leadership helped support job growth, drive commerce, and invest in infrastructure across the Gem State. He was also instrumental in the commissioning of the USS *Idaho* nuclear submarine, championing support for its crew and their families.

Beyond his many accomplishments, Dirk was a loving husband, father, and grandfather. He was just a good man.

Rest in peace, my friend.

HONORING EVA WOODBY

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

Mrs. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my dear friend, Eva Woodby, who recently passed away, and I send my deepest condolences to her devoted husband, Alex Yu, and family.

Eva lived the American Dream. She came to the United States as a student with nothing and worked tirelessly to build a very successful business. No matter how much she achieved, she never stopped giving back or lifting others up.

Even when her business struggled during COVID and as she battled late-stage cancer, Eva never gave up. She faced every challenge with strength, dignity, and determination. Her life was not defined by hardship, but by courage and resilience. She showed all of us what it means to keep moving forward, no matter the odds.

I am very grateful for Eva's friendship, and I will strive to live up to the example she set every single day.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS TO ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHILD CARE CENTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2062, and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, of the following individuals to the Advisory Board for the House of Representatives Child Care Center:

Mr. John Byers, Alexandria, Virginia

Ms. Rachel Collins, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Giulia Leganski, Potomac, Maryland

Mr. Derek Harley, Avon Lake, Ohio

Ms. Lauren Hodge, Alexandria, Virginia

Mr. Thomas McAllister, Washington, D.C.

Ms. Anna McCormack, Alexandria, Virginia

Mr. Kevin O'Keefe, Falls Church, Virginia

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO THE COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 1095(b)(1)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2026 (Public Law 119–60), and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, of the following individual on the part of the House to the Commission on the National Defense Strategy:

Mr. Robert O'Brien of Heber City, Utah

FARM, FOOD, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 2026

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KIM). Pursuant to House Resolution 1224 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 7567.

Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. PATRONIS) kindly take the chair.

□ 0917

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7567) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2031, and for other purposes, with Mr. PATRONIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 47 printed in part B of House Report 119–628 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF) had been postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MRS. SPARTZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 49 printed in part B of House Report 119–628.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle D of title XII the following:

SEC. 12_____. EXEMPTION OF FARM EQUIPMENT FROM CLEAN AIR ACT EMISSION STANDARDS.

Section 213 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7547) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) EXEMPTION FOR FARM EQUIPMENT.—The standards under this section shall not apply to new or in-use—

''(1) agricultural tractors, as such term is defined in section 1928.51 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations; or

''(2) self-propelled agricultural equipment used to spray, fertilize, or harvest covered commodities, as such term is defined in section 1111(6) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9011(6)).''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Indiana.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very simple: Does Congress really care about American farmers and consumers, or about Big Ag screwing them on the farms and in the grocery stores?

Does Congress really care about affordability, or is it just lip service during an election year?

All this bill does is exempt large tractors and combines from unreasonable Clean Air Act emission standards, standards we already waived for military equipment in the name of national security. Is not food security just as much as national security?

Really, Mr. Chair, how much damage to the environment is a combine going to do in 2 weeks in the field?

These emission standards, however, are doing real damage to family farms and grocery prices. They make equipment extremely costly, prone to breakdowns, and less reliable, causing delays, fires, and higher prices for consumers.

□ 0920

Ask any farmer about DEF, diesel exhaust fluid, and you will hear it: Farm equipment and input costs have increased 30 to 100 percent in just 5 years. Farmers are struggling to survive, and consumers are struggling to afford groceries.

These regulations only benefit large manufacturers like John Deere, controlled by billionaires like Bill Gates and BlackRock CEO, Larry Fink. You will hear a lot of BS arguments about the environment, but this has nothing to do with it. It is all about benefiting Wall Street and billionaire donors while screwing farmers and consumers.

Is it not interesting that John Deere runs two production lines, one to screw American farmers under heavy regulations and one for Brazilian farmers with no emission standards? How is an American farmer supposed to compete with that? No one seems to care about those same exempt tractors being used in Brazil or the rainforest, the lungs of the planet, being destroyed.

Democrats destroyed American mining and manufacturing, and now we appease China. Now they want to do the same to American farming, leaving us begging Brazil to feed us; Brazil, which has teamed up with Russia and China to take us down.

I know that Big Ag lobbyists are working hard through congressional staff, which many of my colleagues unfortunately are controlled by, to defeat this amendment.

These staffers have never held a real job. They are not going to be sweating fixing combines, getting covered with diesel fuel, grease, and chemicals, losing family farms, or struggling to put food on the table. They will be eating steak dinners at fancy restaurants in D.C. and trying to figure out how they can sell out our country to big money so they can get a million-dollar paycheck at the age of 30.

If my colleagues truly care about affordability, not Wall Street donors, I urge them to support this commonsense amendment. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Chair, just wow. Just wow. That entire speech is just wow. At the end of the day, we are sitting here talking about the farm bill, and this amendment does nothing to materially address the very real issues farmers are facing as they look at planting season today.

All I could really hear is the word ''Brazil.'' We have forced our largest export markets, like China, to Brazil and Argentina because of bad policies from this administration.

I am pretty sure that my farmers back home in Minnesota are far more concerned about how they are going to afford fertilizer to make it to next year without a substantial loss than they are about emissions standards on their tractors.

The cost of diesel has gone up 50 percent since the start of the war in Iran.

Where are my colleagues' amendments today forcing this administration into policies that actually help family farmers?

The tariffs have sent our trading partners to other markets, perhaps never to come back.

Let's talk about the domestic markets that we could be expanding into in this country, like year-round E15. However, are we taking a vote on year-round E15 today? No, because my Republican colleagues cannot even get themselves pulled together.

Mr. Chairman, if we are going to talk about helping farmers' bottom line, this bill and this amendment do nothing to help them. We are going to be right back where we are 1 year from now asking what is going to save family farms if we pass this version of a farm bill. This amendment does absolutely nothing to help anyone.

When we think about this farm bill, we think about the $187 billion in cuts to the SNAP program. That is $25 billion, Mr. Chair, directly to farmers' bottom line.

Do you know what else is $25 billion so far, according to the Secretary of Defense? The war in Iran has cost $25 billion. We are here talking about a skinny farm bill that adds no cost to anything when we just spent in the last 60 days $25 billion on a war in Iran that no one wants.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is terrible, not to mention the critical role of the Clean Air Act in making sure that the health and safety of Americans across this country is secure.

Do you know why Brazil is getting all our business? It is because they are cutting down the rainforest, and they are planting our commodities, our business.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2 minutes.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, it is very interesting. If my colleague from the other side would actually spend some time in Minnesota with farmers, I think she would have a different perspective.

Actually, as a generational farmer, my family came from Minnesota, and now I am in Indiana. If she would have spent a little bit of time actually talking to real farmers instead of trying to raise the price of commodities that a lot of working families will be paying for, she would start worrying about input costs and what it is doing to our prices and how family farms are going bankrupt, and if we continue on this path, we will have no farmers.

It is very ironic that we allow Brazil, on top of everything else, to actually buy combines and tractors with none of these standards. It is really sad for me to see what this institution has become. I came from a very terrible country with Communist corruption, and to see how reckless, how heartless we became and how we don't really care about real people on the ground and hardworking farmers, hardworking Americans that are trying to make ends meet and trying to just increase prices from everyone and getting out of the business because they know if they create oligopolies in farming and farmers are going to lose their farms, they are going to control them, they are going to drag them to this committee, and they are going to be puppets to the government. If that is what they want, that is the country I grew up in.

I hope we have some people in this institution who still care about real people on the ground, not big donors, not BS presentations, and all of these Wall Street funds like BlackRock that make a ton of money on that. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Chair, my beautiful congressional district in Minnesota is 40 percent covered in corn and soybeans every single summer, and right now those farmers have nowhere to sell their crops.

Why is that? It is because we have systematically, under this administration's policies, created a situation where there are no export markets.

Mr. Chair, I don't know where we are talking to family farmers, but the ones that I talk to, their input costs are so high, and that is being driven by bad policy. Their input costs are high because fertilizer costs are out of control, and apparently the administration doesn't even know how much farmers have already secured their fertilizer.

It is just nonsense what the Secretary of Agriculture said about, no, they have already bought their fertilizer, so this doesn't matter whatsoever.

What about diesel costs? We know that farmers are facing a loss. Instead of standing here today and talking about more farm relief because of the bad policies of this administration, the Farm Bureau says that our farmers have lost $54 billion in the last year, and the administration offers $12 billion in relief, a small fraction of what is needed.

We had an amendment—it wasn't made in order—$17 billion in additional relief to our family farmers, but this administration doesn't want to do that. They want to keep promising the world and telling the farmers that they love them, and then doing absolutely nothing to help our family farmers. E15 is a good example. We could expand our domestic markets in this country today, but, no, we said—Lucy with the football again on E15—we are going to take it away, and, oh, we will come back in 2 more weeks. Reporting is that they are going to change the bill at this point.

If you want to change the bill, change it back to my bill that would allow for year-round E15 that actually would save money. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Indiana has 30 seconds remaining.

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Chair, this is one of the bad policies the gentlewoman is talking about, the driving input costs, unreasonable burdensome regulations on tractors and combines by EPA.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I will just finish up by saying for the ranking member, if she is done with her political talking points of running for Senate, and hopefully she is here—I invite her—on May 13, she is welcome to be here to vote on an E15 bill on May 13.

I thank the gentlewoman. I support this bill. This drives up the cost of these pieces of equipment.

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

□ 0930

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

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

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 50 printed in part B of House Report 119–628.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XII the following new section:

SEC. 12___. PROHIBITION ON PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY FOREIGN ADVERSARIES AND STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall direct the heads of the Federal departments and agencies to promulgate rules and regulations to prohibit the purchase of agricultural land located in the United States by a foreign adversary, a state sponsor of terrorism, any agent or instrumentality of a foreign adversary or a state sponsor of terrorism, or any person owned or controlled by, or affiliated with, a foreign adversary or a state sponsor of terrorism. For purposes of this section—

(1) the term ''agricultural land'' has the meaning given the term in section 9 of the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 3508).

(2) the term ''foreign adversary'' means any foreign government or foreign non-government person engaged in a long-term pattern or serious instances of conduct significantly adverse to the national security of the United States or security and safety of United States persons;

(3) the term ''state sponsor of terrorism'' means a country the government of which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to—

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

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

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

(D) any other provision of law; and

(4) the term ''United States'' means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, the agricultural land of the United States should be owned by Americans, not by foreign adversaries, hostile regimes, or those who actively seek to undermine the economic, food, and national security of the American people.

Right now, Federal law does not have a forceful provision that strictly denies entities and persons affiliated with foreign adversaries and state sponsors of terrorism from buying up American farmland. The same governments that hack our critical infrastructure, poison our communities with fentanyl, and dare to surpass the United States on the world stage are slowly acquiring American farmland acre by acre, county by county, and State by State.

My amendment is simple. It would prohibit the purchase of agricultural land by foreign adversaries and state sponsors of terrorism. The fact that our enemies and their accomplices are not already firmly restricted from purchasing agricultural land in our Nation should alarm every Member of this body.

Enemy ownership of our agricultural land presents a clear, dire, and direct threat to our national security. Much of our farmland surrounds our Nation's most sensitive critical infrastructure assets and military installations, and such proximity can afford our enemies the ability to surveil our troops and disrupt critical supply chains that support military readiness and our energy grid and that keep our economy flourishing.

We should never allow our enemies to gain a foothold in the shadows of the installations that protect and defend our economic and national security.

Our agricultural land is perhaps one of our Nation's greatest strategic assets. It is the land that sustains American families, insulates our military installations, and serves as the backbone of the American economy. Why should we ever give our enemies a single inch of the very land that sustains our country?

My amendment draws a hard line, which should have existed all along: Our enemies don't get to own America's agricultural land.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the American people's sovereign right to our farmland by voting for my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Chair, this amendment seems innocent enough. Surely, we do not want our foreign adversaries to acquire agricultural land here in the United States, but ultimately, this is a solution in search of a problem.

As of December 2023, the USDA reported that foreignly held agricultural land is approximately 3.5 percent of all privately held agricultural land in the United States. Essentially, five countries, Canada, the Netherlands, Italy, U.K., and Germany, account for 62 percent of this 3.5 percent, with land owned by China coming in at approximately 0.9 percent of the total foreign-owned land, this 3.5 percent, in the United States.

The definition is also very general and leaves the President with a lot of discretion to decide which countries or people fit within the definition. We have seen President Trump turn against longstanding allies and partners, calling them adversaries and targeting individuals who stand up to him or refuse to bow down before him. Allowing a President, any President, to target landholdings seems like a very dangerous tool to place in the hands of our current President.

Let's be clear: I share the concern about protecting U.S. agricultural land and national security, but this amendment is overly broad and risks serious unintended consequences.

We have been down this road before. So-called alien land laws once barred those deemed ineligible for citizenship from owning or leasing land, disproportionately targeting Chinese and Japanese communities because discriminatory Federal laws denied them naturalization.

In recent years, States such as Florida and Texas have passed laws restricting ownership of agricultural land by citizens or entities from foreign adversaries, which has resulted in xenophobic and discriminatory practices against Asian Americans, with Realtors literally concerned about selling land to Chinese Americans, insinuating any kind of affiliation to the CCP.

If the goal is to address national security, we should be precise. Restrictions should be narrowly tailored to foreign governments and individuals already identified through existing authorities, such as the Treasury Department's specially designated nationals list. We already have the tools to review and block risky transactions, including the CFIUS list that can be used to identify specifically who should not be purchasing our land.

We should strengthen and enforce these tools, not create vague, sweeping prohibitions that invite confusion and discrimination, particularly against immigrants and people of color.

We can protect our national security without undermining civil rights or opening the door to racial profiling. There is a better way to protect national security, protect our agricultural land, and protect our Asian-American community from the threat of racism. This amendment is not it.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, the heads of our different intelligence agencies have stated that the Chinese Communist Party is the number one threat to the national security of the United States.

I had the opportunity to serve in Hawaii for 3 years. Hawaii has a number of different military installations that are surrounded by, for example, pineapple farms. To allow the Chinese Communist Party to purchase land around our military installations, some of the most sensitive military installations that we have, it is very surprising that you have Members from that very State with all of those military installations that wouldn't want to protect the national security of the United States.

This is a very simple amendment. It doesn't matter who the President is. It matters that we are not going to allow our enemies to buy agricultural land by our military installations and put our country at risk.

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

Ms. TOKUDA. Mr. Chair, I think it is rich that the previous speaker insinuates that China may buy all our agricultural land when most of the land in Hawaii was stolen by the United States of America when it was illegally annexed by this country.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), the ranking member, to speak on this issue.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I will say it is great news. It is good news. We got a new date. We are going to get a vote on year-round E15 on May 13. That is terrific news, Mr. Chair.

I remember, though, that there was a partisan working group put together earlier this year, and we were supposed to get a deal by February 15. Then, it was supposed to be on the floor by February 25.

Mr. Chair, I would say, forgive my skepticism, but this certainly looks like every time we have a deal for a vote on year-round E15, there is an uprising in the Republican Conference and somehow my Republican colleagues from Midwest States, where farm bankruptcies are up 70 percent this year, get rolled.

Mr. Chair, I remind my colleague from the other side of the aisle that everybody here is running for election to

something in the next election cycle, so I clearly don't understand why it is being raised what I am running for—except the people retiring from the Republican Conference in record numbers who are not seeking reelection.

Currently, the vote on the farm bill, I remind us all, can't go to the Senate. The farm bill cannot go to the Senate without a vote on E15.

Although I remain skeptical that anything is going to go smoothly in that Conference, I hope that we do get our long-awaited vote on year-round E15. The last time E15 year-round passed was 2022, and Democrats were in the majority when it passed the House.

Mr. Chair, finally, I hope that Republicans can get their act together, figure out a path forward, and give us a vote on year-round E15.

□ 0940

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, this amendment doesn't have anything to do with E15.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, Benjamin Franklin once said: ''An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,'' and this is not the first time that we have been threatened with foreign entities purchasing up agricultural assets, be it production or processing.

In the 1970s, it was Japan. The result of that: There are 29 States that have laws that restrict, to some degree, foreign ownership or investments in private agricultural land within their State. Yet, up to this point, the Federal Government has failed to do its job because we have not had an agriculture presence in the CFIUS interagency group.

By the way, we correct that in this bill, in this piece of legislation, Farm, Food, and National Security Act. The gentleman's amendment really complements that. Agricultural land is a strategic asset tied directly to food supply, and restricting foreign ownership helps to ensure that adversarial nations or entities, whoever those adversaries may be in the future, cannot gain control over land near a sensitive site or, quite frankly, cannot control our food supply.

A foreign entity controlling your food supply will control your nation. Keeping agricultural land in the hands of U.S. producers, away from adversarial nations, supports long-term stability and food production, reduces reliance on foreign-controlled resources, and ensures that land use decisions align with national interests, rather than with external, economic, or political priorities.

The CFIUS interagency group, which under this bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would be a part of, would be able to do their due diligence on that.

Food security is national security, and that is why I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this amendment.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 51 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 51 printed in part B of House Report 119–628.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of title XII the following:

SEC. ___. HONEY TESTING STANDARDS.

Section 203(h)(6) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622(h)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Any sampling or analytical testing relied upon by a packer, repacker, importer, distributor, or seller to substantiate that honey packed, repacked, labeled, marketed, or sold in interstate commerce in the United States, including imported honey, is honey, pure honey, or otherwise meets any claim regarding purity, floral source, geographic origin, grade, or authenticity—

''(A) shall be conducted by a laboratory or other qualified testing entity located in the United States;

''(B) shall be conducted using methods recognized or approved by the Secretary; and

''(C) may not be satisfied solely by a foreign certificate of analysis, foreign government certification, or testing conducted outside the United States.

The Secretary may review and update methods under this paragraph in consultation with one or more land-grant colleges or universities.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment defending the integrity of honey and the livelihood of the Americans who produce it.

My amendment establishes clear, direct, and enforceable testing standards for pure and authentic honey and ensures that claims regarding honey's purity, floral source, origin, grade, and authenticity are backed by rigorous and verifiable testing here in the United States, all under standards that we control, laboratories that we oversee, and methods that we recognize.

It makes one thing unmistakably clear: Foreign certifications on their own cannot be used to prove the authenticity and purity of honey.

Today, our markets are flooded with diluted, falsely labeled, adulterated, and fake honey. Far too often, such inauthentic honey is imported to our country and lands on the shelves of American grocery stores to the deceit of the American consumer and to the discredit of the thousands of American beekeepers and honey producers across our country.

This is not just a technical oversight but confirmation of an exploited system that favors foreign producers over the Americans that keep our food supply stable and our economy flourishing.

While this exploitation continues, American beekeepers and honey producers are being undercut in their own market, forced to compete against fraud dressed up as food. Most importantly, my amendment upholds the principle that consumers deserve to not be deceived in the foods that they consume.

This amendment helps to restore trust for the American consumer, returns fairness for honey producers, and sends a message to the United States that we will not be a dumping ground for fake and fraudulent products that cheat producers and mislead consumers.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to stand with American producers and support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Chair, it is extremely important to support a regulated, safe supply of honey products in the United States. While I believe we can move forward on testing and creating a more consistent market, the complete exclusion of testing in some of our most reliable trade partners is an issue in this text.

I believe there is a compromise between better testing and creating rifts between trusted exporters.

I look forward to working with the Congressman on honey regulation through the FDA, but I will have to vote ''no'' on this amendment today.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I want to remind everybody what is happening. I did this last night, but I feel I have to do it again today.

We are considering on the floor a 5-year farm bill that, quite frankly, does nothing for our farmers, screws over poor people, and maintains the nearly $200 billion in cuts to SNAP. It is going to make hunger worse in this country. It may not matter to my Republican colleagues, but it matters to many of us on this side of the aisle.

I want to remind my friends that hundreds of amendments were offered, including many by Republican Members of Congress, and hundreds of those amendments were blocked by this Republican leadership.

Republican amendments were blocked 70 percent of the time. That should bother everyone on the Republican side. Democratic amendments were blocked 90 percent of the time.

Most of this bill was debated in the middle of the night. I was on the floor at midnight, 1 o'clock in the morning. This is what Republicans do. They

bring important bills to the floor in the middle of the night. They are like vampires. I mean, they are afraid to talk about this stuff in the light of day.

Here we are now wrapping this up at 9:45 a.m., but the majority of this bill was debated when everybody was asleep. This is crazy.

This is a lousy process, and one of the things I have learned in my years here is that crappy processes give way to crappy pieces of legislation. In fact, the way this is written, if anyone bothers to read it, I mean, the word I would use to describe it, I can't use on the House floor because my words would be taken down.

We need to do better here, and this is a chance for my Republican colleagues to stand with us and say ''no.'' Let's do this right. This is a big deal. This is an important bill, and the way it is written, it is insufficient to meet the needs of our farmers, and it is insufficient to deal with the rising hunger crisis in this country.

I mean, for God's sake, let's legislate here, and let's not be afraid to have other people on both sides of the aisle be able to contribute. This is lousy. This is terrible. This process sucks. I am ashamed of what we are doing here today, and I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

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

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, Americans have the right when they go to the grocery store to know that the honey that they are purchasing is not adulterated, fake honey from places like the Chinese Communist Party and Brazil. They should know what their honey is. They should know that it is actual honey that they are purchasing. This amendment gives Americans the ability to do that. I can't think of anybody that would be opposed to that.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank the gentleman for bringing up this important amendment.

Mr. Chair, I can't believe that anyone is opposed to just making sure that honey is healthy and is produced in the United States. It just shows you the politics of my friends on the left side of the aisle, the Democrats.

Let me address this amendment first. As with all food quality provisions, it is important that we are relying on high-quality science and methods to make sure that when producers are making claims regarding their product's quality, purity, and authenticity, it be confirmed.

This amendment brings that certainty to the honey industry in the United States, protecting producers and consumers. The owners have a great secondary benefit of making sure that the honey industry is successful because we need those pollinators. We need those pollinators for everything: Our food, for beautiful flowers, for anything that grows. Basically, pollination is such an important part of that.

To be opposed to this amendment is to be opposed to American agriculture. I am not surprised by that. The accusations that this is a partisan bill, I wish most people were paying closer attention. I think folks who know this bill know that we are.

The core of this bill has 140 bipartisan, Republican and Democratic, markup bills in this. There were 40 bills just led by Democrats that went into this. We did 100 amendments in the committee markup process, and what got adopted was basically 50–50, half and half.

□ 0950

Today, if you are really paying attention to what is happening on the floor, it is probably 50–50 today. I didn't do the actual math, but there are a lot of amendments that have been made not only in order but that were accepted by voice vote that were offered by my friends who are both Democrats and Republicans.

This bill passed with bipartisan votes out of committee, so the political talking points for November that this is a partisan bill are just outrageous. You can't hide from the truth.

Getting back to the sweet topic of honey, I think this is great amendment. I support this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Chair, again, with respect to this amendment, I do believe there is a compromise between better testing and creating rifts between our trusted exporters. The minority would be happy to work with the majority and the Congressman on honey regulation through FDA, but we don't believe that this is the answer.

Mr. Chair, many of us were here pretty much all night last night, and what was interesting on the House floor during that time is after hours of delay in actually starting general debate on the farm bill, both sides of the Republican Party, both factions in the Republican Party who were negotiating for and against E15, came back claiming victory. I am just raising this issue because I personally witnessed both sides saying that they had a gentleman's agreement to bring E15 to the floor and not to bring E15 to the floor. I would just caution my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who believe that there is a deal to get E15 to the floor that there are some antics and tricks related to going back to the Rules Committee that folks may be planning.

At the end of the day, unfortunately, Republican leadership has a history of promising something different to a number of different factions within the Republican Party. I mean, hell, the Democrats over here, you don't need us to be your adversary because you are your own worst enemies these days. We just sort of pop the popcorn and watch this stuff happen.

But as this happens, I am not rooting for you all to be at war with each other. I am rooting for good public policy in this country. Year-round E15 is not getting a vote today. To me it is a really sad day when the Republican Conference can't vote for a commonsense bill that is going to lower the cost of gasoline at a time when the war in Iran is driving up gas prices.

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

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Chair, Americans want to know that when they buy honey from the supermarket or from their local grocery store that it is authentic, genuine, not adulterated honey from another country.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (STEUBE).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 119–628 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. BENTZ of Oregon.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. CRAWFORD of Arkansas.

Amendment No. 20 by GROTHMAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 22 by GROTHMAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 28 by Mrs. LUNA of Florida.

Amendment No. 36 by Mr. MOORE of West Virginia.

Amendment No. 39 by Ms. SCHOLTEN of Michigan.

Amendment No. 47 by Mr. SELF of Texas.

Amendment No. 49 by Mrs. SPARTZ of Indiana.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BENTZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 210, noes 216, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 144]

AYES—210

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Begich
Bentz
Bera
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Boebert
Bost
Buchanan
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Casten
Ciscomani
Cline
Cole
Collins
Comer
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Davidson
De La Cruz
DelBene
DesJarlais
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Garamendi
Garbarino
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (TX)
Gonzalez, V.
Gooden
Goodlander
Gosar
Graves
Gray
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hamadeh (AZ)
Harder (CA)
Haridopolos
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hern (OK)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hinson
Houchin
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jack
James
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Larsen (WA)
Latta
Lee (FL)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Lofgren
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDowell
McGuire
Messmer
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Owens
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Patronis
Perez
Peters
Pingree
Randall
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Ruiz
Rutherford
Salazar
Schmidt
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Strickland
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Torres (CA)
Tran
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Epps
Van Orden
Veasey
Vindman
Wagner
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Whitesides
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—216

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Arrington
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bell
Beyer
Bice
Bishop
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Burchett
Bynum
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Conaway
Craig
Crane
Crank
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dexter
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Elfreth
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans (CO)
Evans (PA)
Fallon
Fields
Figures
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman
Frost
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gill (TX)
Gillen
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hageman
Harrigan
Hayes
Hernández
Higgins (LA)
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hunt
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Langworthy
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lawler
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lynch
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Mannion
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Min
Moore (WI)
Moore (WV)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Olszewski
Omar
Onder
Pallone
Pelosi
Perry
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Ross
Roy
Rulli
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Scott (VA)
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Sorensen
Stansbury
Stanton
Steube
Stevens
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Underwood
Van Duyne
Vargas
Vasquez
Velázquez
Walberg
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Williams (GA)

NOT VOTING—9

Bergman
Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Kean
King-Hinds
Loudermilk
Plaskett
Radewagen
Wilson (FL)

□ 1030

Mr. MEUSER, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. VAN DUYNE, and Mr. WALBERG changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. KNOTT, Ms. MATSUI, Messrs. PATRONIS, TRAN, HUFFMAN, YAKYM, MAST, COLLINS, WHITESIDES, JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. CAREY changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CRAWFORD

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. BICE). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 8, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 384, noes 35, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 145]

AYES—384

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amo
Amodei (NV)
Ansari
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Baumgartner
Beatty
Begich
Bell
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Bishop
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Budzinski
Bynum
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Ciscomani
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DesJarlais
Dexter
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Elfreth
Ellzey
Espaillat
Estes
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fields
Figures
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Friedman
Frost
Fry
Fuller
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Goldman (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Gooden
Goodlander
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Harder (CA)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Hayes
Hern (OK)
Hernández
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Ivey
Jack
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (NY)
Kennedy (UT)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Mannion
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McCaul
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McCormick
McDonald Rivet
McDowell
McGarvey
McGuire
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
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
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Olszewski
Omar
Onder
Owens
Pallone

Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Patronis
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Rulli
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Scalise
Scanlon
Schmidt
Schneider
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shreve
Simon
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strickland
Strong
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Turner (OH)
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Wagner
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Whitesides
Wied
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—35

Alford
Arrington
Barrett
Bean (FL)
Brecheen
Burchett
Chu
Craig
DeSaulnier
Emmer
Evans (PA)
Fulcher
Garbarino
García (IL)
Gill (TX)
Grothman
Harshbarger
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Latimer
McClain
McClintock
McGovern
Meng
Norman
Obernolte
Perry
Rivas
Roy
Schakowsky
Self
Tiffany
Timmons
Walberg

NOT VOTING—17

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Casar
Crow
Escobar
Issa
Kean
King-Hinds
Loudermilk
Nehls
Nunn (IA)
Plaskett
Radewagen
Scholten
Stevens
Stutzman
Wilson (FL)

□ 1034

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SCHOLTEN. Madam Chair, I missed a vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted AYE on Roll Call No. 145.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Chair, I was unable to vote today on Roll Call No. 145. Had I been present, I would have voted AYE on Roll Call No. 145.

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I was unable to be present to cast my vote on the Crawford of Arkansas Amendment No. 8. Had I been present for Roll Call No. 145, I would have voted "AYE" on this measure.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 20, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 416, noes 8, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]

AYES—416

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Amo
Amodei (NV)
Ansari
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Begich
Bell
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Bice
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Bishop
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Budzinski
Burchett
Bynum
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Ciscomani
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Dexter
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Elfreth
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Espaillat
Estes
Evans (CO)
Evans (PA)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fields
Figures
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Friedman
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gill (TX)
Gillen
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Goldman (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Gooden
Goodlander
Gosar
Gottheimer
Graves
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Harder (CA)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern (OK)
Hernández
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Ivey
Jack
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (NY)
Kennedy (UT)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Mannion
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBride
McCaul
McClain
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McDowell
McGarvey
McGuire
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Messmer
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
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Olszewski
Omar
Onder
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Patronis
Pelosi
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Rulli
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schmidt
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shreve
Simon
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Tran
Turner (OH)
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Wagner
Walberg
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Whitesides
Wied
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—8

Beyer
Doggett
Issa
Krishnamoorthi
McBath
McGovern
Salinas
Torres (NY)

NOT VOTING—11

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Kean
King-Hinds
Loudermilk
McCormick
Meuser
Plaskett
Radewagen
Stutzman
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1038

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 22, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 69, noes 355, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 147]

AYES—69

Allen
Bean (FL)
Begich
Biggs (SC)
Boebert
Brecheen
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Davidson
Downing
Fallon
Fedorchak
Fitzgerald
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Gill (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves
Grothman
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hunt
Issa
Johnson (SD)
Kennedy (UT)
Knott
Luna
Maloy
Massie
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Ogles
Onder
Palmer
Perez
Perry
Pingree
Roy
Rulli
Scalise
Schmidt
Self
Smith (MO)
Spartz
Steube
Stutzman
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Orden
Wagner
Wied
Zinke

NOES—355

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Amo
Amodei (NV)
Ansari
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Barragán
Barrett
Baumgartner
Beatty
Bell
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Budzinski
Bynum
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Ciscomani
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crank
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Dexter
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Elfreth
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Espaillat
Estes
Evans (CO)
Evans (PA)
Ezell
Feenstra
Fields
Figures
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Friedman
Frost
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Goldman (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Goodlander
Gottheimer
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Haridopolos
Hayes
Hern (OK)
Hernández
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (CO)
Ivey
Jack
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lucas
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mann
Mannion
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McCormick
McDonald Rivet
McDowell
McGarvey
McGovern
McGuire
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Messmer
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Min
Moolenaar
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Olszewski
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Patronis
Pelosi
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Rutherford
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shreve
Simon
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Tran
Turner (OH)
Underwood
Valadao
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Walberg
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Whitesides
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym

NOT VOTING—11

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Kean
King-Hinds
Loudermilk
McCaul
Plaskett
Radewagen
Salazar
Trahan
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1041

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. SCHMIDT. Madam Chair, on Roll Call No. 147, I mistakenly voted AYE when I intended to vote NO.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MRS. LUNA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 28, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 280, noes 142, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 148]

AYES—280

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Barrett
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Begich
Bell
Bera
Beyer
Bice
Bilirakis
Boebert
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Budzinski
Burchett
Bynum
Carbajal
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Ciscomani
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Collins
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dexter
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Elfreth
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans (PA)
Feenstra
Fields
Figures
Fine
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman
Frost
Fry
Fuller
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gill (TX)
Gillen
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Goodlander
Gosar
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Hamadeh (AZ)
Harder (CA)
Haridopolos
Hayes
Hern (OK)
Hernández
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Ivey
Jack
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Kennedy (UT)
Khanna
Krishnamoorthi
LaLota
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lawler
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mannion
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McDowell
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Min
Moore (WI)
Moore (WV)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Olszewski
Omar
Onder
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Patronis
Pelosi
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Rogers (AL)
Ross
Roy
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schmidt
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Self
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Stutzman
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Walkinshaw
Wasserman

SchultzWaters
Watson Coleman
Whitesides
Wied
Williams (GA)
NOES—142

NOES—142

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Baumgartner
Bentz
Bergman
Biggs (SC)
Bishop
Bost
Calvert
Cammack
Carter (TX)
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fulcher
Gimenez
Goldman (TX)
Gonzalez, V.
Gooden
Graves
Gray
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Houchin
Hudson
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jackson (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
Latta
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Lucas
Maloy
Mann
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McGuire
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palmer
Pfluger
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Stauber
Steil
Strong
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—13

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Diaz-Balart
Estes
Kean
King-Hinds
Loudermilk
Plaskett
Radewagen
Reschenthaler
Salazar
Steube
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1044

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Chair, during today's morning vote series on Luna of Florida Part B Amendment No. 28, I unintentionally voted NO. Had I been able to correct my vote, I would have voted AYE on Roll Call No. 148.

Stated against:

Mr. ESTES. Madam Chair, I was not present for the following Roll Call vote. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: Roll Call vote No. 148, on the Luna Amendment Number 28, had I been present I would have voted "NO".

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. MOORE OF WEST VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 36, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOORE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 187, noes 239, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 149]

AYES—187

Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Begich
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Bilirakis
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Burchett
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
De La Cruz
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Garamendi
Garbarino
Gill (TX)
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (TX)
Gonzalez, V.
Gosar
Graves
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Hern (OK)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jack
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiggans (VA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Latta
Letlow
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Maloy
Mann
Massie
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDowell
McGuire
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Moylan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Onder
Owens
Palmer
Patronis
Perry
Pfluger
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Scalise
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—239

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bell
Bera
Beyer
Biggs (SC)
Bishop
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Budzinski
Bynum
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Ciscomani
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dexter
Dingell
Doggett
Elfreth
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans (PA)
Fields
Figures
Fine
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman
Frost
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gooden
Goodlander
Gottheimer
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hernández
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Kiley (CA)
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Mace
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Mannion
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Min
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Olszewski
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Simpson
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Whitesides
Williams (GA)

NOT VOTING—10

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
DesJarlais
Kean
King-Hinds
Loudermilk
Plaskett
Radewagen
Reschenthaler
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1048

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MS. SCHOLTEN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 39, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SCHOLTEN), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 233, noes 194, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 150]

AYES—233

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Bacon
Baird
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bell
Bera
Beyer
Bishop
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bynum
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dexter
Dingell
Doggett
Edwards
Elfreth
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans (PA)
Fedorchak
Fields
Figures
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman
Frost
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Goodlander
Gottheimer
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Hernández
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Kiley (CA)
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Latta
Lawler
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Mannion
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Min
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Olszewski
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Van Drew
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Walberg
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Whitesides
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)

NOES—194

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Arrington
Babin
Balderson
Barr
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Begich
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Buchanan
Burchett
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Gill (TX)
Gimenez
Goldman (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hern (OK)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jack
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiggans (VA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Langworthy
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Mackenzie
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDowell
McGuire
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Onder
Owens
Palmer
Patronis
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Wagner
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Wied
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—8

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Kean
King-Hinds
Loudermilk
Plaskett
Radewagen
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1052

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. SELF

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 47, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 238, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 151]

AYES—186

Aderholt
Alford
Arrington
Baird
Barragán
Barrett
Bean (FL)
Begich
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Boebert
Brecheen
Buchanan
Burchett
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Castor (FL)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Conaway
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Emmer
Escobar
Espaillat
Estes
Evans (CO)
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fine
Fischbach
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Garamendi
Gill (TX)
Gillen
Golden (ME)
Goldman (TX)
Gonzalez, V.
Gooden
Goodlander
Gosar
Graves
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harshbarger
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hinson
Houchin
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Kustoff
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Lofgren
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Mackenzie
Malliotakis
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDowell
McGuire
Mejia
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Ogles
Onder
Owens
Pappas
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Pingree
Reschenthaler
Rose
Roy
Ruiz
Rulli
Salazar
Scalise
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Strong
Stutzman
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Womack

NOES—238

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Amo
Amodei (NV)
Ansari
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Baumgartner
Beatty
Bell
Bishop
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bynum
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Casar
Case
Casten
Chu
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Dexter
Dingell
Elfreth
Ellzey
Evans (PA)
Ezell
Fields
Figures
Finstad
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman

Frost
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gottheimer
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Harris (NC)
Hayes
Hern (OK)
Hernández
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Ivey
Jack
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Krishnamoorthi
LaHood
LaLota
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lawler
Lee (PA)
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lucas
Lynch
Magaziner
Maloy
Mann
Mannion
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McCaul
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Min
Moore (NC)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Olszewski
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Patronis
Pelosi
Pettersen
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Rutherford
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schmidt
Schneider
Scholten
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Simpson
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Strickland
Sykes
Takano
Taylor
Thanedar
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Valadao
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Vindman
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Whitesides
Williams (GA)
Wilson (SC)
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—11

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Castro (TX)
Kean
King-Hinds
Knott
Loudermilk
Palmer
Plaskett
Radewagen
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1055

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BABIN. Madam Chair, on Roll Call No. 151, I mistakenly voted NO when I intended to vote Aye.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MRS. SPARTZ

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 49, printed in part B of House Report 119–628, offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 215, noes 213, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 152]

AYES—215

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Begich
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Bishop
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Buchanan
Burchett
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Correa
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Gill (TX)
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves
Gray
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hern (OK)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jack
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Langworthy
Latta
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Mackenzie
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDowell
McGuire
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Onder
Owens
Palmer
Patronis
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—213

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bell
Bera
Beyer
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bynum
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conaway
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dexter
Dingell
Doggett
Elfreth
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans (CO)
Evans (PA)
Fields
Figures
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman
Frost
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Goodlander
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Hernández
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lawler
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Mannion
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Min
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Moylan
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Olszewski
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Rivas
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Whitesides
Williams (GA)

NOT VOTING—8

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Kean
King-Hinds
Loudermilk
Plaskett
Radewagen
Wilson (FL)

□ 1059

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BICE) having assumed the chair, Mr. STUTZMAN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7567) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2031, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1224, reports the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Craig of Minnesota moves to recommit the bill H.R. 7567 to the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill, if ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 214, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 153]

YEAS—211

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bell
Bera
Beyer
Bishop
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bynum
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dexter
Dingell
Doggett
Elfreth
Escobar
Espaillat
Evans (PA)
Fields
Figures
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman
Frost
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Goodlander
Gottheimer
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Mannion
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Min
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Olszewski
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Subramanyam
Suozzi
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Whitesides
Williams (GA)

NAYS—214

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Begich
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Buchanan
Burchett
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Fuller
Garbarino
Gill (TX)
Gimenez
Goldman (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Graves
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hern (OK)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jack
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Langworthy
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Mackenzie
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDowell
McGuire
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Onder
Owens
Palmer
Patronis
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—5

Biggs (AZ)
Burlison
Kean
Loudermilk
Wilson (FL)

□ 1107

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Ms. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 200, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 154]

YEAS—224

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei (NV)
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Begich
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Bishop
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Buchanan
Burchett
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Costa
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Downing
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Evans (CO)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Fong
Foxx
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gill (TX)
Gimenez
Goldman (TX)
Gonzalez, V.
Gooden
Gosar
Graves
Gray
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hamadeh (AZ)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hern (OK)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Jack
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (UT)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
Langworthy
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Letlow
Lucas
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Mackenzie
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McDonald Rivet
McDowell
McGuire
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Onder
Owens
Palmer
Patronis
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schmidt
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany

Timmons	Vasquez	Williams (TX)
Turner (OH)	Wagner	Wilson (SC)
Valadao	Walberg	Wittman
Van Drew	Weber (TX)	Womack
Van Duyne	Webster (FL)	Yakym
Van Epps	Westerman	Zinke
Van Orden	Wied	

NAYS—200

Adams	Golden (ME)	Neal
Aguilar	Goldman (NY)	Neguse
Amo	Gomez	Norcross
Ansari	Goodlander	Ocasio-Cortez
Auchincloss	Gottheimer	Olszewski
Balint	Green, Al (TX)	Omar
Barragán	Grijalva	Pallone
Beatty	Hageman	Panetta
Bell	Harder (CA)	Pappas
Bera	Hayes	Pelosi
Beyer	Himes	Peters
Bonamici	Horsford	Pettersen
Boyle (PA)	Houlahan	Pingree
Brown	Hoyer	Pocan
Brownley	Hoyle (OR)	Pou
Budzinski	Huffman	Pressley
Bynum	Ivey	Quigley
Carbajal	Jackson (IL)	Ramirez
Carson	Jacobs	Randall
Carter (LA)	Jayapal	Raskin
Casar	Jeffries	Rivas
Case	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Casten	Johnson (TX)	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Kamlager-Dove	Ryan
Castro (TX)	Keating	Salinas
Chu	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Cisneros	Kennedy (NY)	Scanlon
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider
Cleaver	Landsman	Scholten
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sewell
Conaway	Latimer	Sherman
Correa	Lee (NV)	Simon
Courtney	Lee (PA)	Smith (WA)
Craig	Leger Fernandez	Sorensen
Crockett	Levin	Stansbury
Crow	Liccardo	Stanton
Davis (IL)	Lieu	Stevens
Dean (PA)	Lofgren	Strickland
DeGette	Lynch	Subramanyam
DeLauro	Magaziner	Suozzi
DelBene	Mannion	Sykes
Deluzio	Matsui	Takano
DeSaulnier	McBath	Thanedar
Dexter	McBride	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	McClain Delaney	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	McClellan	Titus
Elfreth	McCollum	Tlaib
Escobar	McGarvey	Tokuda
Espaillat	McGovern	Tonko
Evans (PA)	McIver	Torres (CA)
Fields	Meeks	Torres (NY)
Figures	Mejia	Trahan
Fitzpatrick	Menefee	Tran
Fletcher	Menendez	Underwood
Foster	Meng	Vargas
Foushee	Mfume	Veasey
Frankel, Lois	Min	Velázquez
Friedman	Moore (WI)	Vindman
Frost	Morelle	Walkinshaw
Garamendi	Morrison	Wasserman Schultz
Garbarino	Moskowitz	
Garcia (CA)	Moulton	Waters
García (IL)	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Garcia (TX)	Mullin	Whitesides
Gillen	Nadler	Williams (GA)

NOT VOTING—6

Biggs (AZ)	Kean	Smith (MO)
Burlison	Loudermilk	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1114

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 7567, FARM, FOOD, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 2026

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 7567 to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering and cross-referencing, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 2424

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 2424, a bill originally introduced by Representative LAMALFA of California, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

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 11 o'clock and 16 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1259

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas) at 12 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.

REQUEST TO RECEDE FROM THE HOUSE AMENDMENT AND TO CONCUR IN THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 7147, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7147) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, with the House amendment to the Senate amendment thereto, to recede from the House amendment and to concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. HARRIS of Maryland. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House suspend the rules and recede from the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7147) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026.''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. References.
Sec. 4. Explanatory statement.
Sec. 5. Statement of appropriations.
DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
Title I—Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services
Title V—General Provisions
DIVISION B—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

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

SEC. 4. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House section of the Congressional Record on or about January 22, 2026, and submitted by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference, except that the contents printed under the headings ''U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement'' and ''Border Security Operations'' under the heading ''U.S. Customs and Border Protection'' shall have no force or effect for purposes of this Act, and amounts specified in the ''Final Bill'' column under the sub-heading ''Border Security Operations'' under the heading ''U.S. Customs and Border Protection'' and under the heading ''U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement'' in the ''Department of Homeland Security Act, 2026'' table shall all be $0.

SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary and for executive management for operations and support, $316,295,000, which shall be for the purposes and in the amounts specified in the ''Final Bill'' column for Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, Operations and Support, in the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026'' table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), of which $22,050,000 of amounts made available for Management and Oversight, Office of Health Security shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That $5,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate responses to all questions for the record for each hearing on the fiscal year 2027 budget submission for the Department of Homeland Security held by such Committees prior to July 1: Provided further, That not to exceed $15,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary and for executive management for procurement, construction, and improvements, $8,911,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Management Directorate for operations and support, including vehicle fleet modernization, $1,690,380,000, which shall be for the purposes and in the amounts specified in the ''Final Bill'' column for Management Directorate, Operations and Support, in the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026'' table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): Provided, That not to exceed $2,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Management Directorate for procurement, construction, and improvements, $58,106,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The revenues and collections of security fees credited to this account shall be available until expended for necessary expenses related to the protection of federally owned and leased buildings and for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Homeland Security Situational Awareness for operations and support, $340,819,000, of which $121,274,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That not to exceed $3,825 shall for be official reception and representation expenses and not to exceed $2,000,000 is available for facility needs associated with secure space at fusion centers, including improvements to buildings.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General for operations and support, $257,599,000, of which $20,000,000 shall be for additional inspections and oversight of detention facilities and shall remain available until September 30, 2027, and of which $12,814,000 shall be for oversight of the execution of funds provided in Public Law 119–21: Provided, That not to exceed $300,000 may be used for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended at the direction of the Inspector General.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report not later than October 15, 2026, to the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security listing all grants and contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition during fiscal years 2025 or 2026.

(b) The Inspector General shall review the report required by subsection (a) to assess departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations and report the results of that review to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than February 15, 2027.

SEC. 102. (a) Not later than 30 days after the last day of each month, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a monthly budget and staffing report that includes total obligations of the Department for that month and for the fiscal year at the appropriation and program, project, and activity levels, by the source year of the appropriation.

(b) The initial staffing report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall be the baseline for which the Department of Homeland Security may increase or decrease staffing levels for any program, project, or activity pursuant to section 503(a)(4) of this Act.

SEC. 103. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of any proposed transfers of funds available under section 9705(g)(4)(B) of title 31, United States Code, from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency within the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) None of the funds identified for such a transfer may be obligated until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified of the proposed transfer.

SEC. 104. All official costs associated with the use of Government aircraft by Department of Homeland Security personnel to support official travel of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary shall be paid from amounts made available for the Office of the Secretary.

SEC. 105. (a) The Under Secretary for Management shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 45 days after the end of each fiscal quarter on all Level 1 and Level 2 acquisition programs on the Master Acquisition Oversight List between Acquisition Decision Event and Full Operational Capability, including programs that have been removed from such list during the preceding quarter.

(b) For each such program, the briefing described in subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the purpose of the program, including the capabilities being acquired and the component(s) sponsoring the acquisition;

(2) the total number of units, as appropriate, to be acquired annually until procurement is complete under the current acquisition program baseline;

(3) the Acquisition Review Board status, including—

(A) the current acquisition phase by increment, as applicable;

(B) the date of the most recent review; and

(C) whether the program has been paused or is in breach status;

(4) a comparison between the initial Department-approved acquisition program baseline cost, schedule, and performance thresholds and objectives and the program's current such thresholds and objectives, if applicable;

(5) the lifecycle cost estimate, adjusted for comparison to the Future Years Homeland Security Program, including—

(A) the confidence level for the estimate;

(B) the fiscal years included in the estimate;

(C) a breakout of the estimate for the prior five years, the current year, and the budget year;

(D) a breakout of the estimate by appropriation account or other funding source; and

(E) a description of and rationale for any changes to the estimate as compared to the previously approved baseline, as applicable, and during the prior fiscal year;

(6) a summary of the findings of any independent verification and validation of the items to be acquired or an explanation for why no such verification and validation has been performed;

(7) a table displaying the obligation of all program funds by prior fiscal year, the estimated obligation of funds for the current fiscal year, and an estimate for the planned carryover of funds into the subsequent fiscal year;

(8) a listing of prime contractors and major subcontractors; and

(9) narrative descriptions of risks to cost, schedule, or performance that could result in a program breach if not successfully mitigated.

(c) The Under Secretary for Management shall submit each approved Acquisition Decision Memorandum for programs described in this section to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than five business days after the date of approval of such memorandum by the Under Secretary for Management or the designee of the Under Secretary for Management.

SEC. 106. (a) None of the funds made available to the Department of Homeland Security in this Act or prior appropriations Acts may be obligated for any new pilot or demonstration unless the component or office carrying out such pilot or demonstration has documented the information described in subsection (c).

(b) Prior to the obligation of any such funds made available for ''Operations and Support'' for a new pilot or demonstration, the Under Secretary for Management shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the information described in subsection (c).

(c) The information required under subsections (a) and (b) for a pilot or demonstration shall include the following—

(1) documented objectives that are well-defined and measurable;

(2) an assessment methodology that details—

(A) the type and source of assessment data;

(B) the methods for, and frequency of, collecting such data; and

(C) how such data will be analyzed; and

(3) an implementation plan, including milestones, cost estimates, and implementation schedules, including a projected end date.

(d) Not later than 90 days after the date of completion of a pilot or demonstration described in subsection (e), the Under Secretary for Management shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing lessons learned, actual costs, any planned expansion or

continuation of the pilot or demonstration, and any planned transition of such pilot or demonstration into an enduring program or operation.

(e) For the purposes of this section, a pilot or demonstration program is a study, demonstration, experimental program, or trial that—

(1) is a small-scale, short-term experiment conducted in order to evaluate feasibility, duration, costs, or adverse events, and improve upon the design of an effort prior to implementation of a larger scale effort; and

(2) uses more than 10 full-time equivalents or obligates, or proposes to obligate, $5,000,000 or more, but does not include congressionally directed programs or enhancements and does not include programs that were in operation as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) For the purposes of this section, a pilot or demonstration does not include any testing, evaluation, or initial deployment phase executed under a procurement contract for the acquisition of information technology services or systems, or any pilot or demonstration carried out by a non-Federal recipient under any financial assistance agreement funded by the Department.

SEC. 107. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a covered activity (as defined by section 6303 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (division F of Public Law 118–159)).

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or superseding the authority of any official within the Department of Homeland Security to conduct legal, privacy, civil rights, or civil liberties oversight of the intelligence activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, or to limit the authority of, personnel of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security from sharing intelligence information with, or receiving information from—

(1) foreign, State, local, tribal, or territorial governments (or any agency or subdivision thereof);

(2) the private sector; or

(3) other elements of the Federal Government, including the components of the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 108. (a) The Inspector General shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on a quarterly basis on oversight of the funding provided to the Department in Public Law 119–21.

(b) The quarterly report required in subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a review of the spend plans for every program, project, or activity funded by the Department under Public Law 119–21, including the current status of obligated funds compared to spend plan projections; and

(2) a summary of the audits being conducted on the Department's contracting, procurement, and acquisition activities resulting from Public Law 119–21.

(c) Beginning one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Inspector General shall submit a comprehensive report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the audits, inspections, and evaluations conducted on funds provided and activities undertaken in Public Law 119–21 and shall also provide recommendations in such report on ways to improve effectiveness and efficiency and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of such programs and funds.

SEC. 109. (a) For an additional amount for ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management—Operations and Support—Office of the Secretary'', $20,000,000, for the procurement, deployment, and operations of body-worn cameras for agents and officers performing enforcement activities under 8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.

(b) Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spend plan for the execution of funding provided in subsection (a).

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for operations and support, including the transportation of unaccompanied alien minors; the provision of air and marine support to Federal, State, local, and international agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Department of Homeland Security; at the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the provision of such support to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts; the purchase and lease of up to 7,500 (6,500 for replacement only) police-type vehicles; the purchase, maintenance, or operation of marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aerial systems; and contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; $11,083,012,000; of which $3,274,000 shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund for administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to section 9505(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9505(c)(3)) and notwithstanding section 1511(e)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 551(e)(1)); of which $550,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2027; and of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that account: Provided, That not to exceed $34,425 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be for awards of compensation to informants, to be accounted for solely under the certificate of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction, and improvements, including procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aerial systems, $222,886,000, which shall be for the purposes and in the amounts specified in the ''Final Bill'' column for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, in the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026'' table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), of which—

(1) amounts made available for Border Security Assets and Infrastructure, Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure, Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure, and Radiological Detection Systems shall remain available until September 30, 2028; and

(2) amounts made available for Construction and Facility Improvements shall remain available until September 30, 2030.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration for operations and support, $10,635,434,000, of which $300,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That not to exceed $7,650 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That security service fees authorized under section 44940 of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and shall be available only for aviation security: Provided further, That the sum appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2026 so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $7,605,434,000.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration for procurement, construction, and improvements, $330,230,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Transportation Security Administration for research and development, $24,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard for operations and support including the Coast Guard Reserve; purchase or lease of not to exceed 30 passenger motor vehicles, which shall be for replacement only; purchase or lease of small boats for contingent and emergent requirements (at a unit cost of not more than $700,000) and repairs and service-life replacements, not to exceed a total of $31,000,000; purchase, lease, or improvements of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–377 (42 U.S.C. 402 note; 96 Stat. 1920); and recreation and welfare; $11,272,401,000, of which $530,000,000 shall be for defense-related activities; of which $24,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)); of which $20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028; of which $25,335,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2030, for environmental compliance and restoration; and of which $400,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall only be available for depot level maintenance: Provided, That not to exceed $23,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard for procurement, construction, and improvements, including aids to navigation, shore facilities (including facilities at Department of Defense installations used by the Coast Guard), and vessels and aircraft, including equipment related thereto, $991,872,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030; of which $20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Coast Guard for research and development; and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment; $6,763,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, of which $500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(5)): Provided, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

RETIRED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, payment for career status bonuses, payment of continuation pay under section 356 of title 37, United States Code, concurrent receipts, combat-related special compensation, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, $1,249,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service for operations and support, including purchase of not to exceed 652 vehicles for police-type use; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of motorcycles made in the United States; hire of aircraft; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; conduct of and participation in firearms matches; presentation of awards; conduct of behavioral research in support of protective intelligence and operations; payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; and payment, without regard to section 5702 of title 5, United States Code, of subsistence expenses of employees who are on protective missions, whether at or away from their duty stations; $3,128,304,000, of which $96,299,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, and of which $20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028; and of which $6,000,000 shall be for a grant for activities related to investigations of missing and exploited children; and of which up to $33,000,000 may be for calendar year 2025 premium pay in excess of the annual equivalent of the limitation on the rate of pay contained in section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, pursuant to section 2 of the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2016 (5 U.S.C. 5547 note), as last amended by Public Law 118–38: Provided, That not to exceed $19,125 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed $100,000 shall be to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in criminal investigations within the jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service for procurement, construction, and improvements, $118,517,000, of which $96,167,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028, and of which $22,350,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2030.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service for research and development, $3,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Section 201 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–141), related to overtime compensation limitations, shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such section applied to funds made available in that Act, except that ''fiscal year 2026'' shall be substituted for ''fiscal year 2018''.

SEC. 202. As authorized by section 601(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112–42), fees collected from passengers arriving from Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent island pursuant to section 13031(a)(5) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(5)) shall be available until expended.

SEC. 203. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to approve a waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to section 501(b) of title 46, United States Code, for the transportation of crude oil distributed from and to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Departments of Energy and Transportation and representatives from the United States flag maritime industry, takes adequate measures to ensure the use of United States flag vessels.

(b) The Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate within two business days of any request for waivers of navigation and vessel-inspection laws pursuant to section 501(b) of title 46, United States Code, with respect to such transportation, and the disposition of such requests.

SEC. 204. (a) Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall not—

(1) establish, collect, or otherwise impose any new border crossing fee on individuals crossing the Southern border or the Northern border at a land port of entry; or

(2) conduct any study relating to the imposition of a border crossing fee.

(b) In this section, the term ''border crossing fee'' means a fee that every pedestrian, cyclist, and driver and passenger of a private motor vehicle is required to pay for the privilege of crossing the Southern border or the Northern border at a land port of entry.

SEC. 205. (a) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit an expenditure plan for any amounts made available for ''U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements'' in this Act and prior Acts to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) No such amounts provided in this Act may be obligated prior to the submission of such plan.

SEC. 206. (a) Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the National Targeting Center of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2026, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the components funded by this Act, may be used to reduce anticipated or planned vetting operations at existing locations unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 207. None of the funds made available for Border Security Assets and Infrastructure under the heading ''U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements'' in this Act or prior appropriations Acts shall be used for the procurement or deployment of surveillance systems that are not autonomous, as such term is defined in section 90004 of Public Law 119–21.

SEC. 208. The Secretary shall ensure that the November 30, 2021, policy statement from U.S. Customs and Border Protection titled ''Policy Statement and Required Actions Regarding Pregnant, Postpartum, Nursing Individuals, and Infants in Custody,'' or substantively similar standards of treatment developed in consultation with maternal and pediatric health providers and experts, are in effect and are fully implemented to safeguard the health, safety, and rights of pregnant women in U.S. Customs and Border Protection custody.

SEC. 209. (a) Members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate, including the leadership; the heads of Federal agencies and commissions, including the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security; the United States Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, and the United States Attorneys; and senior members of the Executive Office of the President, including the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall not be exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

(b) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act, including prior Acts, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the components funded by this Act may be used to carry out legislation altering the applicability of the screening requirements outlined in subsection (a).

SEC. 210. Notwithstanding section 44923 of title 49, United States Code, for fiscal year 2026, any funds in the Aviation Security Capital Fund established by section 44923(h) of title 49, United States Code, may be used for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for the issuance of other transaction agreements for the purpose of funding projects described in section 44923(a) of such title.

SEC. 211. Not later than 45 days after the submission of the President's budget proposal, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a single report that fulfills the following requirements:

(1) a Capital Investment Plan, both constrained and unconstrained, that includes a plan for continuous and sustained capital investment in new, and the replacement of aged, transportation security equipment;

(2) the 5-year technology investment plan as required by section 1611 of title XVI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by section 3 of the Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act (Public Law 113–245); and

(3) the Advanced Integrated Passenger Screening Technologies report as required by the Senate Report accompanying the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019 (Senate Report 115–283).

SEC. 212. Section 515(b) of Public Law 108–334 (49 U.S.C. 44945 note) is amended by striking ''report'' each place it appears (including in the subsection heading) and inserting ''briefing'' and by striking ''transmit to'' and inserting ''provide''.

SEC. 213. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Coast Guard—Operations and Support'' shall be for expenses incurred for recreational vessels under section 12114 of title 46, United States Code, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to the appropriation made available by this Act under the heading ''Coast Guard—Operations and Support''.

(b) To the extent such fees are insufficient to pay expenses of recreational vessel documentation under such section 12114, and there is a backlog of recreational vessel applications, personnel performing non-recreational vessel documentation functions under subchapter II of chapter 121 of title 46, United States Code, may perform documentation under section 12114.

SEC. 214. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a future-years capital investment plan as described in the second proviso under the heading ''Coast Guard—Acquisition, Construction,

and Improvements'' in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 114–4), which shall be subject to the requirements in the third and fourth provisos under such heading.

SEC. 215. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to reduce the Coast Guard's legacy Operations Systems Center mission or its government-employed or contract staff levels.

SEC. 216. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to conduct, or to implement the results of, a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 for activities performed with respect to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

SEC. 217. Funds made available in this Act may be used to alter operations within the Civil Engineering Program of the Coast Guard nationwide, including civil engineering units, facilities design and construction centers, maintenance and logistics commands, and the Coast Guard Academy, except that none of the funds provided in this Act may be used to reduce operations within any civil engineering unit unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 218. Amounts deposited into the Coast Guard Housing Fund in fiscal year 2026 shall be available until expended to carry out the purposes of section 2946 of title 14, United States Code, and shall be in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

SEC. 219. (a) For an additional amount for ''Coast Guard—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements'', $98,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030, for the procurement and acquisition of MQ–9 aircraft and associated base stations, equipment related to such aircraft and associated base stations, and program management for such aircraft and base stations.

(b) None of the funds made available for the Department of Homeland Security in this or any prior Act may be used to procure or acquire long-range unmanned aircraft with kinetic capabilities or to equip any long-range unmanned aircraft with kinetic capabilities.

SEC. 220. None of the funds made available to the United States Coast Guard by this Act may be available for implementation of Force Design 2028 until the Coast Guard provides the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailed briefings on the initiatives of organization, people, technology, and contracting and acquisitions.

SEC. 221. The United States Secret Service is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from executive agencies, as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, for personnel receiving training sponsored by the James J. Rowley Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available under the heading ''United States Secret Service—Operations and Support'' at the end of the fiscal year.

SEC. 222. (a) None of the funds made available to the United States Secret Service by this Act or by previous appropriations Acts may be made available for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(b) The Director of the United States Secret Service may enter into agreements to provide such protection on a fully reimbursable basis.

SEC. 223. For purposes of section 503(a)(3) of this Act, up to $15,000,000 may be reprogrammed within ''United States Secret Service—Operations and Support''.

SEC. 224. Funding made available in this Act for ''United States Secret Service—Operations and Support'' is available for travel of United States Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if the Director of the United States Secret Service or a designee notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate 10 or more days in advance, or as early as practicable, prior to such expenditures.

SEC. 225. Of the amounts made available by this Act under the heading ''United States Secret Service—Operations and Support'', $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be distributed as a grant or cooperative agreement for existing National Computer Forensics Institute facilities currently used by the United States Secret Service to carry out activities under section 383 of title 6, United States Code.

SEC. 226. (a) Section 118 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (5 U.S.C. 5547 note) is amended, in the first sentence, by inserting ''(or, for 2024, to the extent that such aggregate amount would exceed the per annum rate of salary payable under section 104 of title 3, United States Code)'' before the period at the end.

(b) Subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on December 31, 2023.

(c) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2028, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate of Congress a report describing the steps that the United States Secret Service is taking to address the increased protective service demands placed upon United States Secret Service personnel.

(d) Each report required under subparagraph (c) shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of the current (as of the date on which the report is submitted) operational demands and staffing levels with respect to the United States Secret Service.

(2) Recommended strategies for reducing overtime requirements for United States Secret Service personnel, including—

(A) the appointment of additional personnel;

(B) solutions such that sufficient resources are available throughout each year without the need for exceptions to, or waivers of, premium pay limitations;

(C) the redistribution of workload among United States Secret Service personnel; and

(D) other improvements in operational efficiency with respect to the United States Secret Service.

(e) Within the reports required under paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 2(c) of the Overtime Pay for Protective Services Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–38; 138 Stat. 13) that are submitted after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall include information about—

(1) the average number of overtime hours and range of number of overtime hours completed by United States Secret Service personnel receiving premium pay above the pay limitation in subsection (a) of section 5547 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) the average number of overtime hours and range of number of overtime hours completed by United States Secret Service personnel who are not fully compensated for their overtime because their premium pay would be above the pay limitation in section 2 of the Overtime Pay Protection Act of 2016 (5 U.S.C. 5547 note).

(f) The matter preceding the first proviso under the heading ''United States Secret Service—Operations and Support'' in division C of Public Law 118–47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting ''$40,000,000'' for ''$24,000,000'' and substituting ''2024'' for ''2023''.

SEC. 227. None of the funds made available in this Act for U.S. Customs and Border Protection may be used to prevent an individual not in the business of importing a prescription drug (within the meaning of section 801(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) from importing a prescription drug from Canada that complies with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: Provided, That this section shall apply only to individuals transporting on their person a personal-use quantity of the prescription drug, not to exceed a 90-day supply: Provided further, That the prescription drug may not be—

(1) a controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802); or

(2) a biological product, as defined in section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262).

SEC. 228. Funding made available under the headings ''U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support'' and ''U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements'' shall be available for customs expenses when necessary to maintain operations and prevent adverse personnel actions in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, in addition to funding provided by sections 740 and 1406i of title 48, United States Code.

SEC. 229. (a) For an additional amount for ''U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support'', $31,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected and credited to this appropriation in fiscal year 2026 from amounts authorized to be collected by section 286(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(i)), section 10412 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8311), and section 817 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125), or other such authorizing language.

(b) To the extent that amounts realized from such collections exceed $31,000,000, those amounts in excess of $31,000,000 shall be credited to this appropriation, to remain available until expended.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency for operations and support, $2,218,634,000, which shall be for the purposes and in the amounts specified in the ''Final Bill'' column for Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Operations and Support in the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026'' table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), of which amounts made available for Risk Management Operations, National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That not to exceed $3,825 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency for procurement, construction, and improvements, $386,464,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for operations and support, $1,667,038,000: Provided, That not less than $3,000,000 shall be for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,250 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for procurement, construction, and improvements, $156,419,000, of which $92,794,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028, and of which $63,625,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2030.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Federal assistance through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, $3,836,748,513, which shall be allocated as follows:

(1) $494,000,000 for the State Homeland Security Grant Program under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605), of which $85,500,000 shall be for Operation Stonegarden and $14,250,000 shall be for Tribal Homeland Security Grants under section 2005 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 606): Provided, That notwithstanding subsection (c)(4) of such section 2004, for fiscal year 2026, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall make available to local and tribal governments amounts provided to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico under this paragraph in accordance with subsection (c)(1) of such section 2004.

(2) $584,250,000 for the Urban Area Security Initiative under section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604).

(3) $300,000,000 for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program under section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a), of which $150,000,000 is for eligible recipients located in high-risk urban areas that receive funding under section 2003 of such Act and $150,000,000 is for eligible recipients that are located outside such areas: Provided, That eligible recipients are those described in section 2009(b) of such Act (6 U.S.C. 609a(b)) or are an otherwise eligible recipient at risk of a terrorist or other extremist attack.

(4) $99,750,000 for Public Transportation Security Assistance, Railroad Security Assistance, and Over-the-Road Bus Security Assistance under sections 1406, 1513, and 1532 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1135, 1163, and 1182), of which $9,500,000 shall be for Amtrak security and $1,900,000 shall be for Over-the-Road Bus Security: Provided, That such public transportation security assistance shall be provided directly to public transportation agencies.

(5) $95,000,000 for Port Security Grants in accordance with section 70107 of title 46, United States Code.

(6) $684,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, of which $342,000,000 shall be for Assistance to Firefighter Grants and $342,000,000 shall be for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants under sections 33 and 34 respectively of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229 and 2229a).

(7) $337,250,000 for emergency management performance grants under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121), the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701), section 762 of title 6, United States Code, and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(8) $297,113,000 for necessary expenses for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis, in addition to and to supplement any other sums appropriated under the National Flood Insurance Fund, and such additional sums as may be provided by States or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

(9) $11,400,000 for Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants.

(10) $11,400,000 for Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams under section 8A of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467f–2).

(11) $123,500,000 for the emergency food and shelter program under title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331), to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That not to exceed 3.5 percent shall be for total administrative costs.

(12) $48,000,000 for the Next Generation Warning System.

(13) $272,671,513 for Community Project Funding and Congressionally Directed Spending grants, which shall be for the purposes, and the amounts, specified in the table entitled ''Homeland Security—Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending'' under the ''Disclosure of Earmarks and Congressionally Directed Spending Items'' heading in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), of which—

(A) $82,957,854, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, is for emergency operations center grants under section 614 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196c); and

(B) $189,713,659, in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purpose, is for predisaster mitigation grants under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133(e)), notwithstanding subsections (f), (g), and (l) of that section (42 U.S.C. 5133(f), (g), (l)).

(14) $478,414,000 to sustain current operations for training, exercises, technical assistance, and other programs, of which—

(A) $85,711,000 is for the Center for Domestic Preparedness;

(B) $17,100,000 is for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security;

(C) $33,366,000 is for the Emergency Management Institute;

(D) $72,140,000 is for the United States Fire Administration;

(E) $95,950,000 is for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium;

(F) $15,200,000 is for Continuing Training Grants;

(G) $21,266,000 is for the National Exercise Program;

(H) $83,657,000 is for the Biological Support Program;

(I) $34,465,000 is for the Securing the Cities Program; and

(J) $19,559,000 is for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Training, Exercises, and Readiness.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), $26,367,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) and is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

For activities under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.), the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–141, 126 Stat. 916), and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–89; 128 Stat. 1020), $226,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall be derived from offsetting amounts collected under section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)); of which $16,302,000 shall be available for mission support associated with flood management; and of which $209,698,000 shall be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided, That any additional fees collected pursuant to section 1308(d) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015(d)) shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account, to be available for flood plain management and flood mapping: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2026, no funds shall be available from the National Flood Insurance Fund under section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017) in excess of—

(1) $230,669,000 for operating expenses and salaries and expenses associated with flood insurance operations;

(2) $1,505,000,000 for commissions and taxes of agents;

(3) such sums as are necessary for interest on Treasury borrowings; and

(4) $175,000,000, which shall remain available until expended, for flood mitigation actions and for flood mitigation assistance under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c), notwithstanding sections 1366(e) and 1310(a)(7) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4104c(e), 4017):

Provided further, That the amounts collected under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a) and section 1366(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104c(e)), shall be deposited in the National Flood Insurance Fund to supplement other amounts specified as available for section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, notwithstanding section 102(f)(8), section 1366(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, and paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 1367(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4012a(f)(8), 4104c(e), 4104d(b)(1)–(3)): Provided further, That total administrative costs shall not exceed 4 percent of the total appropriation: Provided further, That up to $4,000,000 is available to carry out section 24 of the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 4033).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. Funds made available under the heading ''Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency—Operations and Support'' may be made available for the necessary expenses of procuring or providing access to cybersecurity threat feeds for branches, agencies, independent agencies, corporations, establishments, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government of the United States, State, local, tribal, and territorial entities, fusion centers as described in section 210A of the Homeland Security Act (6 U.S.C. 124h), and Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations.

SEC. 302. (a) Notwithstanding section 2008(a)(12) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609(a)(12)) or any other provision of law, not more than 5 percent of the amount of a grant made available in paragraphs (1) through (5) under ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance'', may be used by the recipient for expenses directly related to administration of the grant.

(b) The authority provided in subsection (a) shall also apply to a state recipient for the administration of a grant under such paragraph (3).

SEC. 303. (a) Applications for grants under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance'', for paragraphs (1) through (5), shall be made available to eligible applicants not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, eligible applicants shall submit applications not later than 80 days after the grant announcement, and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall act within 65 days after the receipt of an application.

(b) Amounts appropriated by this Act for ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Operations and Support'' shall be reduced by $100,000 for each day past the 60-day requirement that applications are not made available to eligible applicants as required in subsection (a), and the amount made available under such heading and specified in the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026'' table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this Consolidated Act) for Mission Support shall be correspondingly reduced by an equivalent amount.

SEC. 304. (a) Under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance'', for grants under paragraphs (1) through (5), (9), and (10) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate five full business days in advance of announcing publicly the intention of making an award.

(b) If any such public announcement is made before five full business days have elapsed following such briefing, $1,000,000 of amounts appropriated by this Act for ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Operations and Support'' shall be rescinded, and the amount made available under such heading and specified in the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026'' table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this Consolidated Act) for Mission Support shall be correspondingly reduced by an equivalent amount.

SEC. 305. Under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance'', for grants under paragraphs (1) and (2), the installation of communications towers is not considered construction of a building or other physical facility.

SEC. 306. The reporting requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund'' in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 114–4), related to reporting on the Disaster Relief Fund, shall be applied in fiscal year 2026 with respect to budget year 2027 and current fiscal year 2026, respectively—

(1) in paragraph (1) by substituting ''fiscal year 2027'' for ''fiscal year 2016''; and

(2) in paragraph (2) by inserting ''business'' after ''fifth''.

SEC. 307. In making grants under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance'', for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response grants, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may grant waivers from the requirements in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(E), (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(4) of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a).

SEC. 308. (a) The aggregate charges assessed during fiscal year 2026, as authorized in title III of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (42 U.S.C. 5196e), shall not be less than 100 percent of the amounts anticipated by the Department of Homeland Security to be necessary for its Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program for the next fiscal year.

(b) The methodology for assessment and collection of fees shall be fair and equitable and shall reflect costs of providing such services, including administrative costs of collecting such fees.

(c) Such fees shall be deposited in a Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program account as offsetting collections and will become available for authorized purposes on October 1, 2026, and remain available until expended.

SEC. 309. In making grants under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance'', for Assistance to Firefighter Grants, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency may waive subsection (k) of section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229).

SEC. 310. Any unobligated balances of funds appropriated in any prior Act for activities funded by the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund under section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of section 1234 of division D of Public Law 115–254, shall be transferred to and merged with funds set aside pursuant to subsection (i)(1) of section 203 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5133), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this section.

SEC. 311. Any unobligated balances of funds appropriated under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program'' in any prior Act shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance'' for necessary expenses for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis: Provided, That funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and supplement any other sums appropriated for such purposes under the National Flood Insurance Fund and such additional sums as may be provided by States or other political subdivisions for cost-shared mapping activities under section 1360(f)(2) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)(2)), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 312. Each award for grants under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance'' for paragraphs (1) through (10) and (12), shall have a period of performance, as defined by 2 CFR 200.1, that shall be of not less than three years and not more than five years.

SEC. 313. (a) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall post an interactive dashboard on the public-facing website of the Federal Emergency Management Agency with any request for reimbursement for a covered expense, delineated by state and any amount for individual assistance or public assistance related to emergency (42 U.S.C. 5122(1)) or major disaster (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)) declarations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)—

(1) not more than 90 days after such information has been received by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

(2) not more than 60 days after such information is under final review by the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) The information in the interactive dashboard referenced in subsection (a) shall include at a minimum the information listed in subparagraphs (1) through (7) under the heading in the paragraph titled ''Public and Individual Assistance'' in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

SEC. 314. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to pause a training or grant funded under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance''.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of Homeland Security notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not less than 10 business days in advance of the pause.

(c) The notification required by subsection (b) shall include an explanation for the pause, plans to make up any missed classes resulting from the pause, and the budgetary impact of any paused training.

(d) The Secretary may waive the requirement in subsection (b) in the event of extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for operations and support, including for the E-Verify Program, $122,941,000: Provided, That such amounts shall be in addition to any other amounts made available for such purposes, and shall not be construed to require any reduction of any fee described in section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(m)): Provided further, That not to exceed $5,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers for operations and support, including the purchase of not to exceed 117 vehicles for police-type use and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $379,837,000, of which $75,551,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That not to exceed $7,180 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers for procurement, construction, and improvements, $18,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030, for acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Science and Technology Directorate for operations and support, including the purchase or lease of not to exceed 5 vehicles, $352,802,000, of which $201,183,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That not to exceed $10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Science and Technology Directorate for procurement, construction, and improvements, $51,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Science and Technology Directorate for research and development, $426,904,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds otherwise made available to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to 5 vehicles, for replacement only, for areas where the Administrator of General Services does not provide vehicles for lease.

(b) The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may authorize employees who are assigned to those areas to use such vehicles to travel between the employees' residences and places of employment.

SEC. 402. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to process or approve a competition under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–76 for services provided by employees (including employees serving on a temporary or term basis) of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security who are known as Immigration Information Officers, Immigration Service Analysts, Contact Representatives, Investigative Assistants, or Immigration Services Officers.

SEC. 403. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal funds made available to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services may be used for the collection and use of biometrics taken at a U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Application Support Center that is overseen virtually by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services personnel using appropriate technology.

SEC. 404. The Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers is authorized to distribute funds to Federal law enforcement agencies for expenses incurred participating in training accreditation.

SEC. 405. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, including representatives from the Federal law enforcement community and non-Federal accreditation experts involved in law enforcement training, shall lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to continue the implementation of measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

SEC. 406. (a) The Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers may accept transfers to its ''Procurement, Construction, and Improvements'' account from Government agencies requesting the construction of special use facilities, as authorized by the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535(b)).

(b) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers shall maintain administrative control and ownership upon completion of such facilities.

SEC. 407. The functions of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers instructor staff shall be classified as inherently governmental for purposes of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (31 U.S.C. 501 note).

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 502. Subject to the requirements of section 503 of this Act, the unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this Act, may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts, and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the components in or transferred to the Department of Homeland Security that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2026, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the components funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates or eliminates a program, project, or activity, or increases funds for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;

(2) contracts out any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees or any new function or activity proposed to be performed by Federal employees in the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2026 for the Department of Homeland Security;

(3) augments funding for existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less;

(4) reduces funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel, by 10 percent or more; or

(5) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel that would result in a change in funding levels for programs, projects, or activities as approved by the Congress.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 30 days in advance of such reprogramming.

(c) Up to 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Homeland Security by this Act or provided by previous appropriations Acts may be transferred between such appropriations if the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 30 days in advance of such transfer, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by such transfer.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c), no funds shall be reprogrammed within or transferred between appropriations—

(1) based upon an initial notification provided after June 15, except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property;

(2) to increase or decrease funding for grant programs; or

(3) to create a program, project, or activity pursuant to subsection (a)(1), including any new function or requirement within any program, project, or activity, not approved by Congress in the consideration of the enactment of this Act.

(e) The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) shall apply to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided in previous Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Acts that remain available for obligation in the current year.

(f) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer to the fund established by 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, up to $20,000,000 from appropriations available to the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 5 days in advance of such transfer.

SEC. 504. (a) Section 504 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2017 (division F of Public Law 115–31), related to the operations of a working capital fund, shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such section applied to funds made available in that Act.

(b) Funds from such working capital fund may be obligated and expended in anticipation of reimbursements from components of the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 505. (a) Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2026, as recorded in the financial records at the time of a reprogramming notification, but not later than June 15, 2027, from appropriations for ''Operations and Support'' for fiscal year 2026 in this Act shall remain available through September 30, 2027, in the account and for the purposes for which the appropriations were provided.

(b) Prior to the obligation of such funds, a notification shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in accordance with section 503 of this Act.

SEC. 506. (a) Funds made available by this Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2026 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2026.

(b) Amounts described in subsection (a) made available for ''Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness—Operations and Support'' that exceed the amounts in such authorization for such account shall be transferred to and merged with amounts made available under the heading ''Management Directorate—Operations and Support''.

(c) Prior to the obligation of any funds transferred under subsection (b), the Undersecretary for Management shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on a plan for the use of such funds.

SEC. 507. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least three full business days in advance of—

(1) making or awarding a grant allocation or grant in excess of $1,000,000 or a grant made from the Disaster Relief Fund in excess of $100,000;

(2) making or awarding a contract, other transaction agreement, or task or delivery order on a multiple award contract, or to issue a letter of intent totaling in excess of $2,000,000;

(3) awarding a task or delivery order requiring an obligation of funds in an amount greater than $5,000,000 from multi-year Department of Homeland Security funds;

(4) making a sole-source grant award; or

(5) announcing publicly the intention to make or award items under paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) including a contract covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that compliance with this section would pose a substantial risk to human life, health, or safety, an award may be made without notification, and the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than three full business days after such an award is made or letter issued.

(c) A notification under this section—

(1) may not involve funds that are not available for obligation; and

(2) shall include the amount of the award; the fiscal year for which the funds for the award were appropriated; the type of contract; and the account from which the funds are being drawn.

SEC. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training that cannot be accommodated in existing Centers' facilities.

SEC. 509. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for expenses for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus otherwise required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus.

SEC. 510. Sections 522 and 530 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008 (division E of Public Law 110–161; 121 Stat. 2073 and 2074) shall apply with respect to funds made available in this Act in the same manner as such sections applied to funds made available in that Act.

SEC. 511. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the applicable provisions of the Buy American Act.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), the term ''Buy American Act'' means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

SEC. 513. (a) None of the funds provided or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 452) unless explicitly authorized by the Congress after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to the use of the authorities provided by such section 872—

(1) to allocate or reallocate the functions of the Assistant Secretary for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office to other offices and organizational units within the Department consistent with the ''Countering

Weapons of Mass Destruction'' table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act); or

(2) to allocate or reallocate any other functions of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office to other offices and organizational units within the Department consistent with the ''Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction'' table in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary may transfer funds made available in prior appropriations Acts to the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office between any appropriations available to the Department as necessary to carry out the purposes described in subsection (b).

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

SEC. 515. Any official that is required by this Act to report or to certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate may not delegate such authority to perform that act unless specifically authorized herein.

SEC. 516. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 517. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324a(h)(3)).

SEC. 518. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract.

SEC. 519. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

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

SEC. 520. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 521. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay for the travel to or attendance of more than 50 employees of a single component of the Department of Homeland Security, who are stationed in the United States, at a single international conference unless the Secretary of Homeland Security, or a designee, determines that such attendance is in the national interest and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within at least 10 days of that determination and the basis for that determination.

(b) For purposes of this section the term ''international conference'' shall mean a conference occurring outside of the United States attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

(c) The total cost to the Department of Homeland Security of any such conference shall not exceed $500,000.

(d) Employees who attend a conference virtually without travel away from their permanent duty station within the United States shall not be counted for purposes of this section, and the prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to payments for the costs of attendance for such employees.

SEC. 522. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

SEC. 523. (a) None of the funds made available to the Department of Homeland Security by this or any other Act may be obligated for the implementation of any structural pay reform or the introduction of any new position classification that will affect more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than $5,000,000 in a single year before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary of Homeland Security submits to Congress a notification that includes—

(1) the number of full-time positions affected by such change;

(2) funding required for such change for the current fiscal year and through the Future Years Homeland Security Program;

(3) justification for such change; and

(4) for a structural pay reform, an analysis of compensation alternatives to such change that were considered by the Department.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to such change if—

(1) it was proposed in the President's budget proposal for the fiscal year funded by this Act; and

(2) funds for such change have not been explicitly denied or restricted in this Act.

SEC. 524. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in this Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises homeland or national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for not less than 45 days except as otherwise specified in law.

(d) If the requirements of this section are not met, the reprogramming and transfer authority provided in section 503 of this Act shall be suspended until the requirements of subsection (a) are met.

SEC. 525. (a) Funding provided in this Act for ''Operations and Support'' may be used for minor procurement, construction, and improvements.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), ''minor'' refers to end items with a unit cost of $250,000 or less for personal property, and $4,000,000 or less for real property.

SEC. 526. The authority provided by section 532 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) regarding primary and secondary schooling of dependents shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026.

SEC. 527. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to place restraints on a woman in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security (including during transport, in a detention facility, or at an outside medical facility) who is pregnant or in post-delivery recuperation.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a pregnant woman if—

(1) an appropriate official of the Department of Homeland Security makes an individualized determination that the woman—

(A) is a serious flight risk, and such risk cannot be prevented by other means; or

(B) poses an immediate and serious threat to harm herself or others that cannot be prevented by other means; or

(2) a medical professional responsible for the care of the pregnant woman determines that the use of therapeutic restraints is appropriate for the medical safety of the woman.

(c) If a pregnant woman is restrained pursuant to subsection (b), only the safest and least restrictive restraints, as determined by the appropriate medical professional treating the woman, may be used. In no case may restraints be used on a woman who is in active labor or delivery, and in no case may a pregnant woman be restrained in a face-down position with four-point restraints, on her back, or in a restraint belt that constricts the area of the pregnancy. A pregnant woman who is immobilized by restraints shall be positioned, to the maximum extent feasible, on her left side.

SEC. 528. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to destroy any document, recording, or other record pertaining to any—

(1) death of;

(2) potential sexual assault or abuse perpetrated against; or

(3) allegation of abuse, criminal activity, or disruption committed by an individual held in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) The records referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and Federal rules governing disclosure in litigation, to an individual who has been charged with a crime, been placed into segregation, or otherwise punished as a result of an allegation described in paragraph (3), upon the request of such individual.

SEC. 529. Section 519 of division F of Public Law 114–113, regarding a prohibition on funding for any position designated as a Principal Federal Official, shall apply with respect to any Federal funds in the same manner as such section applied to funds made available in that Act.

SEC. 530. (a) Not later than 10 days after the date on which the budget of the President for a fiscal year is submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Under Secretary for Management of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the unfunded priorities, for the Department of Homeland Security and separately for each departmental component, for which discretionary funding would be classified as budget function 050.

(b) Each report under this section shall specify, for each such unfunded priority—

(1) a summary description, including the objectives to be achieved if such priority is funded (whether in whole or in part);

(2) the description, including the objectives to be achieved if such priority is funded (whether in whole or in part);

(3) account information, including the following (as applicable):

(A) appropriation account; and

(B) program, project, or activity name; and

(4) the additional number of full-time or part-time positions to be funded as part of such priority.

(c) In this section, the term ''unfunded priority'', in the case of a fiscal year, means a requirement that—

(1) is not funded in the budget referred to in subsection (a);

(2) is necessary to fulfill a requirement associated with an operational or contingency plan for the Department; and

(3) would have been recommended for funding through the budget referred to in subsection (a) if—

(A) additional resources had been available for the budget to fund the requirement;

(B) the requirement has emerged since the budget was formulated; or

(C) the requirement is necessary to sustain prior-year investments.

SEC. 531. (a) Not later than 10 days after a determination is made by the President to evaluate and initiate protection under any authority for a former or retired Government official or employee, or for an individual who, during the duration of the directed protection, will become a former or retired Government official or employee (referred to in this section as a ''covered individual''), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification to congressional leadership and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives (referred to in this section as the ''appropriate congressional committees'').

(b) Such notification may be submitted in classified form, if necessary, and in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as appropriate, and shall include the threat assessment, scope of the protection, and the anticipated cost and duration of such protection.

(c) Not later than 15 days before extending, or 30 days before terminating, protection for a covered individual, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a notification regarding the extension or termination and any change to the threat assessment to the congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees, which may be submitted in classified form, if necessary, detailing each covered individual, and the scope and associated cost of protection.

SEC. 532. (a) None of the funds provided to the Department of Homeland Security in this or any prior Act may be used by an agency to submit an initial project proposal to the Technology Modernization Fund (as authorized by section 1078 of subtitle G of title X of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91)) unless, concurrent with the submission of an initial project proposal to the Technology Modernization Board, the head of the agency—

(1) notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the proposed submission of the project proposal;

(2) submits to the Committees on Appropriations a copy of the project proposal; and

(3) provides a detailed analysis of how the proposed project funding would supplement or supplant funding requested as part of the Department's most recent budget submission.

(b) None of the funds provided to the Department of Homeland Security by the Technology Modernization Fund shall be available for obligation until 15 days after a report on such funds has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(c) The report described in subsection (b) shall include—

(1) the full project proposal submitted to and approved by the Fund's Technology Modernization Board;

(2) the finalized interagency agreement between the Department and the Fund including the project's deliverables and repayment terms, as applicable;

(3) a detailed analysis of how the project will supplement or supplant existing funding available to the Department for similar activities;

(4) a plan for how the Department will repay the Fund, including specific planned funding sources, as applicable; and

(5) other information as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 533. Within 60 days of any budget submission for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2027 that assumes revenues or proposes a reduction from the previous year based on user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the budget, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate specific reductions in proposed discretionary budget authority commensurate with the revenues assumed in such proposals in the event that they are not enacted prior to October 1, 2026.

SEC. 534. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

SEC. 535. No Federal funds made available to the Department of Homeland Security may be used to enter into a procurement contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, or make a grant to, or provide a loan or guarantee to, any entity identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) or any subsidiary of such entity.

SEC. 536. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 537. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall, on a monthly basis beginning immediately after the date of enactment of this Act, develop estimates of the number of migrants anticipated to arrive at the southwest border of the United States.

(b) The Secretary shall ensure that, at a minimum, the estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) cover the current fiscal year and the following fiscal year;

(2) include a breakout by demographic, to include single adults, family units, and unaccompanied children;

(3) undergo an independent validation and verification review;

(4) are used to inform policy planning and budgeting processes within the Department of Homeland Security; and

(5) are included in the budget materials submitted to Congress for each fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act and in support of—

(A) the President's annual budget request pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code;

(B) any supplemental funding request submitted to Congress;

(C) any reprogramming and transfer notification pursuant to section 503 of this Act; and

(D) such budget materials shall include—

(i) the most recent monthly estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a);

(ii) a description and quantification of the estimates used to justify funding requests for Department programs related to border security, immigration enforcement, and immigration services;

(iii) a description and quantification of the anticipated workload and requirements resulting from such estimates; and

(iv) a confirmation as to whether the budget requests for impacted agencies were developed using the same estimates.

(c) The Secretary shall share the monthly estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a) with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) If the monthly estimates described in subsection (b) are not provided for the purposes described, the reprogramming and transfer authority provided in section 503 of this Act shall be suspended until such time as the required estimates are provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 538. (a) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall, on a monthly basis beginning immediately after the date of enactment of this Act, develop estimates of the number of individuals anticipated to be detained in and removed from the United States.

(b) The Secretary shall ensure that, at a minimum, the estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) cover the current fiscal year and the following fiscal year;

(2) include a breakout by demographics, to include single adults and family units;

(3) undergo an independent validation and verification review;

(4) are used to inform policy planning and budgeting processes within the Department of Homeland Security; and

(5) are included in the budget materials submitted to Congress for each fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act and in support of—

(A) the President's annual budget request pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code;

(B) any supplemental funding request submitted to Congress;

(C) any reprogramming and transfer notification pursuant to section 503 of this Act; and

(D) such budget materials shall include—

(i) the most recent monthly estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a);

(ii) a description and quantification of the estimates used to justify funding requests for Department programs related to border security, immigration enforcement, and immigration services;

(iii) a description and quantification of the anticipated workload and requirements resulting from such estimates; and

(iv) a confirmation as to whether the budget requests for impacted agencies were developed using the same estimates.

(c) The Secretary shall share the monthly estimates developed pursuant to subsection (a) with the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(d) If the monthly estimates described in subsection (b) are not provided for the purposes described, the reprogramming and transfer authority provided in section 503 of this Act shall be suspended until such time as the required estimates are provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 539. (a) Prior to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting assistance from the Department of Defense for border security operations, the Secretary shall ensure that an alternatives analysis and cost-benefit analysis is conducted before such request is made, which shall include an examination of obtaining such support through other means.

(b) Not later than 30 days after the date on which a request for assistance is made, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report detailing the types of support requested, the alternatives analysis and cost-benefit analysis described in subsection (a), and the operational impact to Department of Homeland Security operations of any Department of Defense border security support requested by the Secretary.

(c) Not later than 30 days after the date on which a request made for assistance is granted and quarterly thereafter through the duration of such assistance, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, a report detailing the assistance provided and the operational impacts to border security operations.

SEC. 540. Funds made available in this Act or any other Act for Operations and Support may be used for the necessary expenses of providing an employee emergency back-up care program.

SEC. 541. (a) If the reporting requirement set forth in paragraph (2) under the heading ''Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund'' in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 114–4), as applied in this fiscal year by section 306 of this Act, is not submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and published on the Agency's website not later than the fifth business day of the applicable month, the amount made available for ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management—Operations and Support—Management and Oversight'' shall be reduced by $100,000 for each day such report is not submitted and published on the Agency's website.

(b) During any period in which the total number of requests for reimbursement for a covered expense for individual assistance or public assistance related to emergency (42 U.S.C. 5122(1)) or major disaster (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)) declarations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) that the Department of Homeland Security has been considering under final review for greater than 60 days exceeds 500, the amount made available for ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management—Operations and Support—Management and Oversight'' shall be reduced by $100,000 for each day during such period on which the cumulative total of requests over 60 days in final review exceeds 500.

(c) Subsection (b) shall not apply if the balance of funding for the Disaster Relief Fund is sufficient only for the purpose of obligating funds for activities determined to be lifesaving or life-sustaining.

SEC. 542. Section 16005(c) of title VI of division B of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136) shall be applied as if the language read as follows: ''Subsection (a) shall apply until September 30, 2026.''.

SEC. 543. The levels for appropriations accounts specified for classified programs in this Act shall conform to the direction included in the classified annex accompanying this Act and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with section 545.

SEC. 544. Upon a determination by the Director of National Intelligence that such action is necessary and in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer amounts for the National Intelligence Program consistent with the percentage caps specified in section 503(c): Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen intelligence requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That a request for any transfer of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made consistent with the requirements of section 503(d)(1).

SEC. 545. Within seven days of the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Department shall submit to the Committees on Appropriation of the House of Representatives and the Senate—

(1) an obligation plan by program, project, or activity for each component receiving funds from Public Law 119–21;

(2) estimated fee collections for each component collecting new or enhanced fees authorized by Public Law 119–21, delineated by collections that a component will retain and collections that a component will remit to other agencies or the Treasury; and

(3) an obligation plan by program, project, or activity for fee collections identified in paragraph (2) as being retained by a component within the Department.

SEC. 546. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Homeland Security by this Act may be used to prevent any of the following persons from entering, for the purpose of conducting oversight, any facility operated by or for the Department of Homeland Security used to detain or otherwise house aliens, or to make any temporary modification at any such facility that in any way alters what is observed by a visiting Member of Congress or such designated employee, compared to what would be observed in the absence of such modification:

(1) A Member of Congress.

(2) An employee of the United States House of Representatives or the United States Senate designated by such a Member for the purposes of this section.

(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to require a Member of Congress to provide prior notice of the intent to enter a facility described in subsection (a) for the purpose of conducting oversight.

(c) With respect to individuals described in subsection (a)(2), the Department of Homeland Security may require that a request be made at least 24 hours in advance of an intent to enter a facility described in subsection (a).

SEC. 547. In addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes, there is appropriated $30,000,000, for an additional amount for ''The Judiciary—Supreme Court of the United States—Salaries and Expenses'', to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That amounts made available pursuant to this section shall be subject to the same authorities and conditions as if such amounts were provided under the heading ''The Judiciary—Supreme Court of the United States—Salaries and Expenses'' in the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026.

SEC. 548. There is appropriated $140,000,000 for an additional amount for ''Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Operations'' for air traffic organization activities, to remain available until September 30, 2027: Provided, That the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall only use such amounts to provide a rate of pay increase for calendar year 2026 of 3.8 percent, for air traffic controllers, as defined by section 2109(1)(A) of title 5, United States Code, and air traffic controller supervisors or managers who are not covered under such section, but who manage air traffic: Provided further, That such adjustment shall be implemented for all such employees only to the extent the Administrator determines, in his sole discretion, that improvements in workforce scheduling, staffing utilization, or other operational efficiencies are achieved that contribute to addressing workforce shortfalls and enhancing aviation safety: Provided further, That if the Administrator makes such determination, then such adjustment shall be effective the first pay period beginning after January 1, 2026: Provided further, That amounts provided by this section shall be subject to the same authorities and conditions as if such amounts were provided by the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2026.

SEC. 549. Notwithstanding section 503(c) of this Act, no amounts may be transferred to ''U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support'' for Border Security Operations in the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026'' table of the explanatory statement regarding this Act, as defined in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

This division may be cited as the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026''.

DIVISION B—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (division A of Public Law 119–37) is further amended by substituting the date of enactment of this Act for the date specified in section 106(3).

SEC. 102. For the purposes of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (division A of Public Law 119–37), the time covered by such Act shall be considered to include the period which began on or about February 14, 2026, during which there occurred a lapse in appropriations.

SEC. 103. Amounts made available in division A of the Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (division A of Public Law 119–37), and Public Law 119–21 for personnel pay, allowances, and benefits in each department and agency shall be available for payments pursuant to subsection (c) of section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, and such payments shall be made.

SEC. 104. All obligations incurred and in anticipation of the appropriations made and authority granted by division A of the Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 and the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (division A of Public Law 119–37) for the purposes of maintaining the essential level of activity to protect life and property and bringing about orderly termination of Government function, and for purposes as otherwise authorized by law, are hereby ratified and approved if otherwise in accord with the provisions of such Acts.

This division may be cited as the ''Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ALFORD) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

□ 1300

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ALFORD. 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 the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will begin with a simple reminder: We are here today to fully fund the Department of Homeland Security.

Tomorrow, many of our dedicated DHS workers, heroes who show up each and every day to secure our borders, screen our passengers in our airports, and protect our homeland, will be unpaid yet again. Some in the Department of Homeland Security will even begin to get furlough notices tomorrow.

Republicans refuse to let that happen, Mr. Speaker. We have tried to do this the right way. We have gone

through the appropriations process. We passed all 12 bills to fully fund the 2026 budget. We had agreements at the very top level, including homeland, but those agreements were not adhered to.

We fully funded DHS in the House. Four times we have sent the funding package over across this very Hall to the Senate. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, it has come to this. We need—no, we must pay our DHS workers. We must get back to the work that the American people sent us here to do. No more obstruction, no more games, and no more delays. Let's get this done, and let's get back to work.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that this is a victory for the hardworking men and women whose lives were put on hold by Republicans for 76 days, but these hardworking men and women continued to work while Republicans shut down this government and held them hostage.

It is about damn time that you come forward and do this. We proposed this, I proposed it, 79 days ago.

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

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), my colleague.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take up too much time, given that I believe we are trying to expedite this and move forward.

We are in agreement on what we want to do to fund the Department of Homeland Security that we are going to fund here now, but the idea that we are isolating Border Patrol and isolating ICE is offensive to the men and women who serve in ICE and Border Patrol and are serving this country every single day to defend the people of this country.

It is absolutely ridiculous that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have done this to those men and women. I want everybody who is watching to understand what is happening here right now. While we are all unified in funding the rest of DHS, we are absolutely horrified that we are blowing up the appropriations process to target those brave men and women who are doing the Lord's work to keep us safe from cartels, from dangerous actors, and from illegal aliens across the streets of America that have been endangering the American people.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will just say that those armed, masked agents marauding our streets are terrorizing people in our communities. We have from the outset wanted to negotiate how we deal with that in a separate way and fund everyone else in DHS, including Coast Guard, FEMA, Secret Service, cybersecurity. It has been the Republicans who have been intransigent and not willing to do that, but there we go.

Today, we are going to do it. It could have been done 76 days ago. I will take it today. The men and women who are honorable, who are working every single day to defend this country, are not going to be held hostage any longer by my Republican colleagues.

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

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

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, after sitting on his hands while the men and women of the Department of Homeland Security went without pay, Speaker JOHNSON finally did what he should have done a month ago: join Democrats in passing the bipartisan bill to end the Republican DHS shutdown.

For months, congressional Republicans have resorted to complicated legislative maneuvers and symbolic, self-congratulatory resolutions rather than compromise with Democrats to reform DHS and end the disastrous Republicans DHS shutdown, which became the longest partial government shutdown in history.

Republicans manufactured this crisis, prolonged it for months, and forced thousands of public servants and their families to pay the price.

House Democrats are glad Congress will finally be able to fund these vital agencies and pay the men and women who serve this country. But Democrats will continue demanding major structural reforms at ICE and CBP in the face of their continued misconduct and abuses of power.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate is expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ALFORD) that the House suspend the rules and recede from the House amendment and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 7147.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the House receded from the House amendment to the Senate amendment and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

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 subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1546

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas) at 3 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. 4465. An act to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker on Thursday, April 30, 2026:

H.R. 7147, Making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES OF TITLE VII OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4465) to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4465

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES OF TITLE VII OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

(a) EXTENSION OF REPEAL DATE OF TITLE VII.—Section 403(b) of the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–261) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) (50 U.S.C. 1881 note), by striking ''April 30, 2026'' and inserting ''June 12, 2026''; and

(2) in paragraph (2) (18 U.S.C. 2511 note), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''April 30, 2026'' and inserting ''June 12, 2026''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the earlier of the date of the enactment of this Act or April 29, 2026.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in actual opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Maryland opposed to the motion?

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I do not oppose the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE) will control the time for the opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 4465.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) and ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to control that time.

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

There was no objection.

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

This is not the outcome that any of us wanted for the FISA 702 program, but here we are. The 702 program is incredibly important for protecting our national security and advancing our interests abroad.

This temporary extension will ensure that there is no disruption to the program while we work out our differences on a longer reauthorization.

I urge all Members to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The Senate just unanimously passed this 43-day extension. Yesterday I was struck by a point my colleagues from the House Intelligence Committee made here on the House floor that the FISA 702 authorities were too important to turn off. We agree. But I also know that we cannot turn off our constitutional values and principles.

Nothing about protecting our safety should prevent us from protecting our rights. We can have both. When we talk about protecting civil liberties, we are not speaking of theoretical threats. We are talking of real violations perpetrated by the FBI, not just in 2022, but over the past year and still going on today.

The March 2026 FISC opinion describing the FISC judge's concerns about the FBI's violations of FISA is still classified by an administration that seems intent on keeping the public in the dark as we debate this fundamental problem.

We can say with some confidence that the FBI has no idea how many U.S. person queries they ran last year, how many times they spied on American citizens. We should not have to take this vote without being able to explain these serious deficiencies. We have a right to know how many times the communications of American citizens were accessed.

Every day that goes by where the Trump administration and Kash Patel's FBI can circumvent our constitutional values to spy on American citizens is one day too many. I won't oppose this short extension but only because it is my fervent hope and determination that it will give us the time to work together across the aisle to implement meaningful reform.

□ 1550

It is long past time for Speaker JOHNSON to stop blocking Members of this body from coming together across party lines to work in good faith to strike a bipartisan deal on section 702 that is the support of a robust, bipartisan majority which believes that the program is important for foreign intelligence but must be made consistent with the essential constitutional values of our privacy rights under the Constitution.

A significant majority of Members in this Chamber, Democrats and Republicans alike, want real reforms to protect Americans' privacy and civil liberties, not the paltry restatements of current law that have been offered to us so far.

The vast majority of Members of this body and the American people want a Federal judge, not an FBI agent or an FBI lawyer, to stand between them and their private communications. That is the constitutional design. You go to a judge. You don't leave it to the executive branch itself to check its own behavior.

The Speaker must allow the House to work its will. The Speaker must allow the House to serve the American people, to bring to the floor legislation that lives up to the spirit of the Fourth Amendment and ensures Americans are protected from their government as the Founders intended.

So as a gesture of good faith, we will give a few-week extension here, but we would love the Speaker of the House to get serious and allow us to have meaningful, bipartisan negotiation and compromise.

I have heard from so many distinguished Republican Members over there, including a number of former Federal prosecutors, who say: We can work this thing out. Let us do the people's business, and let's work it out.

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

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

I rise in opposition to this clean reauthorization of FISA and, in particular, to this short-term authorization of FISA.

A short-term infringement of the Constitution is still an infringement of the Constitution. How long has the Senate had to act on this? Is this an emergency? Is this something we haven't known about? No.

I appreciate the work of my dear colleague and chairman of our committee, Mr. JORDAN, on this issue for so many years of trying to get warrants before Americans are spied upon. In fact, my colleague on the other side of the aisle ZOE LOFGREN and I, over a decade ago, were successful in passing an amendment to FISA, during the appropriations process, that would have prohibited funds to be used in the FISA program without a warrant.

What happened to that amendment? It died in the Senate. They have had over a decade to work on this.

What does FISA stand for? Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

This, when it was originated, was never meant to be used to surveil Americans or to search through databases for their information. It was intended for foreign intelligence. But now it is used on Americans without a warrant.

FISA databases have been used to query political activists, journalists, Members of Congress and their staff, and random romantic interests of FBI agents. We are told: Oh, don't worry. It is not being abused anymore. Maybe that is because they changed the definition of a query. So when they use the program anymore and abuse it, it is not a query by their definition so they don't have to tell you when they have violated the law. They are interpreting it differently.

As a matter of fact, there is a secret interpretation of how this law is used by the FBI, so secret that you have got to go three floors underground to read about it. We can't tell the American public exactly how they are being spied on, but it is a particularly nefarious way. I think it is also unconstitutional. I know it is also unconstitutional.

For this and many other reasons, I oppose this FISA reauthorization, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

I thank my friend from Kentucky for his always unswerving leadership on behalf of constitutional values, privacy, and the civil rights and civil liberties of the people.

The question here is how are we actually going to move the Speaker, who seems to be immersed in some combination of inertia, bureaucracy, and chaos, and the Senate, which doesn't seem to be living up to its traditional role in trying to reconcile our foreign policy and national security agenda with the constitutional values of the people?

We are saying, let's give it a few weeks now. I hope that Chairman JORDAN will echo my endorsement of us really getting together to have bipartisan negotiations and compromise on this. This is not a partisan problem. We have people on all sides of this on both sides of the aisle. The vast majority of the Democrats want to make sure that we have a program that protects the privacy rights and the civil liberties of the people.

No, we do not trust Kash Patel to have conversations with Tulsi Gabbard as a successful substitute for the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution. I am sure you don't trust whoever you would liken to Kash Patel and Tulsi Gabbard on our side.

That is fine. That is partisan politics. That is why we want this to rest on

some level of constitutional principles that will cut across party lines.

Let's take a few weeks to have serious, meaningful discussion. As a gesture of good faith, we say we will work with the Speaker if the Speaker will work with us.

We see him conducting negotiations in the middle of votes on the House floor. How about we all get together the way that Congress is supposed to and have meaningful discussion and dialogue? Let's do the same thing with people in the Senate.

I challenge the Members of the Senate to stand up for a system that the American people can believe in. We simply cannot leave it up to Kash Patel and Tulsi Gabbard and Donald Trump to enforce our civil rights and civil liberties for us. That is not going to work. They are partisan actors. They have proven themselves to be partisan actors, and they don't make any bones about that. They are unashamed of it. That is fine. Then we need to put principles in place that are going to protect the American people.

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

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, my friend and colleague on the Judiciary Committee and also on the Rules Committee, CHIP ROY, has labored tirelessly to defend the constitutional rights of his constituents in Texas and all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, it is nice to have the gentleman from Maryland on the pro-warrant side of this conversation this go-round.

I will note that there was a significant amount of abuses by the previous President with respect to the amount of focus on the American people using FISA and the abuses therein.

I hope we can achieve a bipartisan consensus here on how we reform this regardless of who is in the White House and regardless of who controls Congress. We need to do that in defense of the Constitution.

The reason I rise in opposition is because this body, this House, spoke and sent a bill to the Senate that has reforms that our Intelligence Committee chair worked on and a number of people worked on. We had reforms on there to stop the central bank digital currency. We sent it to the Senate, and they didn't even give it a vote. They didn't even put it on the floor for consent. They just said: Stuff it. We are going to send you a 45-day extension.

By the way, 45 days, which takes it to June 12, which some of us several weeks ago said: Let's do a 60-day extension and let's sit down and work, like the gentleman from Maryland said. That is what we ought to do.

We should go to committee. We should have a full-throated debate in committee. We should amend it. We should have a debate about warrants. We should have a debate about protecting the American people from the abuse of power by government.

My colleague from Texas, my friend over here, Mr. CLOUD, he came into a meeting and he said the intel community never walks in, ever, saying: We have all of this power to collect information. Oh, we are going to give it back.

That never happens. The only way that happens is if we act, if this body acts, the people's Representatives.

□ 1600

Mr. Speaker, the question I would ask is: How much warrantless surveillance, how much spying on American citizens should we allow? How much? How much is acceptable? Because right now we know for sure there is warrantless collection of information on the American people.

We have other issues we have got to deal with: the kill switch, surveillance in automobiles, central bank digital currency, tracking what we spend, how we spend it, and what we can buy.

This body ought to be defending the people of the United States against the power of government being used against us. Under no circumstances should we allow technology to breach the wall that the Fourth Amendment created that the government is not supposed to go through to get into your personal business, to get into your homes, to look at your information, and to breach the privacy that you are guaranteed to not have the Fourth Amendment break.

I rise in opposition to this. We should move forward and actually try to get actual debate on this. But I do not accept what the Senate is doing to step over what the House did earlier. The Senate should take up that bill and pass it.

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

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

The critical point is that we need to have a judge standing between the FBI and the private communications of the American people. This has got to be the essential constitutional value that is vindicated here. We need to interpose the authority and the independence of a judge between the FBI and the communications of the people.

The reform that my friend from Texas just mentioned is to have Kash Patel report his abuses to Tulsi Gabbard. If you think that is a good substitute for the Fourth Amendment, well, then you can go with what the gentleman was talking about, which was this 3-year extension. We are not willing go with the 3-year extension. 191 of us voted against it, including a dozen Republicans.

We are willing to give you 40 more days or 45 more days for us to negotiate this thing, if the Speaker will actually sit down with us. We want the Speaker to sit down with us, and we want the Senate to take its constitutional responsibilities seriously here.

The privacy rights of the people are too essential, and the privacy rights of the people should not be pitted against the national security interests of the country.

We can make this happen if we are willing to get rid of all of the chaos and the pandemonium that we have seen over the last several days and simply sit down and have a meaningful conversation and write the legislation.

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

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

After observing the FBI and other intelligence agencies spy on Members of Congress, including Members who are in this debate right now, I am at a loss to understand why both Democrats and Republicans are arguing for a clean reauthorization of this program that has clearly been used to overstep the boundaries of the other branch of government.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), who serves on the Finance Committee and has warned us about the Orwellian dangers and powers of the central bank digital currency.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act is a fine tool for foreign intelligence. Unfortunately, it has been abused and corrupted.

I am encouraged to hear Mr. RASKIN reclaim his opposition to warrantless surveillance, and I am encouraged that there is a bipartisan effort to reform it. In fact, I think the will of this body is that we defend the Constitution and we defend this Nation. We can do both. We are presented this false dilemma that somehow if you just abandon your freedom, you can be more secure. That is a false tradeoff.

Freedom surrendered is barely reclaimed, but, by God, we are here to reclaim it today. We want both. We want a warrant to protect the civil liberties of American citizens, and we want the foreign intelligence to be focused on foreign intelligence.

We trust the leaders in the Central Intelligence Agency, the NSA, and others to do what they are supposed to do to target foreigners, but clearly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has abused their access to this data. They have targeted Americans under all sorts of authorities and not just under 702.

We have come together in a bipartisan way. Frankly, the bill that we sent to the Senate just this week was bipartisan. Not only did it deal with 702, but it dealt with the money. People need to pay attention. The future of the money is going to determine the future.

Central bank digital currency is communist money for the digital age. Unfortunately, some of my Democrat colleagues, who are united in opposition to warrantless surveillance of all forms, somehow don't see the central bank digital currency for what it is. It is the most dystopian surveillance tool ever developed. It corrupts money into

a tool for coercion, surveillance, and control.

We rejected that, and the Senate didn't even give us a debate. JOHN THUNE asked to be the leader of the Senate, but he is not leading. He didn't even bring this to the floor for a debate. He keeps throwing up excuse after excuse. Well, I will tell you: Anyone can find an excuse. Leaders find a way. It is time for JOHN THUNE to do that or step aside and let somebody lead the Senate who will give us at least a debate but deliver the results the American people have demanded in this election.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of our colleagues to come together and defend our Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

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

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

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), my good friend and colleague and staunch defender of the Constitution.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Speaker, everyone here wants 702 reauthorized. The case has been made that it is a national security issue, that our troops on the ground need it. They need the intelligence that it provides. We want the CIA and the NSA to run as fast and as far as they can to identify the bad guys.

I have deployed on three continents, and believe you me, we want our military to know who to deal with when they get on foreign soil.

The FBI has abused 702, and that is why we are here today.

I want to reiterate my colleague's comments that we are really dealing with two surveillance bills here today. 702 is getting all of the attention, but the central bank digital currency is another surveillance tool that we sent to the Senate. We passed it in a bipartisan method.

Let me explain the difference in the two to the people that are listening. The electronic surveillance is 702, foreign agents on foreign soil. It says nothing about U.S. citizens, U.S. persons on U.S. soil.

The central bank digital currency is financial transparency for the Federal Government. Do you want the Federal Government telling you that you cannot buy a Ford 350 or anything else that the government thinks that you may not want to buy, that they will not want you to buy.

We have two bills that we are discussing today. All of the attention is on 702, but do not take your attention off CBDC. It is actually maybe more dangerous than 702.

Mr. Speaker, let's get 702 reauthorized with constitutional protections, and let's also address the central bank digital currency. We need both electronic privacy and financial privacy.

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

□ 1610

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

Mr. Speaker, what are we opposed to?

We are opposed to violating the Constitution. That is what is happening with FISA. It is happening with other provisions of law and court rulings.

Mr. Speaker, the third-party doctrine allows the government to go after your phone records without a warrant with a simple subpoena, go after your health records, and go after your bank records. That needs to be reformed.

We need to end the mandate on electronic kill switches in cars, the Orwellian technology that would be the judge, the jury, and the executioner, shut your car off midstream and middrive if some AI in your dashboard determines that you shouldn't be driving at that moment, Mr. Speaker, or maybe the government determines that.

There is a whole slew of ways that Americans' privacy, Fourth Amendment rights and other rights are being violated. Chief among them is the FISA 702 program. We should not do a clean reauthorization of this program.

Mr. Speaker, what would happen if you vote ''no'' today?

Maybe there are some people wondering: How will I vote?

Maybe they don't need my vote. Maybe it is going to pass. This has to pass with two-thirds vote.

What would happen if it did fail today?

The Senate would go back to work. They are trying to punt. They want to go home, leave town, and leave us with the work of this.

We have done our work. We have done it for years. We have sent them versions of this, and yet, they insist on another clean reauthorization.

Mr. Speaker, I object to that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, the reason I asked for the gentleman to yield to me is precisely the response we just heard.

Do you know what really the problem is, Mr. Speaker?

People want to get home to fundraisers. People want to get home to dinners. People want to go back to their districts and go on trips. They have codels.

Meanwhile, the American people are wondering: What on Earth is happening in this town?

Mr. Speaker, the American people are wondering: What on Earth is happening when they look at this body and see what we failed to do.

We are continuing every single day to drive this entire country into bankruptcy: $40-trillion debt, government spying on the people, failure to stop government spying on the people, kill switches in cars, and failure to stop sugar drinks going to children on the SNAP program voted by both sides of the aisle.

We go home, and the American people say: What are you doing?

Well, here we sit, and the response here is: Please let us get on our flights so we can go home and be away for 10 days while the country suffers because this body doesn't do its job.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we can reconcile the essential constitutional values of the country with the national security of the country. This 45-day continuation is a mandate. It is a mandate to the Speaker to allow the House to finally come together to develop compromise legislation that guarantees that judges—not Kash Patel, not Tulsi Gabbard, and not Donald Trump—will be the ones to ensure our privacy and our civil liberties.

Let's use this period to engage in real legislative compromise and negotiation in the interests of the American people.

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

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4465.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 261, nays 111, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 155]

YEAS—261

Aderholt	Ciscomani	Fletcher
Aguilar	Cisneros	Flood
Alford	Clark (MA)	Foster
Allen	Cline	Foxx
Amo	Clyburn	Franklin, Scott
Amodei (NV)	Cole	Fuller
Arrington	Comer	Garbarino
Auchincloss	Courtney	Garcia (TX)
Babin	Crank	Gill (TX)
Bacon	Crawford	Gillen
Baird	Crenshaw	Golden (ME)
Balderson	Crow	Goldman (TX)
Barr	Cuellar	Gonzalez, V.
Barrett	Davids (KS)	Gooden
Bean (FL)	Davis (NC)	Goodlander
Beatty	De La Cruz	Gottheimer
Bentz	Dean (PA)	Graves
Bergman	DeLauro	Griffith
Beyer	DelBene	Grothman
Bice	DesJarlais	Guest
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Guthrie
Bishop	Dunn (FL)	Hamadeh (AZ)
Bost	Edwards	Harder (CA)
Boyle (PA)	Ellzey	Haridopolos
Bresnahan	Emmer	Harrigan
Brown	Estes	Harris (NC)
Brownley	Evans (CO)	Hern (OK)
Budzinski	Ezell	Hill (AR)
Bynum	Fallon	Himes
Calvert	Fedorchak	Hinson
Carbajal	Feenstra	Houchin
Carey	Figures	Houlahan
Carter (GA)	Fine	Hoyer
Carter (LA)	Finstad	Hudson
Carter (TX)	Fischbach	Huizenga
Case	Fitzgerald	Hunt
Casten	Fitzpatrick	Hurd (CO)
Castor (FL)	Fleischmann	Issa

Jack
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
James
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (NY)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaHood
Landsman
Langworthy
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Liccardo
Lucas
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Mast
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McDonald Rivet
McDowell
McGuire
Meeks
Messmer
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Morelle
Morrison
Mrvan
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Owens
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Patronis
Pelosi
Perez
Peters
Pfluger
Pou
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Rulli
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schmidt
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell
Shreve
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steil
Strong
Suozzi
Sykes
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Trahan
Tran
Turner (OH)
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Van Orden
Vasquez
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Walkinshaw
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Whitesides
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—111

Adams
Ansari
Balint
Begich
Bell
Biggs (SC)
Boebert
Bonamici
Brecheen
Burchett
Cammack
Carson
Casar
Chu
Clarke (NY)
Cloud
Cohen
Collins
Correa
Craig
Crane
Crockett
Davidson
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dexter
Dingell
Downing
Elfreth
Evans (PA)
Foushee
Friedman
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gomez
Gosar
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Hageman
Harshbarger
Hayes
Higgins (LA)
Horsford
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jayapal
Kennedy (UT)
Khanna
Lee (PA)
Levin
Lieu
Luttrell
Mannion
Massie
Matsui
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Mejia
Menefee
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Min
Moore (WI)
Mullin
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Pallone
Perry
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Pressley
Randall
Roy
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Scott (VA)
Self
Simon
Stansbury
Stevens
Subramanyam
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Tiffany
Titus
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Underwood
Vargas
Velázquez
Vindman
Watson Coleman
Williams (GA)

NOT VOTING—58

Barragán
Baumgartner
Bera
Biggs (AZ)
Buchanan
Burlison
Castro (TX)
Cleaver
Clyde
Conaway
Costa
Davis (IL)
DeGette
Doggett
Donalds
Escobar
Espaillat
Fields
Fong
Frankel, Lois
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Gimenez
Goldman (NY)
Harris (MD)
Kamlager-Dove
Kean
Kelly (IL)
LaLota
Larsen (WA)
Letlow
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Luna
Lynch
Mace
Miller (OH)
Mills
Moskowitz
Moulton
Nehls
Norman
Olszewski
Onder
Quigley
Ramirez
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Schakowsky
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Stefanik
Steube
Strickland
Stutzman
Tlaib
Wilson (FL)

□ 1643

Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. POCAN, Mses. HAGEMAN and McCLELLAN changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. FIGURES changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING ROBERT ''BOB'' BUSCH

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, today I stand before you to honor the extraordinary life of Robert ''Bob'' Busch, a devoted Nebraskan whose legacy will live on in our hearts and in the fields of western Nebraska.

Bob epitomized the spirit of hard work from a young age, starting his journey in agriculture by learning to drive a tractor at 12 years old before mastering the beet harvester at 16 years old.

This early dedication blossomed into a lifelong commitment to farming, embodying the values of diligence and perseverance in all he did. He will be remembered not only as a man of faith and deep conviction but also a pillar of strength around western Nebraska, where he farmed the same land that has been in his family for generations.

As a respected leader in agriculture, Bob made valuable contributions to organizations like the Nebraska Sugar Beet Growers Association and the Western Sugar Cooperative, tirelessly advocating for water and farming interests in western Nebraska. His voice will be sorely missed, and his impact will be felt for years to come.

Bob Busch was a remarkable individual, and while we mourn his passing, we celebrate the incredible life he lived.

HONORING ARTEMIS II

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

Mr. WHITESIDES. Mr. Speaker, before I came to Congress, I led NASA as chief of staff under President Obama. I believed then, as I believe now, that NASA represents the best of us and the best of America. We were reminded of its ability to inspire just weeks ago with the triumph of Artemis II.

The sheer historic weight of sending humans around the Moon for the first time stopped our country in its tracks as we watched four brave astronauts take flight. The crew made history on multiple fronts as the most diverse to travel beyond low Earth orbit and by going further into space than anyone had ever been before.

Yet, just days after their launch, the President proposed a massive cut to NASA's budget, including slashing NASA's science division, which helps us detect wildfires in our district, fight climate change, and advance innovation.

They tried this last year, and we successfully fought back, making sure that NASA funding levels remained steady. We can, and we will do it again.

Artemis II didn't happen overnight. It required decades of investment, hard work, and the belief that America can still reach for the stars.

We must reaffirm our commitment to this essential work.

CONGRATULATING LADIES OF FREDERICA

(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 congratulate the Ladies of Frederica on capturing the Sixth Annual Memorial Cup. This is their first title cup in this rotating interclub competition, defeating the Ocean Forest and Sea Island Golf Clubs.

In a nerve-racking Net Stableford finish, Frederica posted 493 points, winning over Ocean Forest by just 3 points, and Sea Island by 30.

What an incredible display of skill, heart, and teamwork.

Led by captains Bev and Linda, the championship squad featured Carol, Becky, Kelly, Sarah, Trace, Tracey, Christine, Kathy, Collette, Amy, Fran, Jane, Dawn, Carolyn, Tracy, and Molly.

Special thanks to Coaches VJ Trolio, Nick Osterman, and Joey Garber for their dedication in preparing this outstanding team.

In a game that rewards precision and poise, these women showed both and brought home the cup to Frederica.

Well done, ladies.

NO WAREHOUSING OF HUMAN BEINGS IN INDUSTRIAL ICE DETENTION CENTERS

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

Ms. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak on the importance of the Ban Warehouse Detention Act.

The Trump administration wants to spend $40 billion for detention centers

to hold human beings. ICE is confining people in windowless rooms with metal bunk beds, a few metal tables, and toilets. This is where they stay all day and all night, sometimes for months.

Trump is planning to give $40 billion in taxpayer dollars to his megadonors and other private contractors to build and run more ICE detention centers that are literally killing people.

We must pass H.R. 8494, the Ban Warehouse Detention Act, because Americans across the country are standing up and saying, we don't want this.

From New Hampshire to New York, from Oklahoma to Tennessee, to my home State of Minnesota, when Americans find out about ICE's plans to buy massive industrial warehouses to hold nearly 100,000 human beings, they are flooding their city council meetings, putting pressure on their local officials, and demanding that these contracts be canceled. Across red States and blue States alike, Americans are saying that this is not what they want and this is not who we should be.

□ 1650

CONGRATULATING LADY PANTHER SOFTBALL TEAM

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

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the biggest high school sports achievement in the history of Cumberland County, Kentucky.

Congratulations to the Cumberland County Lady Panther softball team on their recent victory in the 2026 All A Classic State Championship.

The Lady Panther victory marks the very first State championship won by any sports team in the history of Cumberland County High School.

Cumberland County is one of Kentucky's most rural counties, with a population of just over 6,000 residents. Cumberland Countians were so proud of their softball team, they lined the streets of Burkesville, Kentucky, for a massive parade honoring their hometown heroes.

Congratulations again to the State champion Cumberland County Lady Panther softball team.

HELP AMERICAN PEOPLE REDUCE COSTS

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

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Secretary Hegseth couldn't answer my question about how much the war in Iran is costing the American people, so I am going to answer it for him.

The answer is $631 billion, $5,000 per American household. That is how much it is costing because of the increase in the price of food, gas, and electricity. We need to end this war now and help the American people reduce costs.

CELEBRATING 51ST ANNIVERSARY OF BLACK APRIL

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

Mr. TRAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce a resolution to formally recognize April 30, 2026, as the 51st anniversary of Black April or Thang Tu Den.

For the Vietnamese diaspora, April 30, 1975, is not just not a solemn day in our history. It is a reminder of the day we lost everything—our homes, our livelihoods and our beloved country.

We honor the members of the South Vietnamese military who fought alongside American and Allied forces, risking everything to defend democracy.

My own parents escaped brutal repression by the Communist government and fled to the United States seeking the freedom that had been ripped away from them.

Amidst the darkness of war, our culture, our grit, and our resilience have spread across the world.

As the first Vietnamese American to represent Orange County's Little Saigon in Congress, I am proud to share our story on the floor of the House of Representatives to ensure that no Communist regime can rewrite our history.

END THIS WAR

(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, I rise tonight to speak of a crisis of the President's own creation due to his war of choice in Iran and the confusion that has caused.

It is my duty every day to speak for the families of Ohio who are being squeezed. Gas and diesel, oh my. The prices in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and across Ohio are now crippling, at their highest level since the summer of 2022.

Prices are approaching a new all-time record according to data from AAA and Gas Buddy. Over the next 24 hours, Americans from coast to coast will spend half a billion dollars, $500 million more on gasoline than they would have on March 1. That is half a billion dollars with a b.

The President promised to lower prices. He did the opposite. The Speaker is doing nothing to stop it. He is forcing the American people to be dragged along on this terrible ride.

Here is some advice: Grow a spine. Do your job, Mr. Speaker. Bring up a vote to end this war.

THANK YOU RIVER CURT

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank an extraordinary public servant, River Curt, who has been my legislative director for the past 3 years.

River has been a steady and thoughtful force behind so much of the work our office has been proud to lead, bringing not only deep policy expertise but a commitment to improving people's lives, from advancing housing solutions like the PRO Manufactured Home Communities Act to shaping efforts around the White House Office of Gun Violence Prevention that we got done just a few months from being in the office in our freshman term.

Beyond the policy wins, what stands out the most is how River shows up with integrity, compassion, and purpose. They have strengthened our team in ways both large and small, including being a part of our now kind of legendary tiny desk-style concert in the office, a moment that has captured their creativity and spirit.

I thank Riv for everything. You inspire me. I thank you for your impact on this country. The Nation is better because of you and your work. I love you, dude.

HONOR AND REMEMBER FLAG

(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, as we prepare to celebrate 250 years of our Nation's freedom, let us pause and ask: Who really made our freedom possible?

It was those who made the ultimate sacrifice, stories of courage, bravery, and yet heartache.

Gold Star families carry pain every single day. They never stop grieving, but they never stop loving, either. They are left remembering the birthday that will never be celebrated, a chair that sits empty, a voice they will never hear again.

For years, these families have poured their hearts into advocating for the passage of the Honor and Remember Flag, a powerful symbol that ensures their sacrifice is never forgotten.

I call on the President and Congress to stand with these families. Let us remember freedom is not free.

DEVASTATING BLOW TO VOTING RIGHTS ACT

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

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, this week the Supreme Court of the United States dealt another devastating blow to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a law that for nearly six decades has stood as a promise that every American, no matter who you are or where you live, has a voice in our democracy, a law that generations fought for, marched for, and organized for.

This decision is not just about the law. It is about our people, about our future, about our democracy, and about whether or not this country is by the people, for the people.

Mr. Speaker, we are angry, we are sad, and we are mad about the politics that have led us to this moment, that at every moment we have turned backwards, the American people have risen and taken this country forward, and so we will today.

We will fight back. We will fight back in Congress. We will fight back in the courts. We will fight back in our communities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WIED). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. STANSBURY. We will continue to show up at every election at every level because our democracy—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is no longer recognized.

REMEMBERING MARIO SALATI

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

Mr. RILEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this is a speech that I am not supposed to give. That is because Mr. Salati would say: Don't make a fuss about me, you have more important things to do.

However, today, there is nothing more important than telling Mr. Salati how much we love him and how much we will miss him. Mario Salati was the son of immigrants from Italy who came to Endicott to seek the American Dream, and he found it.

Mr. Salati was not just our elementary school principal, he was in a lot of ways the village dad. We all looked up to him because of his quick wit, his commitment to service, and his genuine love for our community, and most of all, his pure kindness.

A proud U-E Tiger, Mr. Salati spent his career teaching and leading our public schools because he cared so much about our futures. Outside the classroom, you could find him at Saint Anthony's or the Sons of Italy, where his smile filled every room.

For his children, Brian, Colleen, and David, his grandchildren, Aubrey, Lucy, and Charlie, and his brothers Roz and Don, and all of Tiger Nation, I know there is a big hole in your hearts right now.

However, as Mr. Salati's favorite, Connie Francis, sang:

You're safe in the glow of His love,
Sent from the heavens above,
Until the day that you're together once more,
You'll live in these memories,
Until the day that you're together once more.

□ 1700

NO FUNDS FOR WAR THROUGH RECONCILIATION

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

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced the No War Appropriations Through Reconciliation Act, or the No WAR Act, which would prevent the partisan process from being used to fund military action in Iran.

We cannot normalize using reconciliation as the vehicle for every party-line priority when the drafters of the Congressional Budget Act designed it to be used to quickly resolve issues with the budget.

We have already spent $45 billion on this illegal, immoral war in Iran, and this administration is asking for $1.5 trillion more after already requesting $350 billion in mandatory defense spending that was passed through the last reconciliation.

On something as serious as this, where we are putting American lives on the line, we need strong bipartisan support and a transparent process with clear authorization from Congress because that is what the American people deserve. I am very proud to put this forward.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 30, 2026.

I hereby designate the period from Thursday, April 30, 2026, through Monday, May 11, 2026, as a ''district work period'' under clause 13 of Rule I.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker on Thursday, April 30, 2026:

H.R. 7147. A act making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 13 of rule I, the House stands adjourned until 10:30 a.m. on Monday next.

Thereupon (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 4, 2026, at 10:30 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–3477. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 2025 Office of Minority and Women Inclusion Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5452(e); Public Law 111-203, Sec. 342(e); (124 Stat. 1541); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–3478. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits received April 22, 2026, 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–3479. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Regulatory Management Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pesticide Tolerances; Implementing Registration Review Decisions for Certain Pesticides (Hydrogen cyanide, et al.) [EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0534; FRL-12765-02-OCSPP] (RIN: 2070-ZA16) received April 21, 2026, 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–3480. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Regulatory Management Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Virginia; Revision to the Regulatory Definition of Volatile Organic Compound [EPA-R03-OAR-2025-0225; FRL-12836-02-R3] received April 21, 2026, 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–3481. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Regulatory Management Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Construction Permits Required [EPA-R07-OAR-2025-3161; FRL-13099-02-R7] received April 21, 2026, 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–3482. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's Major interim final rule — Extension of Compliance Dates for Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability; Accessibility of Web Information and Services of State and Local Government Entities [Docket No.: CRT150; AG Order No.: 6742-2026] (RIN: 1190-AA82) received April 22, 2026, 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–3483. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report titled ''US-Mexico-Canada Agreement Section 821: Tijuana River Watershed and Adjacent Coastal Transboundary Wastewater Flows Annual Report #3'', pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 4731(b); Public Law 116-113, Sec. 821(b); (134 Stat. 95); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–3484. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report titled ''Report Concerning the Operation of the Tropical Forest Facility for the Previous Fiscal Year'', Department Report Number: 007132, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2431k(a); Public Law 87-195, Sec. 813(a) (as added by Public Law 105-214, Sec. 1); (112 Stat. 893); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 7266. A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to reauthorize the Rural and Municipal Utility Advanced Cybersecurity Grant and Technical Assistance Program, and for other purposes (Rept. 119–629). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BOST: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 3726. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make temporary lodging facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs available for certain TRICARE beneficiaries on a space-available basis, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 119–630). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 8595. A bill making appropriations for national security, Department of State, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2027, and for other purposes (Rept. 119–631). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Ms. PEREZ, Mr. ROY, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. BOEBERT, Ms. MACE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. COLLINS, and Ms. FEDORCHAK):

H.R. 8591. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion from gross income of gain from the sale of qualified farm property to qualified family members; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOYLE of Oregon (for herself and Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 8592. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for a point of order against reconciliation measures that provide budget authority for unauthorized military operations against Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. CALVERT:

H.R. 8593. A bill to provide a temporary waiver of certain Federal and State laws governing fireworks displays during the 250th anniversary year of the United States, while preserving local authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. FULLER:

H.R. 8594. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to President Donald John Trump, to the United States Secret Service, and to its local law enforcement partners, in recognition of their dedication to protecting our constitutional republican form of government; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ALFORD (for himself, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, and Mr. WIED):

H.R. 8596. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to ensure that consumers can make informed decisions in choosing between meat and poultry products and cell-cultivated protein products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEGICH (for himself, Ms. GILLEN, and Ms. KING-HINDS):

H.R. 8597. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to acquire and install certified airborne position reference tools at air traffic control towers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BEGICH:

H.R. 8598. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to ensure representation for all fishery user groups on the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BELL (for himself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BOST, and Ms. BUDZINSKI):

H.R. 8599. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to submit a report to Congress on mail and package delivery service performance in the St. Louis region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8600. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to temporarily suspend certain fuel excise taxes for fuel separated during periods in which the national average price of gasoline exceeds $3.99 per gallon, and to prohibit certain credits or deductions for oil and gas companies during such periods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 8601. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to enhance penalties for certain crimes committed against veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLISON (for himself and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 8602. A bill to repeal the wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mrs. CAMMACK (for herself, Mr. ONDER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BOST, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. ESTES, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 8603. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit dismemberment abortions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Ms. MENG, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LIEU, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 8604. A bill to establish the Language Access Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CORREA (for himself, Mr. TRAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 8605. A bill to halt removal of certain nationals of Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. GRIJALVA, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SIMON, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THANEDAR, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 8606. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to ensure no funds made available under such Acts may be awarded to a charter school or charter management organization that enters into a contract with a for-profit entity for operating, overseeing, or managing the charter school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 8607. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify the transportation finance infrastructure and innovation program with respect to community development financial institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 8608. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve safety and security for service weapons used by Federal law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Armed 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 Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Ms. STEVENS):

H.R. 8609. A bill to support research, development, and other activities to develop innovative vehicle technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FALLON (for himself and Mr. WALKINSHAW):

H.R. 8610. A bill to amend the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act of 2007 to require agency reports on any procurement waiver made by the President; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. FRY (for himself, Mr. HARRIGAN, Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. MOORE of North Carolina):

H.R. 8611. A bill to establish a publicly accessible database of individuals with convictions for violent crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. HOYLE of Oregon):

H.R. 8612. A bill to prohibit public companies from repurchasing their shares on the open market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. GOODLANDER (for herself and Ms. FEDORCHAK):

H.R. 8613. A bill to providing access to certain memorials on Federal property during Government shutdown, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. JAMES:

H.R. 8614. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to lead contamination in school drinking water, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KIM (for herself, Mr. LAWLER, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 8615. A bill to combat China's unfair and non-market-oriented trade practices related to the shipbuilding industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 8616. A bill to establish the Caja del Rio Special Management Area and Caja del Rio National Conservation Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MACE (for herself and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 8617. A bill to require an agency to prepare a household cost impact analysis before publishing a proposed and final rule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENEFEE:

H.R. 8618. A bill to increase the total maximum Federal Pell Grant and extend flexibility for eligibility; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Mr. MENEFEE:

H.R. 8619. A bill to make unlawful the sale of any firearm by a licensed manufacturer, licensed importer, or licensed dealer without a written notice promoting safe storage and a safe storage device, to create and disseminate best practices regarding safe firearm storage, to create a grant program for the distribution of safe storage devices, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for a credit against tax for sales at retail of safe firearm storage devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 8620. A bill to amend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 to establish a hotline for caregivers of individuals with developmental disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio (for himself, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, and Mrs. KIM):

H.R. 8621. A bill to require the Secretary of State to annually issue a list of of People's Republic of China-origin entities carrying out mining involving forced labor or causing environmental harm in certain African countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS (for herself and Mr. CONAWAY):

H.R. 8622. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to transform the Merit-based Incentive Payment System into the Data-driven Performance Payment System under the Medicare physician fee schedule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah (for himself and Mrs. FOUSHEE):

H.R. 8623. A bill to require artificial intelligence chatbots to implement age verification measures and make certain disclosures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 8624. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against employer payroll taxes for wages and other expenses paid or incurred for apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOYLAN (for himself and Ms. TOKUDA):

H.R. 8625. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize assistance for certain development activities in high-income countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. CAREY, and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 8626. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for middle-income housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ROSS (for herself and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 8627. A bill to improve honesty in pet sales, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. SELF, and Mr. CRANE):

H.R. 8628. A bill to repeal section 101(a)(15)(U) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 8629. A bill to strengthen recruitment, training, and retention of the health center workforce to improve access to care and health outcomes in rural and underserved communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RULLI (for himself and Mrs. HARSHBARGER):

H.R. 8630. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prohibit treatment of a biologic as a biological product based solely on the presence of a protein that is a clinically inactive component in such biologic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SALINAS (for herself and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H.R. 8631. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that low alcohol by volume kombucha is exempt from any excise taxes and any regulations under chapter 53 of such Code which are imposed on alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 8632. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on the sale of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, to establish a credit for expenditures paid or incurred for the removal of such substances from public water systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCANLON (for herself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 8633. A bill to specify the standards governing claims of consciously parallel pricing coordination in civil actions under the Sherman Act, and to clarify the meaning of contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy under the Sherman Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 8634. A bill to prohibit marriages between individuals who are closely related by blood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHREVE (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR):

H.R. 8635. A bill to modernize and improve the accuracy, timeliness, and interoperability of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SORENSEN:

H.R. 8636. A bill to strengthen Federal data collection regarding the teacher and principal workforce; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 8637. A bill to require incumbent and aspiring Members of Congress to disclose their income tax returns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself and Mr. LALOTA):

H.R. 8638. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Washington Spy Ring National Historic Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 8639. A bill to develop a scenario-based training curriculum for immigration officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself and Mr. SHREVE):

H.R. 8640. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to establish and maintain a database for commercial driver's license data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THANEDAR (for himself and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 8641. A bill to require GAO to conduct annual assessments to determine the extent to which TSAs passenger security screening practices comply with TSA non-discrimination policies to identify any needed actions to improve compliance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 8642. A bill to provide a Foreign Service officer career pathway for former United States Agency for International Development officers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 8643. A bill to prohibit covered financial institutions from collecting, maintaining, and disclosing information relating to the citizenship status and immigration status of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. VINDMAN (for himself, Ms. MCDONALD RIVET, and Mr. LANDSMAN):

H.R. 8644. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow deductions with respect to certain expenses relating to private planes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MCIVER, and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 8645. A bill to amend the Second Chance Act of 2007 to require identification for returning citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.J. Res. 160. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Consumer Financial Protection Circular 2024-04: Whistleblower Protections Under CFPA Section 1057''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.J. Res. 161. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of

the rule relating to ''Bulletin 2012-04: Lending discrimination (April 18, 2012)''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.J. Res. 162. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Truth in Lending (Regulation Z); Consumer Protections for Home Sales Financed Under Contracts for Deed''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.J. Res. 163. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Application of Regulation Z's Ability-To-Repay Rule to Certain Situations Involving Successors-In-Interest''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.J. Res. 164. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Equal Credit Opportunity (Regulation B); Revocations or Unfavorable Changes to the Terms of Existing Credit Arrangements''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PETTERSEN:

H.J. Res. 165. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Fair Credit Reporting; Permissible Purposes for Furnishing, Using, and Obtaining Consumer Reports''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PETTERSEN:

H.J. Res. 166. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Bulletin 2015-07 re: in-person collection of consumer debt''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.J. Res. 167. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Debt Collection Practices (Regulation F); Deceptive and Unfair Collection of Medical Debt''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.J. Res. 168. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Bulletin 2022-01: Medical Debt Collection and Consumer Reporting Requirements in Connection with the No Surprises Act''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.J. Res. 169. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Consumer Financial Protection Circular 2024-05: Improper Overdraft Opt-In Practices''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.J. Res. 170. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''The Fair Credit Reporting Act's Limited Preemption of State Laws''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.J. Res. 171. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection relating to the withdrawal of the rule relating to ''Bulletin 2022-06: Unfair Returned Deposited Item Fee Assessment Practices''; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BALINT:

H. Con. Res. 95. Concurrent resolution directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities with Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FALLON (for himself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H. Res. 1237. A resolution requiring certain Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives to complete a program of training in counterintelligence and classified information protection each Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. BYNUM):

H. Res. 1238. A resolution encouraging greater public-private sector collaboration to promote financial literacy for students and young adults; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. LAWLER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BACON, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. LATIMER, Ms. GILLEN, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. CASE, Mr. VINDMAN, Ms. STEFANIK, and Ms. SCHOLTEN):

H. Res. 1239. A resolution condemning antisemitic hate-filled rhetoric and content disseminated by prominent online personalities, and urging social media platforms and public leaders to denounce and address such conduct; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. WIED):

H. Res. 1240. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of May 8 through May 17, 2026, as ''National American Birding Week''; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. NEAL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CHU, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BEYER, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 1241. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President of the United States to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives relating to access to and usage of NUMIDENT, death information, and other personally identifiable information in the possession of the Social Security Administration by an individual acting for or on behalf of the Department of Government Efficiency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. CRANK):

H. Res. 1242. A resolution supporting the first Friday of May as ''National Space Day'' in recognition of the significant positive impact the aerospace community has and will continue to have on the United States of America; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Armed 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. MENG (for herself, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. MIN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. KING-HINDS, Ms. SIMON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. LIEU, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. CHU, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BERA, Mr. TRAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CASE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CORREA, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. ROSS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BELL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DEXTER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. SUBRAMANYAM, Mr. TAKANO, and Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY):

H. Res. 1243. A resolution recognizing the significance of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 1244. A resolution recognizing the disenfranchisement of District of Columbia residents, calling for statehood for the District of Columbia through the enactment of the Washington, D.C. Admission Act, and expressing support for the designation of May 1, 2026, as ''D.C. Statehood Day''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, Armed Services, the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. RIVAS (for herself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MOULTON, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H. Res. 1245. A resolution recognizing the importance of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program to protect the United States' scientific integrity, public health, environment, and economic growth; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SELF (for himself, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mr. LAWLER):

H. Res. 1246. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in support of the integration of Kosovo into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself and Mr. RUIZ):

H. Res. 1247. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2102) to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for concurrent receipt of veterans' disability compensation and retired pay for disability retirees with combat-related disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. TITUS:

H. Res. 1248. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives from participating in prediction markets in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ethics, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Oversight and Government Reform, 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. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SIMON, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. MCIVER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H. Res. 1249. A resolution expressing that the United States is obligated to permanently end the unhoused crisis by 2029 and uphold, protect, and enforce the civil and human rights of unhoused individuals, including the human rights to housing, universal health care, livable wages, education, employment opportunities, access to public facilities, free movement in public spaces, privacy, confidentiality, internet access, vote, freedom from harassment by law enforcement, private businesses, property owners, and housed residents, and equal rights to health care, legal representation, and social services without discrimination based on housing status; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and Workforce, the Judiciary, Agriculture, and 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. TORRES of New York (for himself, Mr. SELF, and Mr. LATIMER):

H. Res. 1250. A resolution expressing support for United States forces to remain as a part of the Kosovo Force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H. Res. 1251. A resolution calling on elected officials and civil society leaders to counter antisemitism and educate the public on the contributions of the Jewish-American community; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Armed 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.

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. MASSIE:

H.R. 8591.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. HOYLE of Oregon:

H.R. 8592.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 8593.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. FULLER:

H.R. 8594.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. ALFORD:

H.R. 8596.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 ''The Congress shall have power to . . . provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States; . . .''

By Mr. BEGICH:

H.R. 8597.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. BEGICH:

H.R. 8598.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 8599.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8600.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the General Welfare Clause

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 8601.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BURLISON:

H.R. 8602.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. CAMMACK:

H.R. 8603.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 8604.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CORREA:

H.R. 8605.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 8606.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 8607.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 8608.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 8609.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact legislation provided by Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 8610.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FRY:

H.R. 8611.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 8612.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. GOODLANDER:

H.R. 8613.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. JAMES:

H.R. 8614.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of Rule XII the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the U.S. Constitution to enact the accompanying bill.

By Mrs. KIM:

H.R. 8615.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ:

H.R. 8616.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 8617.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MENEFEE:

H.R. 8618.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MENEFEE:

H.R. 8619.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H.R. 8620.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 8621.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 8622.

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 Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 8623.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 8624.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MOYLAN:

H.R. 8625.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 1 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 8626.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. ROSS:

H.R. 8627.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 (Taxing and Spending Clause)

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 8628.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 8629.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. RULLI:

H.R. 8630.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. SALINAS:

H.R. 8631.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 8632.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 Clause 1 of the Constitution states ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

By Ms. SCANLON:

H.R. 8633.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 8634.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SHREVE:

H.R. 8635.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. SORENSEN:

H.R. 8636.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 8637.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 8638.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3

By Mrs. SYKES:

H.R. 8639.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 8640.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 8641.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Clause 18 of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 8642.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 8643.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. VINDMAN:

H.R. 8644.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 8645.

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 Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.J. Res. 160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18).

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.J. Res. 161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.J. Res. 162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.J. Res. 163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.J. Res. 164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Ms. PETTERSEN:

H.J. Res. 165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8

By Ms. PETTERSEN:

H.J. Res. 166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.J. Res. 167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1 Sec. 8 Clause 18

By Ms. TLAIB:

H.J. Res. 168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.J. Res. 169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.J. Res. 170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, cl. 1, To pay debts and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States.

Article I, Section 8 cl. 3. To regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations, Among the Several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Article I, Section 8, cl. 18, To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.J. Res. 171.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 14: Ms. MEJIA.
H.R. 404: Mr. PATRONIS.
H.R. 569: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 899: Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.
H.R. 987: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 1004: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
H.R. 1046: Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 1065: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 1109: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
H.R. 1137: Mr. RULLI and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 1227: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 1241: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1267: Mr. RILEY of New York.
H.R. 1344: Mr. VAN ORDEN.
H.R. 1361: Mr. FIGURES.
H.R. 1421: Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 1484: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 1502: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 1529: Mr. HARIDOPOLOS.
H.R. 1564: Ms. RANDALL.
H.R. 1583: Mr. ALFORD and Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
H.R. 1826: Mr. STANTON.
H.R. 1827: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 1841: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 1883: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 1970: Mr. MCDOWELL.
H.R. 2028: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 2048: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Ms. JACOBS.
H.R. 2086: Mr. LICCARDO.
H.R. 2231: Ms. MCCLELLAN and Mr. MCDOWELL.
H.R. 2343: Mr. DELUZIO.
H.R. 2381: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2385: Mrs. KIM.
H.R. 2424: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2512: Mr. MEEKS, Ms. ELFRETH, Mr. MFUME, and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2555: Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 2587: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 2641: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 2913: Mr. LATIMER.
H.R. 2925: Mr. BEGICH.
H.R. 3011: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 3057: Mr. PFLUGER.
H.R. 3132: Mrs. KIM.
H.R. 3184: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 3514: Mrs. MCIVER.
H.R. 3538: Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 3694: Mr. MCGUIRE.
H.R. 3747: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 4074: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 4093: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 4136: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 4167: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4176: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 4199: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 4231: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
H.R. 4253: Mr. FIGURES and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 4382: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Ms. SALAZAR, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4525: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 4582: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mrs. GRIJALVA, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. MANN.
H.R. 4583: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mrs. GRIJALVA, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. MANN.
H.R. 4606: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 4662: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 4669: Mr. MCGARVEY.
H.R. 4687: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 4731: Ms. PEREZ and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 4763: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Ms. RANDALL.
H.R. 5035: Mr. FINE.
H.R. 5052: Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia.
H.R. 5160: Mr. FINSTAD and Ms. MORRISON.
H.R. 5369: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 5454: Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 5469: Ms. GOODLANDER.
H.R. 5658: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 5781: Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H.R. 6126: Ms. CROCKETT.
H.R. 6160: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mrs. SYKES.
H.R. 6400: Mr. PFLUGER.
H.R. 6467: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 6574: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 6609: Mr. JAMES.
H.R. 6718: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 6766: Mr. BAUMGARTNER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. RILEY of New York, and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 6796: Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 6809: Mrs. MCBATH and Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 6811: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 6830: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 6840: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 6856: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 6976: Mr. EVANS of Colorado and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 6993: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 7146: Ms. MCCLELLAN.
H.R. 7335: Ms. BUDZINSKI.
H.R. 7352: Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 7362: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 7370: Mr. LATIMER and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 7417: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 7490: Mr. GOODEN.
H.R. 7622: Mr. HARRIGAN.
H.R. 7651: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 7678: Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona.
H.R. 7745: Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 7747: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 7779: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 7830: Mr. CONAWAY.
H.R. 7879: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 7931: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 7957: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 7960: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 7961: Mr. FIELDS.
H.R. 7966: Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 8034: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 8103: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 8117: Mr. ALFORD.
H.R. 8170: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 8205: Mr. MANN and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 8241: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 8324: Mr. FULLER, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. MILLS, and Mr. DAVIDSON.
H.R. 8355: Mr. MANN.
H.R. 8414: Mr. WIED.
H.R. 8437: Mrs. KIM.
H.R. 8455: Mr. FULLER.
H.R. 8482: Mr. FRY.
H.R. 8494: Ms. CRAIG and Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 8571: Mr. FULLER.
H.R. 8573: Mr. FRY.
H.R. 8586: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 8588: Ms. NORTON.
H.J. Res. 153: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H. Con. Res. 93: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H. Res. 635: Mr. BELL.
H. Res. 1170: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H. Res. 1195: Ms. ELFRETH.
H. Res. 1219: Mr. COSTA.
H. Res. 1220: Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MCDOWELL, Mr. GUEST, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H. Res. 1229: Ms. TOKUDA.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 20, April 29, 2026, by Mr. STEUBE on House Resolution 1055, was signed by the following Members: Mr. Steube.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 8 by Mr. MEEKS on House Resolution 518: Ms. Mejia.

Petition 18 by Mr. SOTO on House Resolution 1046: Ms. Ross, Mr. Morelle, Ms. Craig, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, and Ms. McCollum.

Petition 19 by Mr. NORCROSS on House Resolution 1140: Ms. Bynum, Mrs. Torres of California, Ms. DelBene, Mr. Morelle, Mr. Gottheimer, Mr. Panetta, Mr. Tonko, Ms. Chu, Mr. Correa, Ms. Ansari, Mr. Garamendi, Mr. Menefee, Mr. Crow, Mrs. Grijalva, Ms. Omar, Mr. DeSaulnier, Mr. García of Illinois, Ms. Brownley, Mr. Vasquez, Mr. Davis of North Carolina, Mr. Smith of Washington, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Veasey, Ms. Johnson of Texas, Ms. Jayapal, Mr. Himes, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Takano, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Mr. Thompson of California, Ms. Pettersen, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Ms. Escobar, Mr. Levin, Ms. Schrier, Ms. Velázquez, Mr. Raskin, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Auchincloss, Ms. Pressley, Ms. Moore of Wisconsin, Mr. Golden of Maine, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Ruiz, Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, Mr. Krishnamoorthi, Ms. McClellan, Ms. Jacobs, Ms. Leger Fernandez, Mr. Bera, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Thanedar, Ms. Houlahan, and Ms. McDonald Rivet.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—REMOVAL

The following former Member's signature was removed from the following discharge petition when the successor signed the petition:

Petition 8 by Mr. MEEKS on House Resolution 518: Ms. Sherrill.

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 119th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 172 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 2026 *No. 76*

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, who has been the hope, refuge, and joy of many generations, thank You for giving us the power to seek You. We praise You for Your promise that those who keep on seeking will find.

Lord, inspire our lawmakers to seek Your wisdom in order to be guided by Your loving providence. Give them a clearer vision of Your truth, a great faith in Your might, and a deeper assurance of Your love. Teach them to work and not to ask for any reward except that of knowing they are doing Your will. Do for them immeasurably, abundantly, above all that they can ask or imagine.

We pray in Your loving Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEEHY). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The President pro tempore.

NATIONAL HOME VISITING WEEK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have two short messages.

Strong families build a strong society and a strong America. Along that thought, for the second year, I have led a bipartisan resolution in the Senate to recognize National Home Visiting Week.

Evidence-based home visiting programs—as an example, programs like the Federal Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program—are examples of programs offering important services that support pregnant women, new moms, and entire families.

The positive outcomes that families demonstrate in areas like maternal, mental, and behavioral health issues illustrate just how important these services are.

Evidence-based home visiting programs also reduce child abuse, reduce neglect, and reduce family conflict. Targeted intervention of this kind is very important and key to preventing a family's involvement with the child welfare system, and that is a very noble goal that I have long worked to help families achieve.

Strengthening families and supporting parents as they raise the next generation is paramount. In many areas, my State leads. So I am proud to say that Iowa was one of the early adopters of home visiting programs, and it has proven successful—very successful—in our State.

In fact, an Iowan from Sioux City was named a ''2025 Home Visitor of the Year'' by the Institute for the Advancement of Family Support Professionals.

I would like to thank the home visitors and their supervisors, who provide evidence-based services that help families build a strong foundation.

FARM BILL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, my last point that I would like to make this morning is to take a minute to discuss what is going on in the other body. So I take a little while here now to thank Iowa Members of the House of Representatives—Congressman FEENSTRA, Congressman NUNN, and Congresswomen HINSON and MILLER-MEEKS—for their very good efforts, fighting for Iowa farmers during the farm bill negotiations in the House of Representatives; and part of that discussion involved the biofuel issue of E15.

E15 is a top priority for not only Iowans but for people generally in the Midwest, where we have abundant corn crops that make the ethanol that ends up being E15.

E15 will expand markets for farmers, help consumers at the pump, and, according to the economists for the Iowa Corn Growers, add $14 billion to an already hurting ag economy—and when I say ''already,'' already for the last 3 or 4 years.

Now, E15 is a no-brainer that is supported by President Trump. In fact, when President Trump visited Iowa in early March, he said he would like to have Congress present an E15 bill to him to sign.

So I hope the leadership of the House of Representatives keeps its word to get E15 a floor vote and do that in very short order.

In fact, I don't really know what all the problem is about E15, because by Presidential waiver, we have had E15 the last 2 years of Trump 1, 4 years of the Biden administration, and now 2 years in this Trump administration; and I have never heard any controversy about that.

Then, secondly, we have had the Governors of eight Midwestern States petition the EPA for E15 year-round and throughout all those eight States; and I have never heard any controversy about that.

But when we want to pass legislation that would avoid a Presidential waiver and allocate E15 in the other 42 States

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

that don't have it year-round, all of a sudden, it becomes quite a controversial issue, something I just don't understand.

I think it is the case that now we are having some legislation to bring certainty to the issue of E15, and it is going to make it possible for retailers to invest in the very expensive pumps that it takes to distribute E15, and that certainty is very necessary for that investment. But, all of a sudden, it becomes a very controversial issue, where it has not been a controversial issue by Presidential waiver or by those eight State Governors petitioning EPA to have it in those States.

It ought to be done now and help American agriculture and reduce the price of gasoline tremendously through E15.

Now, I hear from some States that don't have E15 that their people don't want it because it is going to raise the price of gasoline.

Come to Iowa. Come to other Midwestern States where we have E15 year-round, and you will find the gasoline that has ethanol with a 15-percent mixture cheaper than any other grade of gas that you can buy.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, we are a Nation of immigrants, but we are also a Nation of laws. That is a commonsense statement and one on which Republicans and Democrats should be able to agree. But, lately, Democrats have proved that they don't really think we are a Nation of laws. In fact, they don't really seem to care whether some of our laws, particularly laws dealing with border security and illegal immigration, get enforced at all.

And they are even trying to defund the very Agencies that enforce those laws. That is right: no funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement; no funding for Border Patrol. This is what passes for a reasonable proposal in the Democrat Party today.

Democrats apparently think it is reasonable to have nobody patrolling the southern border. They think it is reasonable to let criminal illegal immigrants continue living freely in our country. If that is the Democrats' position, I guess it just proves how far to the left their party has moved.

While our Democrat colleagues try to appeal to the ''defund the police'' crowd, Republicans are doing our job. Last week, Senate Republicans moved forward to begin a process that will allow us to fund Border Patrol and Immigration and Customs Enforcement without—without—Democrats.

And in order to prevent Democrats from trying to defund law enforcement again in September, we are going to fund these Agencies for the next 3 years. We are going to give these law enforcement officers certainty that they won't be used as political pawns by Democrats and that they will be able to do the job they were hired to do. And that is an important job.

Protecting our borders and deporting criminal illegal aliens are essential components of our country's security. It is unfortunate that Democrats don't agree.

Last week, the Democrat leader said that Border Patrol and ICE are two Agencies that ''nobody respects in this country.''

''Nobody respects Border Patrol and ICE.'' That is what he said.

Apparently, the fact that there are men and women putting their lives on the line to ensure dangerous individuals don't enter our country does not merit respect from Senate Democrats.

I guess it is no surprise. After all, Democrats have a history of failing to respect our immigration laws. The Biden administration clearly did not believe in enforcing immigration laws, and the result was 4 years of record-breaking illegal immigration under President Biden's watch.

Millions—millions—were coming here illegally every single year, and a whole lot of those people were waved through and allowed to take up residence in this country.

And long before the Biden border crisis, Democrat-led cities and States were implementing sanctuary city policies that prevented their law enforcement agencies from working with Federal law enforcement to get criminal illegal immigrants off our streets.

These misguided policies have had tragic consequences. Laken Riley is just one example. Mr. President, 2 years ago, Laken was murdered while out on a run on the campus of the University of Georgia. Her killer was an illegal immigrant who should never have had the opportunity to get near her.

He entered the country illegally during the Biden administration. He was released into the interior and was subsequently arrested in New York City and later issued a citation for shoplifting in Georgia a few short months before Laken's murder.

After being arrested in New York City, he was released before Immigration and Customs Enforcement could issue a detainer, a request that police hold an individual so that he could be taken into immigration custody.

And so this individual, here in the United States illegally—and subsequently involved in two crimes—was free on the University of Georgia campus when Laken Riley went running in February of 2024.

A man, who had illegally entered our country and then committed not one but two crimes in our country, should not have been free on our streets, but he was because of open border and sanctuary policies implemented by Democrats.

The Democrats haven't learned their lesson. Today, Democrats are advocating for defunding border security and immigration enforcement. They are advocating for a return to the policies that led to tragedies like the murder of Laken Riley, policies that led to a crisis at the southern border and made America and Americans less safe.

Thanks to Democrats, we have seen what happens when our immigration laws aren't enforced. No one—no one—wants to go back to that—no one, I guess, but Democrats. We are not about to let that happen. Republicans will continue to work to ensure that our borders are secure and that dangerous criminals are not on our streets.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 728.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Kevin Warsh, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of fourteen years from February 1, 2026.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 728, Kevin Warsh, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of fourteen years from February 1, 2026.

John Thune, Ted Budd, Mike Crapo, Mike Rounds, Kevin Cramer, Bill Cassidy, Katie Boyd Britt, Ashley B. Moody, John Boozman, Jon A. Husted, Roger F. Wicker, Tom Cotton, John Barrasso, James E. Risch, James Lankford, Steve Daines, Shelley Moore Capito.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 727.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant bill clerk read the nomination of Kevin Warsh, of Florida, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 727, Kevin Warsh, of Florida, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years.

John Thune, Ted Budd, Mike Crapo, Mike Rounds, Kevin Cramer, Bill Cassidy, Katie Boyd Britt, Ashley B. Moody, John Boozman, Jon A. Husted, Roger F. Wicker, Tom Cotton, John Barrasso, James E. Risch, James Lankford, Steve Daines, Shelley Moore Capito.

Mr. THUNE. I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

INFLATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this morning, America received another gut punch about the rising costs that they have to pay because we learned that inflation rose to 3.5 percent in March—the highest rate in almost 3 years. Do you know what that means? A 3.5-percent increase in inflation means Americans are paying more and more and more; and it means, at a time of rising costs that people hate, Donald Trump is making things worse, not better.

The historic blunder in Iran is compounding the increase in prices. There was an increase in prices before this bad war that Trump never should have called to begin with. Prices were going up for groceries. Prices were going up for electric rates. Prices were going up for healthcare. Prices were going up for childcare. Prices were going up because of tariffs—and then the war. Gasoline is over $4 a gallon, higher than it has been. The price of crude oil is higher than it has been in a very long time, all because of a war where Trump seems to have no direction, no aim, no purpose, no conclusion.

Let me repeat: Inflation rose 3.5 percent. There are higher costs on everything. There are higher costs on groceries, on household essentials, on everything Americans need just to get by. When oil costs go up, so does fertilizer, so does food, so does anything that travels by truck or train. So these costs are hurting everybody, and it is getting worse.

Donald Trump, do you see what the inflation number means? Costs are getting worse. Affordability is getting tougher. People are paying more, all because of you, Donald Trump.

Trump said he would bring costs down on day one. Well, here we are—15 months after Trump took office—and costs are skyrocketing so fast they are breaking records. As to the war, which is compounding the increases in inflation, Trump has no plan to show us how to get out of this quagmire just as he had no plan when he got us into this mess.

After weeks of leaving Congress in the dark about the state of Trump's disastrous war, Hegseth came to the Capitol to testify yesterday. What he said was disgraceful.

Here is what he said:

The biggest challenge, the biggest adversary we face at this point are the reckless, feckless and defeatist words of congressional Democrats and some Republicans.

Give me a break. You caused the war and your boss Donald Trump. You got us into this mess, and you can't get us out of this mess, so you try to point a finger. People don't buy that. Maybe a few MAGA listeners of FOX News do but not anybody else.

So I say to Hegseth, take a look in the mirror.

Our greatest challenge in Iran is Donald Trump and Secretary Hegseth, and Americans know it. The war is unpopular. They blame Trump for it, of course. The greatest obstacle to peace is the incompetence of the Secretary of Defense and of the President of the United States.

Hegseth said the war has been an astounding victory and that the American people support it.

Your intel is off, Secretary Hegseth. Fewer than one in four Americans thinks this war has been worthwhile. Let me repeat that to you: Fewer than one in four Americans thinks this war has been worthwhile, and a huge number of Republicans and Independents, not just Democrats, agrees. So stop being partisan. Stop pointing fingers. Roll up your sleeves and come to an end with this mess, this quagmire.

As for an astounding victory, of course, our servicemembers perform impressively—they always do—but they are saddled with the bad decision making of this President and his Cabinet, as 13 American servicemembers have been killed, nearly 400 have been wounded, and the Pentagon says it has spent at least $25 billion on this war so far. Meanwhile, American families are hurting every time they go to the gas station or grocery store, all with no strategic aim.

Is that what Pete Hegseth thinks is an astounding victory?

Are you going to take out a brass band and salute that inflation is up 3.5 percent? salute that the Strait of Hormuz is still closed? salute that we still haven't found the nuclear facilities and potential weaponry that Iran has?

None of that has been advanced. So this is not an astounding victory.

It is past time that Senate Republicans joined Democrats on our War Powers Resolution. We have forced votes on our resolutions five times and we are going to force it a sixth time today and it is going to come back week after week.

Republican Senators, you can't escape this. You are culpable. You are preventing an end to this war, and Americans want to see an end to the war.

Tomorrow marks 60 days since Donald Trump officially notified Congress about his attack on Iran. After we cross that 60-day threshold, there can be no more doubt that he is violating the War Powers Act. Republicans are out of hollow excuses. They are out of hiding places.

End this war, Republicans. Bring our troops home. Stop bleeding taxpayers dry. Support our War Powers Resolution.

EN BLOC NOMINATIONS

Mr. President, on the noms package, this is another incredible thing as to the new lows that this administration goes to. Every day, there is a newer one. It is amazing. It is no surprise that Donald Trump's popularity ratings are in the midthirties. He does such profoundly crazy things, bad things, almost evil things. To pick somebody for the Federal court who was there on January 6, that is evil. That is not just supporting insurrection, that is elevating insurrection. But that is what is happening here. Republicans continue to force through some of the shadiest, most unqualified nominees I have ever seen. The loyalists—the Trump loyalists—in today's package are awful.

Darin Smith—Trump's pick for the district court of Wyoming—has no criminal or Federal court experience, opposes same-sex marriage, and supports teaching creationism in the public schools, but that is not the No. 1 thing against him. Smith was present at the Capitol on January 6, and now Trump wants him to uphold law and order. What hypocrisy. What fakery. How disgusting.

Donald Trump, you reach a new low every day—a new low every day—to make those who tried to take over the Capitol and create an insurrection heroes and elevate them to judgeships. That is why you are so unpopular, Donald Trump. You are in this bubble, and you have too many people in this

Chamber who shrug their shoulders and go along and support you.

Another nominee, Phillip Williams, the nominee for the Northern District of Alabama, has a dearth of criminal and Federal court experience and compared the prosecution of the January 6 insurrectionists to the Salem Witch Trials—the Salem Witch Trials. He also called abortion ''nothing more than industrialized slaughter.''

For the Middle District of North Carolina, Trump nominated Dan Bishop, Russell Vought's former top lieutenant at the OMB. He helped orchestrate the Trump administration's crusade to cut crucial services to the American people. People hate Vought. They hate what he has done. Yet here we are, elevating one of the chief henchmen of Russell Vought. Bishop also said he disagreed with the Obergefell v. Hodges decision that legalized same-sex marriage and supported national abortion bans on multiple occasions as a legislator.

Finally, I want to say a word about Richard Kloster, nominated to serve on the Surface Transportation Board. Kloster has shown a troubling lack of basic understanding of what the Board does. He is, however, a die-hard MAGA loyalist—good enough in Trump's eyes.

Kloster's nomination comes as Union Pacific and Norfolk Southern are set to refile today their $85 billion—$85 billion—merger application with the Surface Transportation Board. If Kloster helps clear the deal, it will mean higher costs for the American people.

Hear that, Americans? Trump is putting people on the Board who are so, so obeisant to industry that he is going to raise your costs. The more the railroads merge, the less competition, the more the consumer—the more the American people—pays. And if Kloster is on the Board, we are kidding ourselves to think he would side with workers and consumers over the interests of Wall Street-backed railroad oligarchs.

I could go on and on, but Americans get the picture: Trump wants to stack the Boards of his administration with MAGA loyalists who are hell-bent on threatening our freedoms, our economy, and our democracy. And Republicans—even worse—don't even want to put each of these up for a vote. They can lump them all together because they are embarrassed to vote for some of these people, I am sure.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. President, on DHS, in a very rare moment, I am asking Republicans to actually listen to Donald Trump on a particular issue. He is not right very much. He is wrong almost all the time. But on this issue, House Republicans should do what he says: Pass the Senate's DHS bill.

Two days ago, Trump's OMB issued a memorandum that basically admitted what Democrats have been saying all along: It is because of House Republicans that the Secret Service, FEMA, Coast Guard, TSA, and CISA remain unfunded. Thirty-five days. It has been 35 days since the Senate unanimously passed DHS funding. Every single Democrat supported it not once but twice.

Democrats are not the holdup, and frankly, in this case, Senate Republicans are not the holdup. Speaker JOHNSON and radical House Republicans are the holdup, and everyone knows it. Even the White House knows it, so they said something yesterday.

Republicans, stop dithering. Get your act together. Pass this legislation today before you leave for a week, and send it to the President's desk so he can sign it tonight.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WAIVING QUORUM CALL

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to waive the mandatory quorum call with respect to the cloture vote on S. Res. 690.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STRATEGIC SUBSEA CABLES ACT

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today—and you certainly know this as a Navy SEAL, that life would be very different without the internet. It raises an important question: How does the internet get into our homes? For most users around the world, the internet travels to them from the ocean floor. More specifically, it travels through fragile, largely unprotected fiber optic cables that sit on the ocean floor. They are called undersea cables, and hundreds of these cables crisscross the world's seabed. On average, they rest about 8,000 feet below sea level. They are essential, and they are exposed.

Stretched end to end, these cables would reach nearly 1 million miles. That is far greater than the distance the Artemis II traveled from the Earth to the Moon and back again.

Here on Earth, the undersea cables are important for a variety of reasons. They carry 99 percent of the world's internet traffic. They also support $10 trillion in financial transactions each and every day. Undersea cables are essential for our economy, our military, our communications, and our daily lives.

I am a doctor, and a map of these undersea cables reminds me of an anatomy textbook when you look at this thing, Mr. President, and you see all of these cables all around the globe. A map of these undersea cables reminds me specifically of my time in medical school and the nervous system.

Here is how I see it: Imagine that the Earth is a human body and undersea cables are the nervous system of modern life. All of these connections make the world more prosperous, and it is especially true as America develops innovative, new technology.

Yet there is a serious problem. The world's undersea cable network is facing growing threats from our foes around the world. Specifically, the danger comes from Russia and China. Our adversaries seek to hold our connectivity hostage. They are trying to do so by mapping, by splicing, and by sabotaging our system of undersea cables. This can be done simply by dragging an anchor across the cables or having submarines attack them.

China has been especially aggressive, specifically regarding Taiwan. According to Taiwan's own National Security Bureau, over the last 4 years, there have been over 30 subsea cable incidents. In one, Chinese vessels allegedly cut cables to the Matsu Islands. They are controlled by Taiwan. The islands are connected to the rest of the world by two tiny undersea cables. Both of the cables were cut. It took months—yes, months—to repair them and to restore connectivity to the rest of the world. Such operations disconnect and disrupt communications, and they undermine national defense and global security.

Not every instance of cable cutting is deliberate. We do know that cable-cutting incidents are becoming more frequent and increasingly more suspicious.

So what can we do to prevent them? For the past several years, NATO has responded with military patrols. These ongoing missions have been successful. Still, more needs to be done, and the next step is to target bad actors and do it economically.

Today, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is—right at this moment—holding a hearing on recent attacks against critical infrastructure, and this includes undersea cables. It also includes energy pipelines.

I am a member of the committee, and Senator SHAHEEN and I have introduced legislation to address these vulnerabilities. It is called the Strategic Subsea Cables Act. It is a bipartisan bill. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed it in January by an overwhelming margin.

Our bill mandates tough penalties against individuals and vessels that attack these undersea cables. The penalties include blocking violators from our markets and revoking their U.S. visas. Our bill also has America deploy more resources to secure and repair underseas cables. At the same time, it requires a report to Congress in 6 months specifically on what Russia is doing and what China is doing in terms of sabotaging the undersea cables. These actions put our adversaries on notice that their actions are going to face stiff and severe consequences.

Private companies are already hardening cables where they can. Congress ought to act as a backstop in these defenses and make them more deliberate in terms of this aggression we are seeing from China and Russia. These are

nations whose goal is to harm America, to harm our allies, to undermine our national security.

As a doctor, what I know is that if there is damage to a single fragile nerve cell, it can cause serious disruption to the entire body. America depends on a fragile nervous system of subsea cables for our modern life, and protecting this system is crucial.

Our adversaries seek to turn the bottom of the ocean into a battlefield. The Strategic Subsea Cables Act will make America safer and more secure in our network under the waves.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4444

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I call up S. 4444, a bill to extend the surveillance law known as section 702, for 3 weeks and to require the declassification of the FISA Court's recent ruling on section 702. That ruling found serious violations of Americans' constitutional rights in how the Trump administration has used section 702. The Congress should not vote—should not vote—to renew section 702 while Americans are left in the dark about these troubling abuses.

Today is the expiration date for section 702. Nonetheless, because of a court order, the government's surveillance can continue without interruption until March of 2027. Several Senators have made it clear to me that they are uncomfortable with section 702 expiring. I believe it will be easier to negotiate reforms to section 702 if the Congress passes a short-term extension. The bill that I seek to pass is straightforward: a 3-week extension.

Every day that section 702 is extended without meaningful reforms is a day that the program can continue to be abused. I am willing to allow a short-term extension so long as important information currently hidden from the public is declassified so that Congress can have a full public debate. A 3-week extension is more than reasonable. Senators from both parties introduced legislation months ago, and we have been prepared to negotiate.

Unfortunately, Senators willing to accept business as usual decided to wait. They wanted to just wait around until just before expiration to try to jam through whatever they wanted. That approach failed 2 weeks ago. Senators for business as usual decided they weren't going to use that extra time to do any negotiating.

If the House and Senate are given the opportunity to vote on a long-term extension with meaningful reforms to protect the privacy rights of Americans, it is going to pass. Three weeks is more than enough time to negotiate a reform bill; that is, if Members are serious about negotiating.

My legislation requires the government to declassify the FISA Court's March 17 ruling on section 702. The government is already required by law to declassify this court ruling. This is an important part of the debate. Let me repeat that. Declassification is already required by law. All that my bill requires is that the opinion be declassified now—now—before Congress votes on renewing section 702.

The law requiring declassification and public release of the court's rulings isn't even remotely controversial. Each year, the FISA Court issues a ruling approving the program, and every year the government follows the law and comes around to declassifying the ruling. These declassified rulings inform Congress and the public about how the administration and the FISA Court interpret the law. It sheds light on past abuses. These opinions are critical to congressional oversight and to the public.

So what might be different this year? First, the March 17 ruling describes serious abuses of section 702 and violations of Americans' constitutional rights. The Congress is debating section 702 reauthorization right now. So maybe there are some who would rather have Congress just go out and vote in the dark—vote in the dark before the public hears about the Trump administration's latest violation of Americans' constitutional rights.

So I am going to wrap up by addressing the arguments of some of our opponents. First, what about protecting what is called sources and methods? My bill allows the executive branch to make redactions to protect sources and methods, just as they have done for all previous section 702 FISA rulings that have been released to the public.

Second, you may hear there is not enough time to do this. The Trump administration has known for over a month that they are legally required to declassify the opinion that I am seeking. My bill would give them 2 more weeks to do it. That is more than enough time to carefully redact a single document. Believe me, when the government wants to declassify something, they sure as hell move fast.

To sum up, my bill gives Congress more than enough time to negotiate a section 702 reauthorization bill with meaningful reforms, and it requires the declassification of information that, in my view, is critical to the debate and the public's understanding of what is being voted on.

So, Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4444, which is at the desk; that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I will object—first, let me just set the context here. The Senator from Oregon has always expressed hard-core ideological opposition to section 702, which a large majority of the Senate and the House, under Democratic and Republican hands, across Democratic and Republican administrations, has always deemed a vital national security tool. In fact, to the best of my knowledge, the Senator from Oregon has never once voted to extend section 702.

Every few years, we come down here and we have this debate. So let me just express how important it is. The President has said that section 702, which I would remind everyone here is about foreigners on foreign territory—not American citizens—people who do not have Fourth Amendment rights. It is not just about catching jihadists, uncovering terrorist plots. The President, the Commander in Chief, has said this is vital for the Maduro raid, for Operation Epic Fury, for the rescue of missing troops. I think we should respect his position as the Commander in Chief, the consumer of this intelligence, and the one who employs it—a very similar call to what President Biden and President Obama made before as well.

Unfortunately, it does expire tonight. And as even the Senator from Oregon, a hard-core ideological opponent of section 702, has granted in requesting a 3-week extension, we shouldn't let it go dark tonight.

So how did we get here? Yesterday, the House passed a 3-year extension. That is what the President asked for, a 3-year extension. Now, he wanted it to be a clean extension. The House adopted various reforms. About 90 percent of House Republicans voted for that bill. More than 40 House Democrats voted for that bill. If we were to vote on that bill today, the vast majority of Senate Republicans would vote for it. But there are enough Senate Democrats to block its passage today, which I recognize.

We, therefore, need more time for negotiations. These negotiations are highly complex and technical. They have been constructive, but they must continue, and they must involve not only Senators but also Members of the House, the Speaker, the minority leader, the chairman and the vice chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, the chairman and the ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee.

I believe we are moving forward. I believe that we can get a bill passed that both preserves the operational viability of this program while addressing concerns of those who are not yet ready to vote for a 3-year extension. Therefore, we have proposed, say, a 3-month extension, which would take us to the end of July and the August recess. The Senator from Oregon thinks that is too long. A 2-month extension, which would take us roughly to the

Fourth of July recess—the Senator from Oregon thinks that is too long. We would even be OK with a 45-day extension, which would give us until about the middle of June. Yet here he is proposing 3 weeks, which in reality is 2 weeks, given the Senate and the House calendar, because we are out of session next week.

Now, he has said to me: Well, we can talk about this over the phone, which I guess reflects his usual lax indifference to security matters.

This is not a tax bill. This is not a healthcare bill. This is a highly classified intelligence program. We can't just text and chat about it on our phones. We need to be here in Washington, in secure spaces, where we can talk about highly classified details. For that matter, we need to be here in Washington so we can talk with the operational figures in the FBI, in the CIA, and in the NSA who run this program, who have the knowledge to tell us: This reform will work; it preserves operational viability. That reform won't work.

So when he asks for a 3-week extension, just realize that is a 2-week extension, not a 3-week extension.

Now, he says: I just want to do business as usual, and that is why I waited this long.

Let me add that one of the key figures here is the vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee, who, everyone knows, just suffered a terrible family tragedy. We held off introducing our bill, in part, out of respect for the vice chairman and his family grieving about that terrible tragedy.

I would suggest that we owe him a little bit of decency, respect, and grace, and that we can get to a good result if we take a little bit more time to actually have a thorough negotiation when everyone is ready to do so.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, so let me repeat the central business in a key area, and that is: I am prepared today to pass a short-term extension of section 702. I am doing that because I have listened to colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

I don't think it is really necessary because of the FISA Court ruling recently, but in the interest of comity and working together—which is something I have tried to make a priority—I want to state again: I am prepared to pass a short-term extension of section 702 today.

What I am also extraordinarily concerned about, though, is there is a classified ruling of the FISA Court that found troubling abuses of section 702 that violate Americans' constitutional rights.

Let me just repeat that. That is a finding that the court found of troubling abuses of Americans' constitutional rights.

What I am beginning to get a sense of is the Trump administration is now so desperate to keep this ruling secret they would rather let section 702 expire than make it public, which I believe is the key here—make it public before the vote.

The American people deserve to know what the Trump administration is up to. Before the Congress votes on whether to give Americans greater protections, Congress must use a short-term extension to openly debate the critical issues in front of the American people, and I am disappointed that instead, it sure feels right now that the other side of the aisle is covering the abuses up.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, again, let's be specific on what we are talking about here. The Senator from Oregon keeps talking about a short-term extension. I think most people with some common sense—the people sitting in our Gallery—would say: You know what; a 45-day extension is pretty short term when the House just voted for a 3-year extension.

Is 45 days not short term in the context of a 3-year extension, versus what the Senator from Oregon has proposed, a 3-week extension which is really a 2-week extension, because, again, we are in recess next week? We cannot discuss these matters on our cell phones or by text message or by anything else.

So if we are open to a short-term extension, I would suggest that 45 days is fairly short term.

The Senator from Oregon also speaks about comity. I would suggest that comity also counsels that we have a little bit longer than 2 weeks for a grieving colleague who just had a terrible family tragedy.

And, finally, about this FISC matter, it is the Senator from Oregon continuing his longstanding practice of grossly misrepresenting classified material in public for his own ideological ends.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, my colleague on the other side of the aisle is now ducking the issue that I have brought to light. I am clear that I am for a short-term extension. I have said it now three or four times.

But I also believe that the government, which is already required to declassify the ruling I am seeking, it ought to get out to the American people. That is what this is all about. I would just say to my colleague the chairman: Let's let the American people decide whether it is not a big deal as my colleague has said.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I am ducking nothing. I am pointing out the Senator from Oregon's longstanding practice of distorting highly classified material in public. And one of these days, there are going to be some consequences, and it may be when I am chairman of this committee.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Executive Calendar No. 5, S. Res. 690, an executive resolution authorizing the en bloc consideration in Executive Session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar.

John Thune, Ted Budd, Mike Crapo, Mike Rounds, Kevin Cramer, Bill Cassidy, Katie Boyd Britt, Ashley B. Moody, John Boozman, Jon Husted, Roger F. Wicker, Tom Cotton, John Barrasso, James E. Risch, James Lankford, Steve Daines, John Hoeven.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the mandatory quorum call under rule XXII has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on Executive Calendar No. 5, S. Res. 690, an executive resolution authorizing the en bloc consideration in executive session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 112 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Armstrong	Ernst	McCormick
Banks	Fischer	Moody
Barrasso	Graham	Moreno
Blackburn	Grassley	Murkowski
Boozman	Hagerty	Paul
Britt	Hawley	Ricketts
Budd	Hoeven	Risch
Capito	Husted	Rounds
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Justice	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Kennedy	Sheehy
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Cruz	Lummis	Tillis
Curtis	Marshall	Wicker
Daines	McConnell	Young

NAYS—46

Alsobrooks	Durbin	Kim
Baldwin	Fetterman	King
Bennet	Gallego	Klobuchar
Blumenthal	Gillibrand	Luján
Blunt Rochester	Hassan	Markey
Booker	Heinrich	Merkley
Cantwell	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Coons	Hirono	Ossoff
Cortez Masto	Kaine	Padilla
Duckworth	Kelly	Peters

Reed	Shaheen	Warren
Rosen	Slotkin	Welch
Sanders	Smith	Whitehouse
Schatz	Van Hollen	Wyden
Schiff	Warner	
Schumer	Warnock	

NOT VOTING—3

Moran	Murray	Tuberville

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGERTY). On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 46.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE RESOLUTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the executive resolution.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

An executive resolution (S. Res. 690) authorizing the en bloc consideration in Executive Session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 4371

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to seek unanimous consent that the Senate pass H.R. 4371, the House companion to my Kayla Hamilton Act, which passed the House with bipartisan support.

This bill is named in honor of Kayla Hamilton, a young woman who was viciously murdered by an MS–13 gang member. This criminal entered the United States as an unaccompanied minor and was released into the custody of an unvetted sponsor.

Kayla's death is a tragedy. I had the honor of meeting her mother Tammy Nobles—one of the Angel Moms who came and testified at a hearing I held last summer.

Kayla's murder highlights how irresponsible the Biden administration was in handling unaccompanied minors entering the United States during President Biden's 4 years in office. By some accounts, there were as many as a half a million unaccompanied minors who came into the United States during the Biden administration's open border policy and then were placed with sponsors, many of whom were unvetted. Many of these so-called unaccompanied children were 17-year-old boys—almost fully grown men.

Unfortunately, many of the children—the more vulnerable children—were released to unvetted sponsors, and that should be illegal. If we are going to care about our children who are the most vulnerable among us, which is really how a society is judged—how we treat the most vulnerable people in our society—then releasing children to unvetted sponsors should be a crime. While Health and Human Services has reformed its policies under President Trump, the careless and, I would say, reckless way that unaccompanied minors were handled by the Biden administration was shameful.

My bill requires HHS, Health and Human Services, to obtain information about potential sponsors and any person who lives in the sponsor's household before a child is placed with them.

It was common practice for the Biden administration to so call vet the named sponsor but yet not everybody else living in that household who could be a sexual predator or could have another criminal record or could be a threat—an immediate and real threat—to that child.

But this bill requires HHS to obtain information about potential sponsors and any person—all persons—who live in that sponsor's household before a child is placed with them, and it bars criminal alien sponsors from being allowed to assume custody of these children.

This bill also requires Health and Human Services to conduct mandatory checks on all unaccompanied children, including considering whether an unaccompanied child poses a danger to themselves or the community—contacting the consulate or embassy or their home country and vetting them for ties to criminal organizations. As I said, some of these children were very vulnerable, but others were almost grown men in many instances. And without proper vetting of these unaccompanied children—a child, of course, is anybody under the age of 18—that, in and of itself, is a danger that should stop.

It is only common sense that we should not place our children in the custody of criminals, and we should also vet the unaccompanied minors themselves, including for ties to gangs and existing criminal histories.

I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. President, I would ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4371, which was received from the House; and, further, I ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object. I think Senator CORNYN and I share a goal—actually, multiple goals—one is to adequately protect children who are crossing the border by themselves to make sure that they are in adequate, humane, and appropriate placements; but also to vet individuals, including young unaccompanied minors who are crossing the border to make sure that they are not a danger to themselves or to others.

I am going to object to this bill today. It is a pretty comprehensive rewrite of a lot of the laws relative to the detention of minors. And while I think we can probably come to some common ground here, as I read this bill in preparation for the Senator's unanimous consent request, it looks as if it has a number of measures that would actually be seriously detrimental to vulnerable kids, kids who pose no threat to themselves or to others.

Let me just give you one example, and it is a pretty significant problem with this bill that maybe we could clear up. This bill does not allow for unaccompanied minors to be immediately reunited with their biological parent if their parent is a TPS holder, if their parent is applying for asylum, if their parent is a refugee, if their parent is here on a student visa. And so there are going to be a whole bunch of kids who are not going to be reunited with their parent—which I think we have always agreed is the proper course, if possible—because of some of the underlying provisions in this bill. So I just think that this has to go through another round of edits and work before it is ready to come to the floor.

I will also note that this administration sold us on their new immigration policy based on the fact that they were going to be going after ''the worst of the worst.'' They are going to be going after immigrants who pose a danger to the community. I think that is what Senator CORNYN's goal is here, to make sure that we aren't bringing into the country young people that might present a danger to others.

But, of course, the facts do not back up the administration's claim. What we have learned after a year and a half is that this administration is not going after ''the worst of the worst.'' Eighty-five percent of the people they are detaining have no criminal history at all; 95 percent of the people they are detaining have no history of violence at all. They are roaming American streets just looking for anybody with an accent.

So I am all for an immigration policy that tries to target the very, very small number of people entering this country who may pose a danger to Americans. The reality still is that immigrants commit crimes at rates lower than natural-born citizens.

But we are in league on the underlying goal. I just think this bill doesn't get there; and, in fact, this bill may do a lot of harm to kids who pose absolutely no threat to themselves or to others. And for that reason, I would object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, as I listen to our colleague, he basically says: The perfect is the enemy of the good.

So the good thing about this legislation is it would protect a lot of innocent, vulnerable children, something the Biden administration turned a blind eye to during 4 years of its open border policies.

There is untold misery and hardship for these children who came here to the United States because the Biden administration said: If you come by yourself, we are going to turn you loose and let you into the country. So desperate parents sent their children from faraway places to come to the United States, only to be placed with individuals who were not properly vetted and certainly households that could have involved sexual offenders and other predators—and crimes. We don't know how many of them were recruited into gangs, trafficked for sex or involuntary labor. This is a catastrophe that I think we have only begun to understand.

Now, thank goodness, Tom Homan and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement have rescued many of these children, but nowhere near the number that have been released into the country by the Biden administration.

I don't know how much longer we can continue to turn a blind eye to the harm being caused to these children under the pretense of open borders and generous immigration policies. It is hardly generous to condemn a child to a life of sex trafficking or to be an object of harm from a person who wants to take advantage of them for labor or sexual favors or you name it.

So I think it is beyond disappointing that we have an objection to this, and I find the excuses given by our colleague from Connecticut to be just insufficient.

By not vetting the sponsors who received these unaccompanied children, the Biden administration encouraged and incentivized the irresponsible treatment of these kids. We don't know if they went to school. We don't know if they got the healthcare that they need in order to stay healthy. We don't know. And the Biden administration took the outrageous position that it is not their responsibility. Once the kids came to the United States and were placed with the sponsor, the Biden administration went: Our job is done.

And now it is up to the child protective services in the various States to look after these kids. Well, we know child protective services in the States are generally overwhelmed anyway. And to say that we have to wait for a child to be killed, raped, murdered, denied access to basic healthcare and education services before we can help them out is outrageous.

The only way to prevent this from happening in the future is to enforce our laws and to know who the adults are who are claiming these children and make sure they aren't a threat to their health, safety, and welfare.

Our children should not have to continue to pay the price for adults who break the law. And releasing minors into the custody of criminals is certainly not the answer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. SHEEHY. Mr. President, we saw last weekend a terrible event and, yet again, a product which is of a self-governing society, which is sometimes—we get mad at each other, and sometimes that anger expresses itself at our elected leaders in tragic ways—in a third assassination attempt against our President at a venue that we also saw President Reagan, over 40 years ago, also was attacked at this venue. Unfortunately, that attempt was almost successful. Thank God it wasn't.

Presidents of both parties have been subject to violence throughout the course of our Republic, and that is part of what comes with being a self-governing nation—is that things can get messy. And, unfortunately, that is a reality of democracy and of living in a Republic.

But we don't have to make it easy, and we should be able to host—as the most powerful Nation in the history of the world, we should be able to have events in our Nation's Capital anchored by our President of either party, of Cabinet Members. We should be able to host heads of state without the expectation that gunfire will erupt at our places of gathering, that our Nation can host other nations here without them having to worry about being gunned down at an event that is hosting the President of the United States.

Our State Department issues travel advisories for other countries for exactly these reasons, and yet it happens right here in Washington, DC.

So it is incumbent upon us to make sure we can protect not just our own people, but also members of our government who are protecting and leading the greatest Nation in the history of the world.

The President has the statutory authority to make modifications, to make additions to Federal facilities, particularly the White House. And the ballroom project has long been considered by Presidents of both parties throughout the years. And the White House has been modified by Democrat and Republican Presidents alike, to make sure that our residence for the head of state can be safe, can be efficient, and can be a place of honor to host foreign heads of state, as well as our very own citizens.

Unfortunately, recently the district court decided in a partisan ruling that the President did not have the authority to do this. This is incorrect. The President does have the authority.

And the events of last weekend reminded us why both parties need to be able to have a head of state, an elected President of the United States, that can host events in a safe, secure location; that can host an appropriate number of people and not have to worry about violence erupting.

The ballroom project, as proposed by President Trump, would create a safe and secure location entirely funded by private donations. No taxpayer dollars are being spent. At a time when we are worried about our national debt, our ballooning debt, and we are trying to explain to Americans how we are going to make their lives more affordable, we should not be spending their money on a project like this, and we are not. This is private donations.

And, today, I am proposing the unanimous consent of a bill that would enshrine the already existing right of this White House—of any administration, of any President of either party—to make modifications to the Presidential residence. And in this case, modifications that are for the express purpose of a safe, secure venue, paid for by private donations, not taxpayer dollars.

And this legislation specifically includes language to ensure no donor can receive favorable treatment from any administration or any legislative body in exchange for these.

These are donations from companies who have benefitted from the greatest economy in the history of mankind. These are companies who recognize they are lucky to be American companies doing business in our Nation, and they are giving back to this great Nation by helping ensure our head of state can host functions in a safe, secure, and world-class venue.

I ask for support for this bill. I ask for support for the American President to be able to host world-class events because we all deserve to be safe and secure, and this facility never has been so needed than the events last weekend illustrated, but now is the time to do this. I hope this passes. I hope my colleagues allow this to pass so we can green-light this project to move forward.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of my bill, which is at the desk; I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid be upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

As the Washington Post has pointed out, this is an all-consuming, favorite project of the President. It is a massive, giant ballroom to be built on the ruins of the East Wing, the ''People's House.''

I certainly agree that security for the President is absolutely essential, but this project was not conceived as a security project. It was conceived as a massive ballroom so large that it turns the White House into an auxiliary

dwelling unit. It is like the big mansion is the ballroom, and you have this little, tiny house one-fourth the size that is the White House. That is this gilded project the President was undertaking to put his Louis XIV ''I am a monarch'' stamp on the President's grounds. But we took an oath to a Constitution that doesn't have a monarch, and it doesn't have a King, and Trump is not Louis XIV, so I have a number of concerns about this.

First, my colleague mentioned that it is going to be paid for by private donations; however, a number of his colleagues have been advocating fiercely that it be paid for out of our Treasury.

Certainly $400 million buys a lot of support for education and housing and healthcare—24,000 kids going to Head Start, 52,000 children being able to benefit from childcare, and the list goes on.

The argument has been made that this would be a great place for State dinners, but we already have a great place for State dinners. We have the State Dining Room at the White House that seats 140. We have the East Room that seats 200. And State dinners are intimate affairs—appropriately so—a conversation between leaders of our House and Senate and the executive branch, along with the leaders visiting from overseas—not a massive ''Let's turn out 1,000 people or more'' because of the size of this. Recognize that this is a 3.6 million-cubic-feet ballroom—about four times the volume of the White House. So State dinners certainly aren't a justification for this.

When it comes to security—well, the judge that took a look at the legality issues found that there wasn't authority for the President—in fact, this very bill being proposed by my well-intentioned colleague from Montana creates the legal authority that is lacking, and that is why it is being proposed—to be able to create that framework that makes it possible to overrule the court's ruling. But that judge did find that the security work being done below level could proceed because that part was related to the President's security.

This project is also about, in the President's mind, holding inaugurations. I am going to tell you that is probably one of the worst ideas President Trump has ever come up with—hide away the inauguration in a ballroom as opposed to doing it on The Mall.

I know that President Trump is very sensitive about the fact that a whole lot more people attended Obama's inauguration than his inauguration, so maybe he wants to see those moved inside to avoid any future embarrassment as he ponders whether he is running for a third term, which is not allowed under our Constitution. But what this type of ballroom does do—it is a massive fundraising scheme—a massive fundraising scheme. You can seat 1,000 people at once, all those people who make those massive donations and all of their friends, all those people who donate to campaigns. Oh, let's invite them to come be at this massive ballroom. But that is not a great idea.

Philip Kennicott put it this way:

> Trump has previously been unable to convince the American public that the White House needs an ornate entertainment venue that would dwarf the historic mansion. Now he seeks to convince them he can't be safe without it. This suggests he plans to leave behind not just a radically transformed White House complex but a different conception of the presidency.

And what is that conception? That conception is the President has the powers of an authoritarian ruler—of a King. They have a fancy name for it; it is called a unitary executive. And the President has proceeded to utilize 10 different strategies to undermine the checks and balances of our Constitution.

But building this Louis XIV, gilded ballroom for fundraising and to symbolize that the President is a King—hell no.

Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Ohio.

AMENDING RULE XXXVII OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO PROHIBIT SENATORS FROM TRADING ON PREDICTION MARKETS

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, as you know as somebody who led an incredibly distinguished business career, integrity and confidence are the key building blocks in any institution.

We take a solemn oath here to our Constitution and to represent our constituents free of any conflicts of interest whatsoever. When we come here on the Senate floor, our constituents have to know that our only guiding light is what is best for our States, what is best for the people of our States, and what is best for the United States of America.

Engaging in any way in a prediction market or trying to place bets where we might have insider information deteriorates the confidence our constituents have in us. So it is extremely important that the public know that from this day forward, there is no chance that any Member of Congress—Member of the Senate in this case, in this resolution I am going to propose—will be involved in any prediction market whatsoever. I am presenting a resolution that makes that crystal clear.

By changing the standing rules of the Senate, what we are doing is allowing our constituents to know once and for all that no Member of the U.S. Senate, no Member of the staff of the U.S. Senate can ever use that inside information as a way to monetize this job whatsoever.

So I am very proud that we have unanimous support, hopefully, from every single Member of the Senate to do that.

So I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of S. Res. 708, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

> A resolution (S. Res. 708) amending rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit Senators from trading on prediction markets.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MORENO. I ask unanimous consent that the Padilla amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

I point out that the amendment goes broader for us as Members of the Senate. It is not intended to change the definitions of any of the types of contracts that we are talking about. This is about making certain that we have the integrity we need to show our constituents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5442) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

On page 2, line 1, strike ''No Member'' and insert ''No Member, officer, or employee''.

On page 2, line 2, insert ''swap,'' after ''contract,''.

On page 2, line 3, insert ''of an excluded commodity, as defined in section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a),'' after ''delivery''.

On page 2, line 5, insert ''or contingency. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to insurance for which the insured holds a lawful insurable interest'' after ''event''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the House of Representatives, executive branch, and judicial branch should establish restrictions similar to those under section 1 relating to participation in prediction markets.

The resolution (S. Res. 708), as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, is as follows:

S. RES. 708

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON PREDICTION MARKET TRADING BY SENATORS.

Rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph 15 as paragraph 16; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph 14 the following:

''15. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate may enter into, or offer to enter into, an agreement, contract, swap, or transaction that provides for any purchase, sale, payment, or delivery of an excluded commodity, as defined in section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a), that is dependent on the occurrence, nonoccurrence, or the extent of the occurrence of a specific event or contingency. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to insurance for which the insured holds a lawful insurable interest.''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the House of Representatives, executive branch, and judicial branch should establish restrictions similar to those under section 1 relating to participation in prediction markets.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, I appreciate what the Senator from Ohio has done. It is a good thing that the Senate is moving swiftly to prohibit Senators and staff from playing around in prediction markets.

Since this is a resolution, it is immediately going into effect for Senators. That is a great thing. Speaker JOHNSON should immediately do the same thing in the House and prohibit House Members from playing around in prediction markets as well.

We must never allow Congress to turn into a casino where Members representing the public can gamble on wars or economic crises or elections. That would destroy the very principle of representative government. Just the possibility that Members could have their votes influenced because of betting is reason enough to prohibit Members from meddling in the prediction markets.

Of all the issues we debate in Washington, this falls squarely in the category of a no-brainer. Then we should go further. This is a good start but not enough. The administration and its employees must apply these very same rules too—particularly this administration, which shows such a troubling affinity to corruption and self-dealing.

When we come back in May, I will work with my colleagues to ensure that the administration can't get rich off betting markets. But today's resolution is a very good first step, and I thank my colleague the Senator from Ohio and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for working quickly to approve this legislation, which I am proud to support.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I know the Senate is running behind, and I wanted to jump in, but I do invite the pages to bring a podium for me when they are ready.

The pages so rarely get recognition, but without them, where would we be? I am grateful.

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I am grateful to have this opportunity, and it really is about the fact that very soon, my colleague from California ADAM SCHIFF will be bringing another War Powers Resolution to the floor.

This is the sixth time that a group of us has said every single week we are going to continue to bring these War Powers Resolutions to the floor. And why? Clearly, we know the outcome of the vote. Why are we doing this? Well, we are doing this because it has almost been a month now that this Nation has been at war. In fact, we are coming up to that very 60-day mark. And we are a nation that has now pledged tens of billions of dollars we have spent in an overseas war where 14 servicemembers have died, where hundreds more have been injured, where our President has given multiple different reasons for going into this war, and none of them have been achieved. In other words, there has been no regime change—the regime is more extreme; their incredible race towards highly enriched fissile material is still there in their country; and we are seeing a nation that is still showing military capabilities.

Yes, we have degraded their navy and their air force, but now, with low-cost drones, they are still able to inflict a lot of damage to their neighbors, to our allies. And they have closed the Strait of Hormuz—something that was not going on before but has caused a global oil shock that is hurting Americans at home. Tens of billions of taxpayer dollars—Americans spending hundreds, if not thousands of dollars—all to support President Trump's folly—costly, tragic folly.

And what do we do? We are bringing these War Powers Resolutions to the floor to force this body not to treat this like another normal day. American soldiers are in the line of fire. This is not normal that a President for almost 60 days has been able to conduct a war with this body being silent on it. In fact, today, we are having our first ever hearing with the Secretary of Defense, and he is saying that this war is going well. Well, by what account?

The American people are against this war. The American people are paying the price for this war. American soldiers are dying for this war. Hundreds more have been injured for this war. We see a crisis in the Middle East that is growing and not subsiding.

So this is yet another attempt of ours to force this body to confront an ill-gotten war, a war that has pulled us into further and deeper crisis, yet another quagmire in the Middle East.

I want to make a couple of points. The War Powers Act says that a President can act in defense of this Nation if it is an imminent threat. We have not seen that. But many people have been saying that the reason why he doesn't need to come to this body for a declaration of war is because of the War Powers Act.

So let's assume that he actually did have an imminent provocation—which I say it was not there, but let's assume for argument's sake that there was an imminent threat to the United States of America that this President had to act upon. That would have triggered 60 days.

The Senate now should be either acting on a war declaration or the Senate should be waiting for the President to ask for 30 more days. That is one of the two choices according to the legislation, the law of the United States of America. But just moments ago, in an open hearing, we had the Secretary of Defense say: Well, no, no, no, that 60 days is paused because we are in a cease-fire.

That is illogical and not in alignment with the law of our land. We have an active military blockade going on. That is actually an act of war by our own laws and regulations. We have an area of this nation—the Strait of Hormuz—under a blockade, an act of war. It is demanding aircraft carrier groups. It is demanding thousands of U.S. soldiers engaged and on the frontline.

The cease-fire does not somehow escape his necessity to come to Congress after 60 days. To use that as some kind of escape valve to further escape scrutiny, debate, oversight, accountability to this body is unacceptable.

I have heard some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle—the Senator from Alaska, the Senator from North Carolina, the Senator from Maine, many of my colleagues, the Senator from Utah—say that the 60 days, to them, matters.

So here is a bipartisan conclusion. We are about to go out on a recess. The question is, What will we do as a body when the President has not come forward after 60 days of this military conflict to ask for any kind of authority?

This was not the constitutional demand of our Nation. This is not the law that we have sworn an oath to uphold. This is insanity that we—the most powerful deliberative body in the world that has a constitutional obligation where war powers sit with us—for us to do nothing, not to demand that the President come before us and make his case and let there be a vote of whether we declare war or not. We are at war. Sixty days have passed, and we are still doing nothing.

So I am going to do everything I can with my colleagues to continue to force this body to confront this failing war where we are losing American soldiers; where hundreds have been injured; where we are spending tens of billions of dollars; where the regime is more radical and more extreme; when they still have the highly enriched fissile material in their country; where they have new capabilities that have been exposed, like their ability to cause havoc with low-cost drones; and where they have now choked the Strait of Hormuz, causing shocks around the country. And we are doing nothing? That is unacceptable.

I want to make this last point. Donald Trump has engaged us in this war to stop them from getting a nuclear weapon. But remember that in 2015, we had the JCPOA. We had our NATO allies, European allies, Russia, China, and Iran all agreeing that Iran would, No. 1, ship out of country their highly enriched uranium, which they did; that all of their enrichment facilities, from Natanz to Fordow, would be open to snap inspections and constant surveillance, which it was; that their mining

facilities would be under surveillance and snap inspections as well, which it was. Iran's ability to enrich uranium over a certain amount was stopped.

President Trump criticized that deal and ripped it up, and at that moment, Iran raced to enrich uranium that put them closer and closer to breakout, and that was the pretext that Donald Trump said he invaded. It was one of the many pretexts of what he said is the reason why he started this war.

Well, he caused that problem, ripped up a deal, and now he is racing to negotiate some way to get back to many of the same aspects of that very deal. This is what the President has done. He created the crisis, declared war to stop the crisis he created, and still has not solved that crisis. This is the great dealmaker. This is the person that said they would keep us out of wars like this that has gotten us into those wars. And now we have no off-ramp, while Americans are suffering with higher prices, higher costs, and billions of dollars of taxpayer money that could be used to reduce the deficit, reduce prescription drug costs, reduce the cost of health insurance or other things that are high priorities for Americans.

So today, instead of ignoring this problem, we are going to force a vote. My colleague ADAM SCHIFF will bring forward a War Powers Resolution.

This is a sad moment for this body. Sixty days is about to pass, and we are doing nothing to demand any kind of oversight, any kind of accountability, or even following the War Powers Act by the letter of the law. We are allowing the President to flaunt our Constitution, to flaunt our laws. The only thing necessary for the Constitution to be so trashed and broken is for the good people of this body to do nothing.

We are about to celebrate 250 years of our Nation's history. When the Constitution was created, this body was created, as Federalist Papers No. 47 says, to be a check on our President, to ensure that they don't overstep their powers, to assure that they don't abuse their office. That is the constitutional calling for this body.

There are soldiers in harm's way right now defending the Constitution with their lives. The least we could be doing here in this body is upholding the Constitution with the moral fiber of our being.

I thank the Presiding Officer for the recognition, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. KIM. Mr. President, I rise today because the cost of this war is unbearable, and it is time we finally bring this to an end. I know we have talked a lot about that cost. It is something that the American people are feeling every single day. But I wanted to take a few minutes to really zoom in on what this war is costing us and why this War Powers Resolution by my colleague Senator SCHIFF is so important.

I want you to remember three numbers when we think about what this war has cost us in the first 60 days: $25 billion, 47 months, and $450. I want to go through these three numbers.

Let's start with $25 billion. That is how much this war has cost the American people so far, according to the Acting Comptroller of the Department of Defense, and that very well may be an understatement. Now, $11.3 billion of that was spent in the first 6 days of this war.

For $25 billion, we could pay for a yearlong extension of the Affordable Care Act subsidies that the Republicans cut last year. In New Jersey, that would mean that the nearly 70,000 people so far who have dropped their health insurance plans could afford them yet again. It could easily restore full funding to the National Institutes of Health, which was cut by nearly 20 percent in this recent Trump budget. That is billions of dollars on medical research for cures for cancer, Alzheimer's, and other diseases that are hitting our families and our communities hard.

If we let this war go on for another 60 days, we are telling the American people that this choice of war without purpose or end matters more than their health and their families.

Now let's go to the second number: 47 months. That is the time it takes for a Tomahawk cruise missile to be contracted, manufactured, and deployed. Over the course of this war, we have used more than 1,000 Tomahawks. We have used more than 1,000 Patriot missiles, one of the most critical systems that we use to protect our forces as well as civilian populations. We have used hundreds of other precision munitions that are critical in our larger global defense, including in deterring Chinese aggression across the Indo-Pacific. The cost of this war isn't just the incredible cost it would take to replenish these munitions—now more than $2.5 million per Tomahawk; more than $15 million for THAAD batteries, which are critical against ballistic missiles. What we are also seeing is that it is a cost of time in losing momentum, in making sure that we maintain deterrence and project security and stability around the world.

Finally, this last number: $450. Last week, that is how much more the Center for American Progress projected the average American family will have to pay to fill their tank over the next year because of the rise of gas prices.

One of the more shocking and eye-opening statements and statistics that are out there is that right now, nearly 40 percent of Americans say they can't afford a $400 emergency. That is the world we live in right now.

This is an emergency. And if you think $450 is a lot, this figure was calculated last week when the average gas price in the United States was $4.02. Today, it is $4.30. Prices are going up, and we have seen negotiations go absolutely nowhere. This administration has failed to take them seriously, and it is the American people—our families and our small businesses—who are paying the price.

We can't continue to put the cost of this war on the American people. We can do something about it right here, right now, here in the Senate. We can pass this War Powers Resolution. We can bring this illegal war to an end, and we can give the American people the relief they desperately deserve. That is what I call on this Chamber and my colleagues to do.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of Senator SCHIFF's War Powers Resolution to end President Trump's illegal war against Iran.

Let's begin with a simple fact. We are now over 60 days into this illegal war. The war was started on February 28. A few days later, on March 2, President Trump and his administration submitted the notice to Congress. So even if you take the date of submission, tomorrow will be the 60 days. Of course, we don't want to create incentives for any administration to delay the submission of the notice. So the clock has run. But let's just be clear. Accepting their view of the world, tomorrow will be the 60th day—60 days since President Trump, together with Prime Minister Netanyahu, started this war against Iran—a war started without congressional authorization, without articulating any clear American interest, and without telling the American people the truth about what this war would cost.

This war is making Americans less safe, and we are worse off because of it. The American people know that, which is why they overwhelmingly oppose this war and they want to see us bring it to an end now. Yet here we are over 60 days later. Fourteen American soldiers have been killed, hundreds of American troops wounded, thousands of civilians in the region killed, and at least $25 billion of taxpayer money already burned. We face even more regional instability in an already volatile part of the world. And we have an administration that cannot explain what it is they are trying to achieve. They can't explain it today. They couldn't explain it the day they started the war.

In fact, over the last few weeks, President Trump has repeatedly pledged that the war would be resolved ''quickly''—a promise he has made and then broken many times.

In fact, you may recall, colleagues, it was over a month ago that President Trump declared that we had won. He said: ''We won.''

Well, if we won, what the hell are we doing there? And the reality is we haven't won anything. Negotiations to

end it are off again. Then they are on. Then they are off.

Of course, a big part of these negotiations is about reopening the Strait of Hormuz, which was open the day before this war started. And now, reportedly, the President is preparing for an extended blockade of Iran, prolonging a conflict that has already driven up prices daily in the United States.

We just saw that average gasoline prices have reached a 4-year high in the United States. He has also kept American servicemembers deployed overseas for recordbreaking periods and expended a huge amount of munitions, creating shortages in our supplies elsewhere.

So what is the plan? What is the plan? Just to pursue an open-ended blockade, costing taxpayers billions of dollars—in fact, $1 billion a day—and further jeopardizing the global economy, offering no clear path to ending the war?

Sometimes, President Trump says that this war was to prevent Iran from getting a nuclear weapon. Well, this is the President who tore up the Iran nuclear deal, or JCPOA, that was negotiated by President Obama, which kept Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon and had probably the most intrusive inspection regime in arms control history.

And last year, before President Trump started this war, his own DNI said that Iran was not pursuing a nuclear weapon. And, of course, after the military operations, in June of last year, against Iran's nuclear program, President Trump told the country that Iran's nuclear program was ''obliterated.''

I also think it is worth reminding people what Citizen Trump said back in 2011 because it is revealing as to the President's mindset. We know that this President often engages in projection. Here is what he said, back in 2011, about then-President Obama. He said:

> Our President will start a war with Iran because he has absolutely no ability to negotiate. He's weak and he's ineffective. So the only way he figures that he's going to get reelected—and as sure as you're sitting there—is to start a war with Iran.

Citizen Trump back in 2011 about President Obama.

Well, President Obama negotiated an agreement to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon. President Trump, in his first term, tore it up.

But here is Donald Trump, essentially telling us what he thinks. Obviously, Donald Trump couldn't negotiate a deal with Iran, and so he started a war with Iran, exactly what he was claiming that President Obama would do, because he claimed President Obama didn't have the skills to negotiate an agreement to prevent Iran from getting a nuclear weapon.

So here we are. Just to recap, the President started a war to stop what he had called an ''obliterated'' nuclear program and to reopen an international waterway that was open before he started the war. And since he started this war, along with Prime Minister Netanyahu, the justifications have been inconsistent and ever-changing, zigzagging here and there.

But the results are clear, which is that President Trump has led this country into a complete strategic mess, with no end in sight, and ever-rising costs that Americans have to bear, both in tax dollars expended and in higher prices at the pump and elsewhere.

And the reason for so many weeks that this administration refused to have one of their decisionmakers testify in front of Congress was because what he heard behind closed doors revealed that there was no plan and no endgame.

Now, in the last 2 days, we are hearing, finally, from Secretary Hegseth, and the American people can see in plain view that they have no plan. And yet this is the Secretary of the administration that is now asking this Congress to provide a $1.5 trillion defense budget.

They just want to blow the roof off of the budget. And, of course, this is a Pentagon and Defense Department that have been unable to meet an audit.

So what are we going to do at this point? We have got $25 billion gone. In fact, many people think that is a lowball estimate. But the reality is that we could put that money to much better use.

We could use it to help our fellow Americans. But, no, Donald Trump said: We can't do that. We don't have the resources for that because we need the resources for this war—a war he said he would never start. In fact, what he said is—and I am quoting:

> It's not possible for us to take care of day care, [and] Medicaid, [and] Medicare, all these individual things [because] we're fighting wars.

The wars he said he would never start.

Well, maybe higher gas prices don't matter much to President Trump and his billionaire buddies and the biggest billionaire Cabinet in American history by far. Maybe they don't care about higher gas prices. But, I can tell you, Americans who are going to fuel their cars at the pump, they care. They are the ones bearing the burden here in America of this illegal Trump war.

And we also know that we are burning through our munitions at a very rapid rate, munitions that should have been reserved for real national emergencies that we might face elsewhere in the world.

We also heard something very disturbing again from Secretary Hegseth, when he testified in the House yesterday, which is his utter contempt—his utter contempt—for the guardrails we put in place to prevent civilian harm in war. That is why I led nearly the entire Democratic caucus, a few weeks ago, in demanding answers and accountability on the U.S. airstrike that hit an elementary school in Iran, killing over 175 people, most of them children.

But Secretary Hegseth, he is dismissive of all of these concerns. In fact, he said that the rules of engagement were ''stupid''—rules designed to prevent innocent people from getting killed in war.

He should never have been nominated. He should never have been confirmed, and he should be relieved of duty today.

And how can we trust an administration with additional funds when they so brazenly say they don't want to comply with rules designed to prevent civilian harm which, in the long run, are also designed to help protect the lives of our troops?

And yet they are asking for more money and more resources, and all without any congressional authorization to go into this war.

Now, I want to just say something about the War Powers Resolution here because, as I cited at the top of my remarks, we are now 60 days into this war, yesterday, or if we accept the administration's interpretation, tomorrow—60 days.

Now, under the War Powers Resolution, the President doesn't have the authority to start a war and fight a war for 2 days, 3 days, 4 days—let alone 60 days. But that is what President Trump and Prime Minister Netanyahu did. They started the war.

The idea behind the War Powers Resolution is, if the United States faces an imminent threat that requires the President to engage in hostilities overseas, that we will have a clock to make sure that Congress, as representatives of the American people and given the power in the Constitution to declare war, has time to consider and debate. And it says you have 60 days, even if you are fighting a war that somebody else started.

So we are hearing that the Trump administration—the President—may exercise the ability under the War Powers Resolution for another 30 days, on top of the 60 days. So that gives you 90 days.

But here is the thing. The War Powers Resolution is very clear. That additional 30 days is not to ramp up a war. It is to ramp down a war. It is to bring American troops who are in hostility safely home. And yet here we are, around the 60th day, and President Trump, reportedly, is contemplating upping the tempo of the war, increasing strikes against Iran.

That is a gross violation even of my Republican Senate colleagues' interpretation of the War Powers Act. Are they going to sit here and say nothing and do nothing while the President blatantly violates the War Powers Resolution? So far, they have been silent as he violated the constitutional requirement that only the Congress can declare war.

But even if you adopt the world view that some of my Senate colleagues have expressed, the plain reading of the War Powers Resolution says: The next 30 days have to be used to wind down hostilities.

Now, I understand that Secretary Hegseth, today, in the Armed Services Committee here in the Senate, said: Well, we are now in a cease-fire. So the clock was paused. It is not ticking.

What a pile of nonsense. Here we have a full-on blockade, which we know is an active war, and the Secretary of Defense, who clearly just makes things up as he goes, is arguing that that somehow paused the statute.

I hope my Republican Senate colleagues have the self-respect not to buy into that ridiculous interpretation of the law. But that is apparently the lie that the Secretary of Defense is trying to perpetrate as we speak.

So let's be honest with the American people. We have a situation where the President, along with Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, started a war against Iran. There was no imminent threat. They started it, and they did it without any congressional authorization.

In fact, our colleagues here won't put forward a resolution to authorize the use of force. It would be great to see people take that kind of accountability. If you support the President's action, put forward an authorization for the use of military force—not a peep about that.

But now, we have an actual statute that has already passed, the War Powers Resolution, which even the interpretation of Senate Republicans requires the President of the United States to spend the next 30 days winding down this war, not stepping up this war.

So really, colleagues, you should level with the American people. We have a President who promised to keep us out of wars. We have a President who said he was going to bring down prices.

He has done the exact opposite. He started wars. Prices are going up. Americans have been killed. Americans have been wounded. Thousands of civilians have been killed, thousands more wounded. And we are less safe and worse off.

When you are digging a hole, stop digging.

Vote for this War Powers Resolution, and let's put an end to this illegal war.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator SCHIFF for bringing another War Powers Resolution before this body. I have lost count on how many votes we have had, but we are doing this for one reason and one reason only: The Republican majority refuses to do its constitutional and statutory responsibility.

The Constitution says we declare war. The President doesn't get to make war without the consent of Congress, and our Founders were very intentional, investing that power in us. They did not want an unchecked, runaway Executive being able to make war overseas without the consent of the people.

And I hear in Senator VAN HOLLEN's voice his anger. I think we all are angry that our colleagues are not allowing this body to do its job, but we are also angry that the cost of this war is not being borne by Members of the U.S. Senate, is not being borne by Donald Trump's billionaire and corporate friends; the cost of this war is being borne by American consumers, by American small businesses, by American farmers.

And so I just want to spend my few minutes updating you on what the state of the American economy and what the state of the global economy—inextricably linked to the American economy—is today, 60 days after this illegal war began.

The scoreboard is gas prices. Americans today are paying, on average, about $4.30 a gallon. Gas prices are up 20 to 30 percent from the beginning of the war. The price of Brent crude is now over $120 a barrel compared to $70 before the war.

The only reason the gas prices have gone up by 20 to 30 percent is the war. That is the only reason that Americans are paying those extraordinary amounts at the pump.

And let's put this in real terms. If you are a commuter in this country who has a longer than average commute, you are probably buying somewhere short of a thousand gallons a year in auto fuel. And so when the price jumps by $1—and it may soon jump by $2—that is $1,000 to $2,000 out of your pocket.

Forty percent of American families are living paycheck to paycheck. Forty percent of American families have less than $400 in the bank in liquid assets ready to spend on an emergency like a car repair or an emergency medical bill. And so when you are spending a thousand dollars more every year just to fill up your tank, you go from being on the brink of financial crisis into financial crisis.

And, again, this isn't bad luck. This isn't a natural disaster. Donald Trump chose to increase gas prices in this country to $4.30 a gallon. Diesel prices are up even more. Diesel prices are up 50 percent. This is the fuel that America's farmers and America's trucking industry uses. And our farmers were already dealing with the consequences of tariffs. Seventy percent of farmers right now in this country say that they will not have enough money in order to plant the next crop because the tariffs and the diesel prices are putting many of them out of business. Bankruptcies of farms are up almost 50 percent from before when Trump was President.

Inflation was 2.8 percent before the war, well above the Federal Reserve's target. It is now 3.5 percent. That is an extraordinary increase, largely driven by fuel costs, but the cost of everything else—cost increases for everything else are coming very soon as well.

Airfare prices, up by 25 percent. So if you are online right now looking to book a ticket for your family's vacation, if you are planning far ahead and booking tickets for Thanksgiving or Christmas, you are paying 25 percent more than you would have paid before the war. Reason for higher airline prices? The war.

But this crisis is spiraling around the world because oil, $120 a barrel, is what fuels our fabrics and clothing industry globally. So the cost of polyester and nylon is going up and up and up. And so in the sewing hubs of Bangladesh and other countries that send products to Walmart, where a lot of Americans buy their clothes, we are starting to see production interruptions because of the high price—increasingly high price—of the components of fabrics.

In Singapore and Taiwan, it is becoming more expensive for companies to produce medical devices like syringes and catheters because of the high, increasing price of plastic. Aluminum prices have been rising ever since the war in the Middle East started because of attacks on aluminum smelters in Iran and other Gulf countries. Helium, a product that is produced in the Middle East, the price is going through the roof, and so the semiconductor manufacturing industry globally is facing shortages because helium is an important product for semiconductors.

So it is not just gas prices. You are about to see a spike in the cost of technological products, automobiles, fabrics, clothing, medical devices. Everything is getting more expensive because of one person's insane decision. No President, Republican or Democrat, prior to Donald Trump made the decision to invade Iran, to launch a full-scale war against Iran, because they were told the consequence of doing that is the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, and there is no military response by the United States that will reopen the strait.

And so every President prior to Donald Trump, whether they were Republican or Democrat, decided not to wage a full-scale war on Iran because they knew one of the consequences would be the meltdown of the American economy and the meltdown of the global economy. And it would not be billionaires and big corporations that would pay the price. It would be regular Americans, regular minimum-wage Americans, middle-class Americans who would pay that price.

And so as we head into the summer and the price of everything for American consumers gets higher and higher—their summer travel, their plane tickets, their clothing, their groceries—there is only one person to blame: Donald Trump. And there is only one party to blame: the Republican Party, which could choose to join us and vote for one of these resolutions to end the war, to allow us to get back to a point where prices are coming down instead of spiraling upward. This is a choice that our Senate Republican colleagues make every week, to vote

for continuing this war and for continuing this disastrous price escalation on ordinary Americans.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of the American people who are against Donald Trump's illegal war with Iran. This war has taken the lives of 13 servicemembers—hundreds more are injured, many severely. This war has cost American taxpayers upward of $25 billion and is jacking up the cost of energy, fuel, and fertilizer for Wisconsin families and farmers.

I have been clear since this conflict began 2 months ago: President Trump did not have the authority to start this war with Iran. We were not under attack from Iran. We were not under imminent threat of an attack from Iran. Therefore, President Trump was required to ask Congress, the people's branch, for authorization.

The Trump administration should have made the case to us and to the American people for why an all-out war with Iran was worth it. But the Trump administration did not follow the law. Donald Trump dragged the United States into a war of choice without a clear explanation.

It happened without open hearings or public debates or a timeline. He started a war with Iran without a clear reason or plan to get us out. That is why we are still at war 2 months later.

The Trump administration keeps saying that this will not be another endless war, but this administration still hasn't committed to a timeline for getting us out.

I have watched my Republican colleagues bend over backward to explain why they have abdicated their duty to be a check on President Trump, but even if this war of choice was allowed under law, Congress still has to play a role.

I wholeheartedly disagree with my Republican colleagues who said Trump could wage this war for 60 days without getting Congress' approval. But regardless, that clock that they just set up has run out. We are coming up on 60 days since the President notified Congress of military action in Iran. And as Republicans keep telling me, that deadline matters. On the 60-day mark, President Trump must cease military action or receive congressional authorization. My Republican colleagues know this. They have said as much, calling this deadline a ''big deal'' and a ''trigger'' that requires Congress to act.

So here is Republicans' chance to act. You said the President had 60 days to wage a war and that he needed Congress to sign off? Well, it has been 60 days. It is time to do your constitutional duty to rein in this President and stop this illegal war that is jacking up Americans' costs while accomplishing next to nothing.

Iran still has nuclear materials. They still have ballistic missiles and drones to attack us, a blockade on the Strait of Hormuz, and the same oppressive regime in place. It is time to show the American people where you stand on this war. Join us in forcing the Trump administration to come to Congress, to explain to the American people why we are at war, and make their case for why this war should continue.

If they can't, then we shouldn't be at war, period.

I yield the floor.

(Mrs. MOODY assumed the chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGERTY). The Senator from California.

DIRECTING THE REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES WITHIN OR AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS—Motion to Discharge

Mr. SCHIFF. Pursuant to 50 U.S.C 1546(a) and section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act, I move to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations from further consideration of S.J. Res. 184.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to discharge from the Committee on Foreign Relations, S.J. Res. 184, a joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress.

Mr. SCHIFF. For the last 8 weeks, I have taken to the Senate floor to oppose the Iran war. I have pointed out the lack of an imminent threat from Iran and the shifting justifications for the war.

I have enumerated the many costs of the war in blood and in treasure, in higher gas prices and costs of groceries. And I have lamented the loss of 13 servicemembers including a Californian and the injury of scores of others.

Today, I rise to sound the alarm about another risk of this war and that is that the administration is poised to violate the War Powers Act and that if we permit such a flagrant violation of the law, we, the Senate, and the Congress, will have surrendered the war power completely to the Executive.

This would be enormously dangerous and wrongheaded. I believe it is also in direct contravention of the Constitution and our duty to uphold it.

At midnight tonight, it will be the 60th day since Donald Trump notified Congress under the War Powers Act that we were at war with Iran—60 days. It is also a moment that some of my Republican colleagues have pointed to as a turning point in their consideration of the legal and constitutional bases for the Iran war.

That is because under the War Powers Act of 1973, a President is legally mandated to remove military forces from a conflict if Congress has not voted to authorize it within those 60 days.

As we have all acknowledged, the President can order military action in response to an armed attack or the imminent threat of an attack if those dangers require immediate action, but that power and responsibility is not unlimited.

After 60 days, he must seek an authorization from Congress to continue the war or, failing to receive it, he must order the withdrawal of our forces.

Now, some of my colleagues across the aisle have argued that the President properly began this war because they believe that we faced some form of an immediate threat to our forces or our allies. But they have also affirmed that the President's authority to use military force expires after the 60 days set out in the War Powers Act.

Now, I strongly disagree with the argument that we faced an attack—or an imminent threat of attack—from Iran, justifying this war. But I respect the fact that some of my Republican colleagues have acknowledged that authority, if it exists, lapses tomorrow night.

This military operation has been carried out by the Commander in Chief for the past 60 days. We have multiple carrier strike groups, tens of thousands of servicemembers, pilots and sailors and soldiers and marines, all serving halfway around the world and now for 60 days.

In addition to the 13 servicemembers who have lost their lives, more than 200 others have been seriously—or have been injured, and some seriously. The letter of the law is clear. This is what the act says ''Within sixty calendar days after a report''—and that is a report on the beginning of hostilities like the one we received from the President on March 2—''Within sixty calendar days . . . the President shall terminate any use of the United States Armed Forces with respect to which such report was submitted . . .''

''Shall terminate.''

That is ''Unless the Congress has declared war or has enacted a specific authorization for such use of [the] United States Armed Forces.''

Now this is important. The law does not turn on the introduction of an authorization to use force or committee consideration of such an authorization or even a Senate floor vote on an authorization. No, the law requires the enactment of a war authorization. Failing that, the law requires the President to remove U.S. forces.

This is the case unless the Congress changes the War Powers Act itself, which we have not done, or cannot meet as a result of an attack, which is demonstrably not the case because, well, we are all here.

Those are the only two carve-outs. There are no other exceptions. If the President is still using the military for the same purpose as he was 60 days earlier and there has been no authorization of military force enacted—or war

declaration—the President must terminate this use of force until Congress says otherwise.

Now, some might argue that because we are not currently bombing Iran—because there is a tentative cease-fire in place—that somehow the War Powers Act no longer applies, that somehow the war powers clock stops ticking. But this is simply not true.

The United States Navy is still being used to interdict Iranian ships or ships embarking from Iranian ports. We are still using our Navy to blockade Iran. Our servicemembers are still at risk. And there is no provision in the War Powers Act to suspend the clock when military force is used in one respect but not another.

For the law says:

> The President shall terminate any use of [the] United States Armed Forces . . .

There is no exception made for the Navy or the use of naval forces. Now, the law allows for a 30-day period for a safe withdrawal if the administration seeks it, but the President has not requested one. It is important to note that the purpose for an extension is explicit in the law. It exists:

> If the President determines and certifies to the Congress in writing that unavoidable military necessity respecting the safety of [the] United States Armed Forces requires the continued use of such armed forces in the course of bringing about a prompt removal of such forces.

The President has made no such certification.

And so I say to my colleagues: This is the moment you have pointed to and waited for. This is the moment when Congress must assert itself. This is the moment when we must recognize that the Founders gave Congress alone the power to authorize war. The moment of reflection and action that you have identified—and I respect you for doing so—is here.

And we must take action. We should all bear in mind that today's vote is simply to bring a resolution to the floor to discharge my resolution S.J. Res. 184 from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee so that it can be debated by the Senate. That will happen well after the 60-day clock has expired.

Colleagues, we must not move the goalposts again. If we do, we surrender all authority to authorize war to the President, and he already has enough power. What we have remaining is already so greatly diminished, already a poor reflection—a mere shadow—of the power granted to us by the Constitution and our Founders.

The War Powers Act was a product of a bipartisan, bicameral agreement which took years to negotiate in the aftermath of the Vietnam war, another deeply unpopular war that stretched far longer than the American people wanted.

Consider the words of one of the law's authors Senator Jacob Javits a Republican Senator from New York, words he spoke on the Senate floor while Senators overrode a Presidential veto of this law with a full 75 votes in the Senate and nearly 300 in the House.

Senator Javits said ''No one is impairing the President's authority to carry on the foreign policy of this country. Let us not confuse this with foreign policy. Foreign policy does not mean war, and war does not mean foreign policy, unless there is a breakdown or failure of foreign policy. Congress is determined to recapture for ourselves the representatives of the people at the State level in the Senate and as the House did on the local level, the awesome power to make war. When we judge, by this measure''—he said—''that an incident would become a war, then we, and we alone, have the right to decide that it shall go on into war or that it shall stop. For the Constitution lays upon the Congress, unmistakably, the responsibility of deciding whether or not the state of our Nation should be changed from peace to war.''

Senator Javits understood the criticism that would be leveled against the act—and those who supported it—by President Nixon and his allies, but he also understood that the Constitution was clear. And he helped draft a law that upheld, reinforced, and strengthened the separation of power between a Commander of Chief and a Congress empowered to authorize his use of that command for the purpose of making war.

Our war power is given clearly by the Constitution, but it is a muscle. And if we do not exercise it, it will not hold our weight. And Congress for years has allowed that muscle to atrophy.

Mr. President, 50 years ago Republicans and Democrats alike tried to reinvigorate our war power with an eye to restoring the authority that Congress possesses but which the Vietnam war had eroded. We must not ignore that law now.

For the sake of all 13 families that have already lost someone to this senseless directionless war, for the sake of future generations who may be sent into battle without the approval of Congress or the American people, by a President grown too fond of war, this has to be the moment we stand up. This has to be the moment we say enough.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in just a few hours, it will be 60 days since Donald Trump officially notified Congress he was dragging us into one of the most foolish foreign misadventures in American history. Pete Hegseth can't just hit the pause button on that countdown, not when American troops are in harm's way.

For 60 days, Trump has blundered, stumbled, and straggled through this mess of his own making. For 60 days, prices on everything from gas to groceries have soared at a rate not seen in years. For 60 days, military families have stayed up at night, praying their loved ones won't join the ranks of the brave 13 American servicemembers killed and nearly 400 wounded. And after 60 days, Republicans have sat idle.

Well, I say to my colleagues: Time is up. Republicans, stop sitting out. Start speaking up. The American people have had enough. They have been calling for peace for weeks. Americans literally cannot afford this war to drag on, not when gas costs $4.30 a gallon—$4.30 a gallon—and inflation just hit a record for over 3 years for 3.5 percent, higher inflation than we have had in a long time. And that means people pay more for just about everything.

This sixth vote on the Democrats' War Powers Act is different than the first five. The 60-day threshold for war powers is upon us. No more dodging. No more hiding. No more shirking. Republicans need to help us end this illegal, costly war. They should have done it long ago. The most important vote a Senator can take is on matters of war and peace.

I hold our Republican colleagues to show an ounce of courage our brave members are showing in the field every day as this war continues and to do what is right. Do your duty.

I yield the floor.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. President, I know of no further debate.

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to discharge.

Mr. SCHIFF. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senators are necessarily absent: The Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), and The Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 113 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Alsobrooks	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Baldwin	Hirono	Sanders
Bennet	Kaine	Schatz
Blumenthal	Kelly	Schiff
Blunt Rochester	Kim	Schumer
Booker	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Collins	Luján	Smith
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Gallego	Padilla	Welch
Gillibrand	Paul	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden
Heinrich	Reed	

NAYS—50

Armstrong	Budd	Crapo
Banks	Capito	Cruz
Barrasso	Cassidy	Curtis
Blackburn	Cornyn	Daines
Boozman	Cotton	Ernst
Britt	Cramer	Fetterman

Fischer	Lankford	Rounds
Graham	Lee	Schmitt
Grassley	Lummis	Scott (FL)
Hagerty	Marshall	Scott (SC)
Hawley	McConnell	Sheehy
Hoeven	McCormick	Sullivan
Husted	Moody	Thune
Hyde-Smith	Moreno	Tillis
Johnson	Murkowski	Wicker
Justice	Ricketts	Young
Kennedy	Risch	

NOT VOTING—3

Moran	Murray	Tuberville

The motion was rejected.

(Ms. LUMMIS assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BUDD). The majority leader.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the Republican conference be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from April 30 through May 11.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDING THE FISA AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2008 TO EXTEND THE AUTHORITIES OF TITLE VII OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4465, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4465) to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me pick up on where I think the majority leader wants to go as well. We have been working hard on the 702 legislation with the kind of lodestar that we want to prove that, for the first time, the government is saying that liberty and security are not mutually exclusive; that we can do both.

To do that, we now have a letter that will be sent very shortly from Chairman COTTON and Ranking Member WARNER to the DNI and the Attorney General. I just want to read this—it is very short—into the RECORD that will reflect this, and then we will have a brief colloquy, the majority leader and I, that is along the lines of what we talked about.

So Chairman COTTON and Ranking Member WARNER write to the DNI and the Attorney General:

Earlier this month, the Department of Justice delivered to Congress a classified Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC) opinion and order, dated March 17, 2026. Under the law, your offices are currently conducting a declassification review for the purposes of making this FISC opinion and order publicly available, consistent with the protection of sources and methods, as soon as practicable. In order to inform the Senate debate on reauthorization of section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, we expect that this declassification review will be completed, and the FISC opinion released publicly, within 15 days.

So, again, this is coming from the chairman of our committee, Chairman COTTON, and Senator WARNER, our vice chairman. It is going to the DNI and the Attorney General, and to make sure that everybody understands the state of play here, a formal letter is being written, and we are just getting the signatures on that now. Everyone is waiting to hear where things stand.

And with that, let me yield to my colleague the majority leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has referenced a letter, and my understanding is that both the chair of the Intelligence Committee Senator COTTON and the ranking member on the Senate Intelligence Committee Senator WARNER have agreed to this letter, and it reflects what the Senator from Oregon is asking for.

And so I think that, hopefully, at this point, we will be able to proceed and allow for additional time and consideration so that we can come to an agreement that, hopefully, this body and the House can agree upon to reauthorize the FISA Program.

I think there is a discussion going on about reforms to that. But this will allow additional time to do that. In the meantime, I think, again, my understanding is, the chair and ranking member have signed off on the letter to which the Senator from Oregon refers.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the majority leader states it correctly. That is my understanding as well. The point of this is to have some additional time. This is a very new period in this debate with, for example, AI driving so much of this. And you know, new tools require new rules, and we are going to be able to think about how to proceed with that in the future.

I yield my time. I thank the majority leader for, in effect, reaffirming what we have been working on. I think that this letter from the chair and the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee, where I am proud to serve, to DNI and the Attorney General is a step in the right direction.

I yield the floor.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. THUNE. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4465) was passed as follows:

S. 4465

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES OF TITLE VII OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

(a) EXTENSION OF REPEAL DATE OF TITLE VII.—Section 403(b) of the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–261) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) (50 U.S.C. 1881 note), by striking ''April 30, 2026'' and inserting ''June 12, 2026''; and

(2) in paragraph (2) (18 U.S.C. 2511 note), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''April 30, 2026'' and inserting ''June 12, 2026''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the earlier of the date of the enactment of this Act or April 29, 2026.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

IRAN

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I am here to speak this afternoon about the conflict involving Iran and more specifically, the role of Congress within it.

At the outset, I want to reiterate something that I think gets lost in these discussions. The fact of the matter is, the Iranian regime is not an abstract adversary of America or anyone who supports free people and a more peaceful world.

For 47 years, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard has brutalized their own people in the name of preserving the power of their Supreme Leader. Protestors and dissenters are met with violence, imprisoned, and murdered in cold blood.

At the same time, that same regime, through its proxies and networks, has killed thousands of Americans over the years. They have empowered groups like Hezbollah, Hamas, and Shia militias in Iraq to orchestrate significant attacks that have destabilized the region.

There is no doubt that the Iranian people would be better without the Islamic Republic of Iran. There is no doubt that the world would be a safer place without the regime spreading terror around the world.

We now find our Nation at war with Iran, and I am not here to relitigate how we got into this conflict. The fact of the matter is, we are in it. But we owe it to our servicemembers and the Americans who are feeling the economic impacts of this war—we owe

them a clear, thoughtful, rational plan for what comes next.

Some 2 months later, the regime retains the ability to strike across the region. They continue to disrupt shipping through the Strait of Hormuz. And while the administration may point to ongoing negotiations, events on the ground and the rhetoric coming out of Tehran tell a different story.

If the United States steps back abruptly and prematurely, we almost certainly leave their critical capabilities intact, we risk a new set of leaders who are even more radicalized against us, and we all but invite retaliation against American military forces, our allies, and the American people.

Those are not risks I am willing to take. But the answer is not a blank check for another endless war, nor is it open-ended authority for the administration, with no guardrails, no oversight from Congress, and no clearly defined mission. The answer, I believe, relies on careful, deliberate use of congressional power. And this is where I think we are falling short, because we are approaching the 60-day mark under the War Powers Act.

So what comes next?

The Constitution is clear on this point: Congress holds the power to declare war and authorize the use of military force. And yes, the President must have flexibility to respond to emergencies and imminent threats, and he does. And he does. But those are not ongoing military campaigns like we find ourselves currently mired in.

In such conflicts, the President and the administration must explicitly state their goals, their plans, and the metrics for success, and if we don't press them to define those parameters, we may risk repeating history.

One of the clearest lessons from the War on Terror is that the failure to think beyond the initial phase of military operations can lock us into a conflict that becomes more lengthy, more deadly, more costly, and more difficult to unwind, which brings me to a concern I have had from the outset of this conflict, and that is the lack of clarity from the administration, from their public statements to the classified briefings we receive as Members of Congress.

When American servicemembers are deployed and lives are on the line, the administration owes Congress and the American people a straight answer about what we are trying to achieve. That is why I have been working with several of my colleagues on an authorization for the use of military force.

This is an authorization, but it is also a restraint. It is not a blank check. It would not grant open-ended authority. Instead, it would seek to establish a framework requiring the President to come to Congress with clearly defined political and military objectives. It would require metrics for success, notice of any changes in objectives, and exit criteria. It would ultimately ensure that Congress is engaged.

AUMFs should precede wars, not be enacted in their midst.

That wasn't a choice for us here, but it cannot be used as an excuse to abandon our responsibilities. We are supposed to represent, engage, debate, vote, and when and where necessary, restrain the Executive. That is why we are supposed to be here in Congress, and that matters most in times of war.

We have already lost servicemembers in the conflict—and God rest their souls—and there is still danger, and more servicemembers will almost certainly be put in harm's way even during an economic blockade.

Now, I think there is a fair and legitimate question that some may be asking. We are looking at an AUMF. We just had a vote on a War Powers Resolution. Actually, we have had several votes on War Powers Resolution, and I have opposed each of them, including the one that we just took today.

So why AUMF and not a War Powers Resolution? The War Powers Resolution we have voted on would have required the removal of U.S. forces from active hostilities. They would have halted operations that were already underway without any framework for what comes next, and that is just something I can't support.

Iran has been targeting United States personnel, our allies, and our partners across the region. I don't believe that we can responsibly tie the hands of our military or walk away in the middle of an ongoing fight without a plan.

We saw in Afghanistan in 2021 the dangers of withdrawing without a strategy. The President should have come to Congress before engaging in military action at this scale that we are seeing now, and that, regrettably, did not happen. So we are now in a position where Congress must step in—not to abruptly end operations but to define them. And that is the difference here.

The War Powers Resolution has attempted to stop this conflict without establishing a path forward. An AUMF recognizes the reality that the U.S. military is already engaged and provides structure and clarity by requiring the administration to define what they are trying to achieve and the means of achieving it. It requires reporting to Congress, and it brings transparency where little has existed over the past 2 months.

Now, I am not introducing an AUMF today, but if we pass this 60-day mark from the start of hostilities with still a lack of a credible plan and information from the administration, it is something that I intend to introduce once the Senate reconvenes here.

So I want to close by saying as plainly as I can: I stand firmly behind our troops. As part of that, I do not take their deployment lightly, and I do not accept that we should engage in open-ended military action without clear direction or accountability.

Congress has a role. Congress has to step up and fulfill that role, that obligation that the Constitution assigns to us. We owe it to the men and women who are serving our great Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I don't know if you remember 1977. But since 1977, this body has passed the 12 appropriation bills on time 4 times since 1977. By the way, this year is not one of them. Since 1977, four times the budget process has worked correctly.

We have had multiple different government shutdowns during that time period, but they are getting worse—not better, as this Congress continues to be able to find cliffs to be able to stand next to and figure out how long we can put our toes over the edge.

The latest one ended today. It was 76 days long, and it shut down the Department of Homeland Security. Now, I remind everyone in this body, the first priority of the U.S. Government is defense and security—the first priority.

This body decided not to fund Homeland Security for 76 days. This is an issue we have got to face.

In 2019, my friend MAGGIE HASSAN the Democratic Senator from New Hampshire, she and I sat down and said: We have got to figure out how to get out of this. This is a cycle that is continuing.

And since 2019, she and I have worked across the aisle to convince our colleagues there is a way to prevent future government shutdowns that would hold Congress accountable but the American people and Federal workers would not feel the effect of it. And it is a very simple straightforward idea that we have worked on now since 2019. It is when this body has not finished their work on time, we stay until the work is finished.

But Federal workers and their families and the programs that are all connected to those Federal dollars, they continue. They are held harmless, while we have to stay until it is done.

Now, that may seem simple, but around this place, that is a radical idea, apparently. We have worked for years to be able to get to the point that we can pass it.

Last session, we brought it to this body and had 57 votes; we need 60, as this body knows full well. We had 57 supporters last time we brought it to this body.

Now, there has been an election since then. We have also had two very long shutdowns since then, and my understanding is there are even more of my colleagues that are stepping forward and saying it is time that we end the shutdown dramas and actually get things resolved.

We don't bring a political solution; we don't bring a messaging solution; we just bring a solution. This solution had been evaluated in previous Presidential time by President Biden's team

in his Office of Management and Budget. It has been reviewed by now President Trump's team, his Office of Management and Budget. Everyone has looked at it and said: Yep, that works.

We have gone through all the technical assistance on it, and now it is time to vote to be able to figure out if once and for all we can end government shutdowns.

Now, the idea, as I mentioned, is simple: We stay here until the work is done. But let me give you an example of what that would look like just in this shutdown. This particular shutdown with Homeland Security, we were shut down for 76 days because my Democratic colleagues did not want to fund ICE or Border Protection, so we had a 76-day shutdown.

During that 76-day time period, the Senate was in session 35 of those days—less than half. For 76 days, the Department of Homeland Security was nonoperable, unfunded. We were here 35 of those days. If you think that is bad, let's talk about the House of Representatives. They were in session 29 of those 76 days. In other words, the problem was all over the country, and Congress was AWOL.

We have to determine if we are going to stay and fix the problem, or if weekend plans or time away from here is more important than Homeland Security of all things. We should have never left.

When we ran out of funding, we should have remained until we solved the problem, but everybody left. Let's fix that. Let's make the most simple commitment that we can possibly make to the American people, and that is, if we get to a moment like this again—and we will—we will not leave until the work is done.

Federal workers will not have to worry about not being paid. Contractors will not have to worry about not being paid. Programs will be able to continue to operate. We are the ones that will actually have to stay after class. They won't feel it there. That seems to be a much better option than mass chaos across the country while we suffer no consequences for it.

Now, there has been a lot of conversation in this body, which has been good, to be able to talk about how do we actually not have this happen again. Part of the conversation has been: Let's just pay the employees and not pay the programming but we can still continue to be able to leave and come and go like normal but at least people will be paid.

Interestingly enough, we have had an experiment with that, that exact principle for the last month. For the last month, President Trump has taken some of the emergency funding set aside in the bill we passed last year in reconciliation, has used that to be able to pay employees. So employees of Homeland Security have been paid, but the programming hasn't been done. So literally we have had a test run on that idea. What if we just paid the employees but didn't pay the programming, wouldn't that solve the problem? What has now been discovered is: Oh, no, that definitely doesn't solve the problem.

CBS News has reported in the last 24 hours that we now have up to 6,000 different residences for just the Coast Guard that their power is being shut off because the bills haven't been paid for the last 2 months. And, amazingly enough, utility folks like to be paid—remarkable.

We have got the Commandant of the Coast Guard who came out and made a statement that was pretty bold for the Commandant to be able to make, but he is dead-on correct. The Commandant of the Coast Guard made this statement about the ongoing shutdown right now of Homeland Security including the U.S. Coast Guard. He said:

> It's more than a breach of trust . . . Our Coast Guard men and women, whether they're active duty or reserve military civilians, they've stepped forward and taken an oath to support and defend the Constitution. What they expect in return is just to be paid and [to] provide services.

They don't expect ''to have to worry about whether their families are going to be taken care of.''

By the way, this is the same commandant at his residence as Commandant of the Coast Guard the power was shut off because the bills hadn't been paid. If you want to go to the Coast Guard station in Hawaii, they were literally working at the station by flashlight.

Now, everybody was being paid, but contracts weren't being paid, contractors were not being paid, and program dollars were not done.

What does that mean? Simple things, like in FEMA, all the fire training centers, all the domestic preparedness conferences, all the things that we do to be able to prepare for a hurricane coming up this fall, those things couldn't happen. All the work to be able to prepare for wildfires, none of that could actually happen. For our Cybersecurity professionals, while we have an ongoing conflict with Iran, many were furloughed or couldn't do their work. While we were preparing for FIFA, for literally the whole world coming to the United States, we couldn't do preparation for security for them coming.

The United States Secret Service, who put their lives on the line to be able to protect the President, much of the executive branch and reporters this past weekend at the White House Correspondents' Dinner—thank you for the work that you were doing—but they had no additional money to be able to plan and operate because this body chose to go home rather than fund them.

Listen, there is a simple way to be able to resolve this for all of us: We stay until the work gets done. And simply saying: We will pay people but then walk away doesn't solve the problem because contractors don't get paid, utility bills don't get paid, all the grants don't get done, the other tasks are still not there. So just paying the employees but they can't do anything doesn't solve the problem. It just pays people that are sitting at a desk, wishing they could do their job, but they have no money to do it, or in this case, for the Coast Guard, they are working at their station by flashlight.

That should not be so in the United States of America. This is not a partisan bill. It is not even a partisan issue. Republicans and Democrats alike have put a stake in the ground and said: We are going to shut the government down because we are mad. We have both done it on both sides. Let's just say we are done with it.

What I would like to happen in the days ahead, years from now, to have my grandchildren crawl up in my lap and say: Tell me a story about the time when the government used to shut down—because it never happens in their generation. Let's find a way to be able to actually resolve this like grownups, work out our differences, and not have government shutdowns.

I want to thank my colleague MAGGIE HASSAN and her work for this and what she has done to be able to get the text right and to be able to get this resolved.

I want to thank my colleagues in the House that had the exact same text: JODEY ARRINGTON, JIMMY PANETTA.

In a bipartisan basis and bicameral basis, we are dedicated to saying government shutdowns need to end. So I am looking forward to us getting this finally, finally resolved.

I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following resolutions, which are at the desk: S. Res. 718, S. Res. 719, and S. Res. 720.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to; that the preambles be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

MAKING A TECHNICAL CORRECTION TO AMENDING RULE XXXVII OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO PROHIBIT SENATORS FROM TRADING ON PREDICTION MARKETS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding adoption of S. Res. 708, as amended, amendment No. 5442, previously agreed to, be modified with the technical correction at the desk and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5442), as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

On page 2, line 1, strike ''No Member'' and insert ''No Member, officer, or employee''.

On page 2, line 2, insert ''swap,'' after ''contract,''.

On page 2, line 3, insert ''of an excluded commodity, as defined in section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a),'' after ''delivery''.

On page 2, line 5, insert ''or contingency. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to insurance for which the insured holds a lawful insurable interest'' after ''event''.

On page 2, add at the end the following:

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the House of Representatives, executive branch, and judicial branch should establish restrictions similar to those under section 1 relating to participation in prediction markets.

The amendment (No. 5442), as modified, was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, had there been a recorded vote on S. 4465, a bill to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and for other purposes, I would have voted nay.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I was absent on Wednesday, April 22, 2026, for rollcall vote No. 88. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on the motion to discharge S.J. Res. 114, directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is still available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications that have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such an annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Please find enclosed the following notification from the Department of State.

Department Notification Number: RSAT 26–0J.

Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 26–0J. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 22–51 of August 25, 2022.

Recipients:
Speaker of the House of Representatives
House Committee on Foreign Affairs
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

Sincerely,

PAUL D. GUAGLIANONE,
Senior Bureau Official,
Bureau of Legislative Affairs.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 26–0J

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(B)(5)(C), AECA)

(i) (U) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) (U) Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 22–51; Date: August 25, 2022; Implementing Agency: Army.

(iii) (U) Description: On August 25, 2022, Congress was notified by congressional certification transmittal number 22–51 of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, of defense services related to the future purchase of forty (40) UH–60M Black Hawk helicopters; eighty-eight (88) T700–GE 701D engines (80 installed, 8 spares); forty-four (44) AN/AAR–57 Counter Missile Warning Systems (CMWS) (40 installed, 4 spares); and ninety-six (96) H–764U Embedded Global Position Systems (GPS)/Inertial Navigation Systems (EGI) and Country Unique SAASM (or future replacement) (80, installed, 16 spares). Also included were AN/ARC–231 RT–1808A (or future replacement), very high frequency/ultra-high frequency (VHF/UHF)/line-of-sight (LOS) satellite communications (SATCOM) radios; APR–39C(V) 1/4 Radar Warning Receivers; AVR–2B Laser Detecting Sets; APX–123A Identification Friend or Foe Transponder; ARC–220 High Frequency (HF) radio with KY–100M; VRC–100 Ground Stations; AN/PYQ–10 Simple Key Loader (SKL); KIV–77 Common Identification Friend or Foe Applique Crypto Computers; KY–100M COMSEC Encryption devices; AN/ARN–147(V) Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Range/Instrument Landing System receiver radio; AN/ARN–149(V) Low Frequency/Automatic Direction Finder radio receiver; AN/ARN–153 Tactical Air Navigation System receiver transmitter; AN/APN–209 radar altimeter; AN/ARC–210 radios; EBC–406HM Emergency Locator Transmitter; Encrypted Aircraft Wireless Intercommunications Systems; Improved Heads Up Display (IHUD); Signal Data Converters for IHUD; Blue Force Trackers (BFT–2); Improved Data Modems; Color Weather Radars; MX–10D EO/IR with Laser Designator; EO/IR Cabin Monitoring Systems; EO/IR Digital Video Recorder; AN/ARC–201D RT–1478D; Engine Inlet Barrier Filters; Ballistic Armor Protection Systems; Internal Auxiliary Fuel Tank Systems; Fast Rope Insertion Extraction System; External Rescue Hoist; Rescue Hoist Equipment Sets; Dual Patient Litter System Sets; Martin Baker Palletized Crew Chief/Gunner Seats with crashworthy floor structural modifications; External Stores Support System; Integrated Tow Plates Production Assets; Universal Software Loading Kits; 60kVA Generator Kits; Instrument Panel sets; External Gun Mount Systems; Black Hawk Aircrew Trainer; Black Hawk Maintenance Trainer; Black Hawk Avionics Trainer; Maintenance Blended Reconfigurable Avionics Trainer; training devices; helmets; transportation; organizational equipment; spare and repair parts; support equipment; tools and test equipment; technical data and publications; personnel training and training equipment; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, technical, and logistics support services; and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated total case value was $1.95 billion. Major defense equipment (MDE) constituted $850 million of this total.

This transmittal notifies the inclusion of the following MDE items: up to fifty-six (56) AN/ARC–231A VHF/UHF radios (40 installed, 16 spares); up to eighty-eight (88) EAGLE–M EGIs and associated A kit provisions (80 installed, 8 spares); and up to fifty (50) Common Infrared Countermeasure (CIRCM). The following non-MDE items will also be included: windshield washer systems; Helicopter Emergency Egress Lighting Systems; training devices and associated software sustainment; technical support for the Full Operational Capability retro-fit and integration, and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated MDE value will increase by $81 million to a revised total of $931 million. The estimated non-MDE value will increase by $100 million to a revised $1.2 billion. The projected total case value is expected to increase by $181 million, with a revised total of $2.131 billion.

(iv) (U) Significance: This notification accounts for requested additional MDE and non-MDE items not included in the original notification. The inclusion of this MDE and non-MDE represents an increase in capability over what was previously notified. The proposed articles and services will support Australia's capability to meet current and future threats and will enhance interoperability with the U.S. and other allied forces.

(v) (U) Justification: This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the Western Pacific. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

(vi) (U) Sensitivity of Technology:

The AN/ARC–231A is a software defined radio (SDR) that implements a National Security Administration (NSA) modernized, Type 1, embedded cryptographic solution. It provides joint service standard LOS, HAVE QUICK, SATURN, and Single Channel Ground to Air Radio System electronic counter-counter measures, along with integrated waveform SATCOM. The AN/ARC–231A has mobile user objective system capability and provides extended coverage across 30 to 512 MHz frequency with expandability up to two GHz. The AN/ARC–231A programmable feature supports evolving waveform

communication requirements and equipment special mission modifications for enhanced performance. The AN/ARC–231A Software Communications Architecture SDR design allows for software-only upgrades of future capability advancements. Performance compliance is in accordance with military waveforms and software that ensure interoperability for joint force operations. The AN/ARC–231A is a drop-in replacement for the RT–1808A and fully backward compatible with all ancillaries. Multiple control interface options such as independent red and black MIL–STD–1553, Ethernet, and universal serial bus allows for flexible integration. AN/ARC–231 provides ED–23C (8.33 kHz) international compliance air traffic control communications.

The EAGLE M EGI is a self-contained, all-attitude navigation system with embedded GPS receiver, controlled via MIL–STD–1553B controller providing output navigation precision approach capability, GPS timing data to support ADS–B out, wide area augmentation system, and other platform systems. EAGLE M EGI provides precise positioning system Y-code and M-code operation when loaded with NSA approved COMSEC keys via SKL. EAGLE M EGI supports the CH–47F, UH–60M, UH–60V, Future Attack and Reconnaissance Aircraft. Requires written U.S. Space Force Release Authorization in General. No technical manual for EAGLE M devices. EAGLE M devices follow two-level maintenance, operator, and depot.

The CIRCM system is the next-generation lightweight, laser-based, infrared countermeasure system for rotary-wing, tilt-rotor, and small fixed-wing aircraft across the Department of War. CIRCM provides near spherical coverage of the host platform to defeat infrared-seeking threat missiles. CIRCM receives an angular bearing hand-off from the CMWS and employs a pointing and tracking system that acquires and tracks an incoming missile. CIRCM jams the missile by using modulated laser energy, thus degrading the tracking capability of the missile and causing it to miss the aircraft.

The KGV–72 programmable encryption device provides traffic encryption for Force Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) BFT satellite network multicast and unicast transmission of mapping, short messaging, and geolocation application data. Designed for use in tactical ground and rotary wing platforms, the KGV–72 connects to a commercial L-Band transceiver and FBCB2 BFT computer to secure beyond LOS communication.

The Sensitivity of Technology Statement contained in the original notification applies to additional items mentioned.

The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

(vii) (U) Date Report Delivered to Congress: April 27, 2026.

STATEMENT FROM MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the following statement from medical professionals and their names into the RECORD on behalf of myself and Senator REED.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEDICAL CONCERNS ABOUT PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP AND HIS FITNESS FOR OFFICE

The following is not a political statement. It is a medical one, made by individuals holding both conservative and liberal ideologies, identifying as both Republicans and Democrats, from different backgrounds, races, ethnicities, and religions.

We are a group of neurologists, forensic psychiatrists, general psychiatrists, and other physicians, along with other mental health professionals, experienced in the diagnosis of cognitive disorders and in evaluating dangerousness to self and others. Among us are professionals whom the courts and criminal justice system regularly turn to for our expert opinion on these matters. We are also consulted by governments in matters related to national security and the psychological profiles of world leaders. Prior to the presidential election in the Fall of 2024, a statement assessing Donald J. Trump's mental fitness for the presidency was issued. At that time, serious signs of cognitive decline were identified, and in our expert opinion, these signs warranted disqualification from office.

It is our professional opinion, based on previous and ongoing assessments, that Donald Trump's mental state since our 2024 statement has deteriorated even further. In keeping with our professional ethics, and for those of us who are physicians, with the Declaration of Geneva—the successor to the Hippocratic Oath that binds us to the humanitarian principles of medicine since the Nuremberg trials—we are compelled to warn of a President of the United States who is increasingly a danger to the public.

We do not take our statement, and the responsibility that comes with making it, lightly.

The President was not examined face to face, and he is not a patient of any member of our group. Rendering a formal diagnosis in this case is not our role. We have closely followed his behavior and his statements over the past year.

Objectively observable signs of serious medical concern include:

Marked deterioration in cognitive functioning, evidenced by disorganized and tangential speech, rambling digressions, factual confusions, unexplained sudden changes of course in strategic matters, both national and international, episodes of apparent somnolence during critical public proceedings.

Grandiose and delusional beliefs, including assertions of infallibility, imagery of himself as Pope suggestive of a divine mission, being a mythical warrior hero, depicting himself as combat pilot—dropping feces on civilians, and claims that his decision-making authority is unlimited—with no need to consider domestic and international laws and constrained only by his ''own morality.''

Severely impaired judgment and impulse control, reflected in reckless threats of violence, advocacy of lethal force against civilians, encouragement of extrajudicial actions by armed supporters, repeated threats and often actions—judicial, prosecutorial, police, military, and by invoking emergency powers—against political opponents and others who disagree with him.

Significant loss of self-control (disinhibition) and getting stuck on the same thoughts or actions, unable to let go or move on (perseveration), including seemingly compulsive, manic-like late-night communications—e.g., 150 social media posts in one night—fixation on perceived enemies, persecutory ideas, and prolonged, disproportionate attacks on specific individuals and institutions.

Escalating violence that threatens national and global stability. As Commander-in-Chief of our military—more than 5,000 nuclear warheads in inter-continental missile silos, on submarines, and in bombers around the world, are ready for launch solely upon his order, and no one now has the authority to countermand his order.

On August 7, 1974, as President Richard Nixon's impeachment loomed, White House Chief of Staff, General Alexander Haig, was so alarmed by Nixon's wandering the halls of the White House at night, sleepless, distraught, and heavily intoxicated, talking out loud to portraits of past presidents on the walls, that he alerted Defense Secretary James Schlesinger. Equally alarmed, Schlesinger directed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General George S. Brown, that any military orders from Nixon—especially nuclear ones—first be cleared through him or Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. It has been reported that the nuclear ''football'' that contains the codes for a nuclear launch was then quietly removed from Nixon's control.

The public and those with the power to address such potentially catastrophic conditions must ask themselves if they—and we—are confident that officials such as Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth and Secretary of State Marco Rubio would do the same.

It is our professional opinion that the behaviors of Donald Trump, tragically, are neither momentary lapses nor political theater. It is our professional opinion that they reflect a rapidly worsening, reality-untethered, increasingly dangerous decline. If we were called upon under the 25th Amendment to judge the President's present ability to discharge the duties of his office, we would have to conclude that he lacks the capacity to do so.

For the reasons cited above, emphasizing that he presents a clear and present danger to our country and to the world, it is our expert opinion that Donald J. Trump is mentally unfit to be the President of the United States, and that steps to remove him from office must be undertaken with the greatest urgency, with vital responsibilities on the shoulders of those in positions of leadership.

Henry David Abraham, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry Emeritus, Tufts University School of Medicine.

Bernard D. Beitman, M.D., Professor Emeritus and Former Chair of Psychiatry, University of Missouri School of Medicine.

William Bernet, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

Ravi Chandra, M.D., Distinguished Fellow, American Psychiatric Association.

Eric Chivian, M.D., Former Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Co-Founder, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Recipient of the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize.

Lance Dodes, M.D., Former Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Training and Supervising Analyst Emeritus, Boston Psychoanalytic Society and Institute.

Jennifer I. Downey, M.D., Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

George Drinka, M.D., Clinical Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Oregon Health Sciences University, Former Medical Director, CPC Cedar Hills Hospital, Portland, Oregon.

Julian Fisher, M.D., Former Lecturer in Neurology, Harvard Medical School.

Justin Frank, M.D., Former Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, George Washington University School of Medicine, Co-Director, Metropolitan Center for Object Relations, New York City.

Mindy T. Fullilove, M.D., Professor Emerita of Urban Policy and Health, The New School.

Nanette Gartrell, M.D., Former Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Former Professor of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco.

Prudence L. Gourguechon, M.D., Past President, American Psychoanalytic Association.

Gordan P. Harper, M.D., Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School.

Ira Helfand, M.D., Former Chair of Emergency Medicine, Cooley-Dickinson Hospital, International Steering Group, The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Recipient of the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize.

Julia C. Hoigaard, Ph.D., Former Lecturer in Psychology, University of California, Irvine, Co-author of Gottschalk-Gleser Content Analysis Scales.

Howard Hu, M.D., M.P.H., Sc.D., Professor of Population and Public Health Sciences, Keck School of Medicine of USC, University of Southern California.

Jerome Kroll, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School.

Robert S. Lawrence, M.D., Professor Emeritus, Center for a Livable Future, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Former Chief of Medicine, Cambridge City Hospital, now known as The Cambridge Health Alliance.

Bandy X. Lee, M.D., M.Div., President, World Mental Health Coalition (Washington, DC), Co-Founder, Preventing Violence Now (New York), Former Faculty of Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Former Faculty of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine.

Rosanne M. Leipzig, M.D., Ph.D., Professor Emerita of Geriatrics and Palliative Medicine, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai.

Craig Malkin, Ph.D., Lecturer in Psychology, Harvard Medical School, Former Chief Inpatient Psychologist, Cambridge City Hospital, now known as The Cambridge Health Alliance.

James R. Merikangas, M.D., Neuropsychiatrist and Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, George Washington University School of Medicine.

Dee Mosbacher, M.D., Ph.D., Former Professor of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco.

Denis J. O'Keefe, Ph.D., L.C.S.W., Professor of Social Work, New York University, Past President, International Psychohistorical Association.

Jennifer C. Panning, Psy.D., Founder, Mindful Psychology Associates (Evanston, IL).

John O. Pastore, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Tufts University School of Medicine, Former Research Physician, Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Mark Peppercorn, M.D., Professor of Medicine Emeritus, Harvard Medical School.

Claire Pouncey, M.D., Ph.D., Former President, Association for the Advancement of Philosophy and Psychiatry.

Robert C. Rutherford, M.D. M.P.H., Emergency Physician, Former Director, Monroe County Health Department, Florida.

Larry S. Sandberg, M.D., Clinical Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Weill Cornell Medical Center.

Stephen Soldz, Ph.D., Professor, Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis, Former President, Psychologists for Social Responsibility, Co-Founder, Coalition for an Ethical Psychology.

Lise Van Susteren, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, George Washington University School of Medicine, Consultant Profiler to the Executive Branch, Federal Government.

Michael J. Tansey, Ph.D., Former Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychology, Northwestern University Medical School.

Mark W. Weber, Ph.D., L.I.C.S.W., Former Lecturer in Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School.

John Zinner, M.D., Clinical Professor Emeritus of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, George Washington University Medical Center, Former Head of Family Therapy Studies, National Institute of Mental Health.

TRIBUTE TO NEW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: NATURALIZATION CEREMONY IN PORTLAND, MAINE

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I speak today to recognize the powerful and inspiring remarks delivered by Judge Stacey D. Neumann of the U.S. District Court of Maine at a recent naturalization ceremony in Portland. Her words capture the profound significance of becoming an American citizen and the role immigrants continue to play in shaping our country.

I ask unanimous consent that her remarks be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Today we have 30 new citizens from 17 countries here this morning: Armenia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Russia, South Korea, Spain, and Vietnam.

Welcome.

I have the high honor and personal privilege of being the first to welcome you as newly admitted citizens of the United States. This is a momentous event not only for you but for generations of your family to come. So cherish this moment; savor this moment; but perhaps most importantly, go home today and write about this moment so that future generations can learn the story of their American citizenship. Before you leave, take a moment and look at each other: you, individually and as a group, are now America. Welcome to your new citizenship.

I am thrilled to be here with you today. This is, without question, among the most significant and moving duties we perform on the federal bench. Thank you for letting me share this moment with you.

A naturalization ceremony is one of the purest expressions of what this country aspires to be. America is not defined by ancestry, heritage, or any single story. It is defined by an idea: that people from every corner of the earth can join together to build a more generous, creative, and hopeful future. 2 Today, your stories—your journeys, your sacrifices, your determination—become part of the American story.

We often hear that America is a ''nation of immigrants.'' almost as if it were a slogan. But it is a profound truth. From our earliest days, people have come here fleeing hunger, war, persecution, or poverty; seeking education, safety, work, and possibility. And in every era, immigrants have expanded this country's conscience, creativity, and capacity to grow.

Today you join a community bound not by a single language, ethnicity, or religion, but by a shared promise: that a free and democratic nation can be strengthened by the talents, dreams, and hard work of people from all over the world. Your presence here shows that this promise endures.

As a nation of immigrants, we have long been shaped by people who carried that same longing for freedom into the work of building this country.

Chinese laborers—many just teenagers—laid the rails that connected a continent, Mexican and Filipino farmworkers, led by Dolores Huerta, taught the nation that dignity in labor is a human right. Japanese American soldiers served in the 442nd Regiment with extraordinary bravery during World War II, even as their families were unjustly incarcerated at home. Immigrants and the children of immigrants have not merely contributed to America's progress—they have pushed it to live up to its own ideals.

Justice Sonia Sotomayor, whose Puerto Rican parents brought their hopes and determination to the mainland, has spoken of the impact of immigrants, reminding us that ''the dynamism of our nation comes from our immigrant roots.'' Immigrant contributions reach beyond politics and law, shaping art, memory, music, and business. Consider Elie Wiesel, who survived the Holocaust, and taught that memory is not passive—it calls us to act with courage and conscience. Maya Lin, the daughter of Chinese immigrants, reshaped our national memory with her design of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial—a memorial my father, a Vietnam veteran and son of Polish and German immigrants, visits to honor fellow soldiers. Yo-Yo Ma, the renowned cellist, reminds us that culture can be a bridge across differences. Indra Nooyi, former CEO and Chair of PepsiCo, shows how immigrants have shaped innovation and American economic growth. And I am thrilled to add 3 to this list Alysa Liu, the daughter of a political refugee, whose 2026 Olympic gold medals prove that the pursuit of excellence—and the American Dream—knows no borders. Their contributions strengthen our communities, enrich our economy, and uphold the promise ofour democracy.

Still the deeper truth is this: even as a nation shaped and strengthened by immigrants, America has not always lived up to those ideals. Many immigrants still face challenges—long waits, complicated systems, moments of doubt, and times when the journey feels harder because of misunderstanding or prejudice. Our history includes painful chapters: the exclusion of Chinese laborers, the incarceration of Japanese American families, and the many moments when newcomers met suspicion instead of open doors.

Yet again and again, America has returned to its core promise, We growl morally, economically, and culturally—when we choose inclusion over exclusion, hope over fear, and community over isolation. We become stronger when we recognize the dignity and potential of those who arrive on our shores. Today, as new citizens, you step into that ongoing story, joining generations of immigrants who have woven their own dreams and achievements into the very fabric of the American promise.

You may not think of yourselves as part of American history—but you already are. Your children and grandchildren will look back on this day as a turning point. They will inherit the courage it took to move to a new country, learn a new language, begin again, and persist through every challenge. They will inherit your belief in possibility—and America will inherit your talents, your dreams, and your love for your families, your communities, and this country.

Becoming an American citizen does not erase your past; it honors it. Your languages, your cultures, your food, your music, your memories—they do not make you less American than anyone who has lived here for decades. They make America more herself: a nation always expanding, always learning, always becoming. Today, you join this nation of immigrants—scholars, artists, inventors, caregivers, soldiers, teachers, engineers, parents—who have made this country what it is.

Isabel Allende, who immigrated from Chile, has said, ''Life is a gift—and with that

gift comes a responsibility to help others.'' As new citizens, you gain rights that people around the world long for—the right to vote, to serve on a jury, and to run for local office, as well as the full protections of our Constitution and laws. But these rights carry responsibilities. Our democracy depends on citizens who stay informed, who speak up, who serve their communities, who defend justice, and who treat others with dignity and respect—even when we disagree; especially when we disagree. You will strengthen your neighborhoods, schools, workplaces, and places of worship. You will enrich our culture, our economy, and our democracy. In doing so, you join generations of immigrants who have renewed and redefined what America can be.

We are a nation of immigrants. I am deeply honored to have shared this ceremony with you. What a privilege it is to welcome you as the newest citizens of the United States. This nation is stronger, richer, and more complete because you are now a part of it.

Congratulations—and welcome home.

STACEY D. NEUMANN,
U.S. District Court Judge for the District of Maine.

REMEMBERING DANIEL ''DAN'' BICE

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life and work of Mr. Daniel ''Dan'' Bice, a powerful force in Wisconsin journalism and politics who worked as a political reporter and columnist for the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel for 33 years. For Dan, no one was too powerful or off-limits from his reporting, and Wisconsinites are better for the coverage and his pursuit of the truth. Our community mourns his loss, and his contributions will be remembered for generations to come.

Dan was a native of West Virginia and studied ancient Greek and English at Bryan College before receiving a master's degree in social science from the University of Chicago. After spending time as a journalist in Florida and West Virginia, Dan took a job at the Milwaukee Sentinel, where he would go on to spend 33 years conducting award-winning journalism and political reporting.

A few years after the Milwaukee Sentinel and the Milwaukee Journal merged to become The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, Dan teamed up with Cary Pivak, another reporter at the paper, to head a new watchdog column where the pair earned the nickname ''The Spice Boys.'' Their work for the column earned it the prestigious National Headliner award for its ''first-rate reporting with an attitude.''

Dan's writing was known for its mix of humor and humility, but also for his efforts to uncover stories on both sides of the political aisle. His column ''No Quarter'' has been published since 2007 and is known for its investigative watchdog reporting on scandals, political figures, and campaigns.

Dan built a reputation as a force to be reckoned with in Wisconsin politics. His work will undoubtedly leave an empty space in Wisconsin's political environment and in our hearts. I have no doubt that his undying dedication to the truth will continue to inspire new generations of journalists for years to come. I share my deepest condolences with his family, friends, and colleagues at the Journal Sentinel.

REMEMBERING JOANNE BLAND

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor civil rights activist and icon Joanne Bland. Ms. Bland was only 11 years old when Bloody Sunday occurred in her hometown of Selma, AL, and one of the youngest people to join the historic 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Alabama's capital of Montgomery.

I was honored to meet Ms. Bland in 2005, when I joined her and hundreds of others during an early Congressional Civil Rights Pilgrimage, led by the late Representative John Lewis of Georgia, to Birmingham, Montgomery, and Selma on the anniversary of Bloody Sunday. We later interacted frequently during her visits to Wisconsin.

Those of us in Wisconsin were privileged to enjoy a special relationship with Ms. Bland. Beginning 25 years ago, after participating in a presentation called ''Milwaukee: the Selma of the North,'' she traveled to campuses and communities throughout Wisconsin dozens of times to educate people of all ages and backgrounds about the contemporary meanings of the movement for voting rights. She established ongoing relationships with the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Beloit College, sharing her work and story with countless students. In turn, many of these students spent time in Selma to help her build the National Voting Rights Museum and Institute. Ms. Bland was the institution's first director.

Ms. Bland's dedication to activism in her civil and human rights work touched the lives of her community in Selma and far beyond. She grew up in segregated Selma, where she witnessed and participated in some of our Nation's most monumental civil rights battles. Committed to nonviolent civil disobedience—a hallmark of the civil rights movement led, in part, by her teacher and mentor Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—she was arrested for the first time at just 8 years old. By the time she reached 11 years old, she had been arrested a further 13 times in pursuit of civil rights.

Throughout her life, Ms. Bland remained a fearless advocate for racial justice and a pillar of Selma's community. She served in the Army and graduated with a bachelor of arts from the College of Staten Island. She was an educator and historian of the Selma March and cofounded the National Voting Rights Museum and Institute in 1993, where she stressed the idea that the history of civil rights is not just Black history, but American history. A central tenet of this work was her belief that history had all too often rendered invisible the untold stories of countless women and children who had been at the core of the March and that these stories now needed to be told. The museum she helped build was grounded in the grassroots, and to this day, the museum has been able to operate for more than three decades without a major Federal funding grant.

More recently, she launched Foot Soldiers Park which, to her, was ''more than a memorial.'' She saw it as a space where young people could come together to learn about history, art, music, and leadership to invest in their own dreams. In 2010, she created her own touring agency, Journeys of the Soul, to teach the public about the history of the civil rights movement with a focus on Selma, AL. In 2015, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary march jubilee, she organized a panel in which now elderly footsoldiers who had been teens in 1965 came into dialogue with the teens of today. It was her way of reminding these young people of the important role they must now play at a time when voting rights are being threatened again as never before. Ms. Bland's passion for educating her community will impact Selma and the Nation for years to come.

Ms. Bland's life work of activism and education towards a better America will be remembered in all our hearts. As a lifelong civil rights leader, her impact on Selma and beyond will continue through the institutions she has built and will be felt beyond her passing. Ms. Bland has taught us the value of giving back to our community and investing in future generations. I am honored to join our community in celebrating her life defined by her love and dedication to this country. We recognize and honor her extraordinary contributions not only to Alabama, but to the greater civil rights movement and fight for racial equality.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD RITTER

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mr. Richard Ritter, a true patriot who has dedicated more than 55 years of service to this country, first as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Air Force and later as a civil servant and Senior Executive Service leader with the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, and the Missile Defense Agency.

A native of New York City, Mr. Ritter graduated from Manhattan College with a degree in electrical engineering, earned a master of science from New York University, and entered Active Duty in 1971 as an engineering officer. Over a distinguished 27-year Air Force career, he served in a range of critical roles, including systems engineering, telecommunications leadership in Germany, and strategic analysis of command, control, and reconnaissance systems.

In 1990, Mr. Ritter was assigned to the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, later the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, where he led theater missile defense systems integration and battle management, command, control, and communications efforts across the Department of Defense and with allied partners. Following his military service, he continued this work as a civilian, serving in senior engineering and leadership roles responsible for system integration, interoperability, and architecture development for the Nation's missile defense programs.

At the Missile Defense Agency, Mr. Ritter served as deputy program manager and later program director for Command and Control, Battle Management, and Communications, C2BMC, where his leadership was instrumental in establishing a global, integrated network supporting the Missile Defense System. There, he helped build a system that integrates data from sensors across 19 time zones and in orbit, providing real-time situational awareness and coordination to combatant commanders. His direction to deliver enhanced command-and-control capabilities and critical system updates directly increased weapon system effectiveness and contributed to the operational success of the Missile Defense System, helping to strengthen the protection of the United States and its allies.

Mr. Ritter also played a key role in deploying forward-based radar systems and missile defense capabilities across Europe, the Indo-Pacific, and the Middle East, strengthening coordination with allies and expanding the reach of U.S. missile defense. His work advanced space-based sensing, communications, and tracking capabilities and supported the development of integrated, multi-domain missile defense architectures that remain vital to our national security.

Mr. Ritter's leadership and technical expertise have left an indelible mark on the Missile Defense Agency and on the Nation's defense. As he prepares for a well-earned retirement, I thank him for his commitment, perseverance, and dedication to the United States of America. I wish him the very best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREA YOUNG

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize Andrea Young, a daughter of Georgia, upon her retirement as a transformational executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia.

As the daughter of civil rights icon Andrew Young and international children's advocate and civil rights activist Jean Childs Young, Andrea Young continues their legacy by living a life dedicated to public service. During her nearly 10-year tenure leading the ACLU of Georgia, her quest for a more perfect union produced a record of achievement and fighting the good and necessary fights, even when success was not always possible.

Early in her career, Ms. Young was a legislative staffer for Senator Edward Kennedy. She served as floor manager and successfully fought the filibuster intended to derail the passage of legislation establishing the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday. She also accompanied Senator Kennedy to South Africa during apartheid and played a key role in legislation that established economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. She later served as chief of staff to the first African-American woman elected to U.S. Congress from the State of Georgia. As chief of staff for a newly created congressional district, she developed a staff and legislative priorities, district offices, and constituent services.

Before joining the ACLU of Georgia, she also created the operational structure of the Andrew Young Foundation, including initial staff and policy directives. Later, she served as adjunct professor teaching leadership courses at Morehouse College, the alma mater of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Georgia State University. She has also authored and contributed to several books, including ''Life Lessons My Mother Taught Me,'' ''An Easy Burden: The Civil Rights Movement and the Transformation of America,'' and ''Andrew Young and the Making of Modern Atlanta.''

Andrea Young became executive director of the ACLU of Georgia in 2017, at a time when it had a full-time staff of two. Under her leadership, the organization was transformed into a fully staffed, statewide civil liberties organization that has not only improved communities across all of Georgia but also Americans across the country.

She brought a steady, disciplined approach to the work, aligning litigation, policy, communications, and community engagement strategies so the organization could respond clearly and consistently to challenges facing the State and country.

During her tenure, Georgia was at the center of some of the most consequential civil liberties fights in the country. For example, she led the organization through major legal battles, including the successful challenge to Georgia's abortion ban, and stood firm in defending the right to protest and opposing efforts to criminalize peaceful assembly.

Her greatest priority was protecting voting rights, the cornerstone of our democracy. While serving as executive director, the ACLU of Georgia secured a Federal injunction protecting voters from having their absentee ballots rejected without due process, successfully challenged the attempted removal of nearly 160,000 voters from the rolls, and expanded access to voting across the State. Her leadership and vision for a stronger democracy reached communities across Georgia through initiatives such as the Poll Worker Program and the Local Election Advocates and Defenders Program, which strengthened election operations and increased accountability at the local level. Her efforts to keep voters on the rolls as well as to prevent voting station closings or relocations made a difference in countless local and Federal elections across Georgia.

We continue that work in this body as Federal lawmakers, and I am honored to count Andrea as an ally in our fight to restore the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by passing the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act and the Freedom to Vote Act. Her lifetime of service has directly affected many provisions in this critical legislation, and her work has strengthened not only communities in Georgia but the rights of all Americans.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Andrea Young's service to the State of Georgia and to the country.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING WILLIAM ''BILL'' GEORGE SCHNEIDER

● Mr. BANKS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize William ''Bill'' George Schneider, a cherished husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and exemplary public servant in my home State of Indiana. Bill left us on April 22, 2026, after a long life of hard work, dedicated service to his family and country, and conservative leadership.

Bill was a fearless conservative leader, advocate, and mentor. For decades, he tirelessly recruited, supported, and counseled conservative candidates at every level of public service, including myself. Bill's steadfast mentorship shaped the careers of countless conservative leaders, and it has left an enduring mark on our State's government.

Bill's journey was distinguished by his commitment to both his family and his community. In 1964, Bill founded Mister Ice of Indianapolis, a company specializing in commercial ice-making equipment. Through years of hard work, he grew the business into a flourishing enterprise.

Bill's passion for the United States, the State of Indiana, and the city of Indianapolis shone brightly during his tenure of public service. He served as a county commissioner in Marion County from 1968 to 1971 and then as an Indianapolis City County councilman from 1971 to 1999. He also served on numerous boards and commissions, including the Marion County Sheriff's merit board and the Marion County Republican Party. For his outstanding service, Bill was honored with the prestigious Sagamore of the Wabash, a symbol of his lasting impact on Indiana.

Bill is survived by his devoted wife of 70 years, Patricia Schneider; his loving children Scott Schneider (Kristine),

Deborah Clem (William), Brad Schneider, and Stacy Madden; as well as 12 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Bill lived a life marked by hard work, dedication to his family and his country, and unwavering kindness. His warmth, wisdom, and commitment will be deeply missed but forever remembered by all whose lives he impacted.●

RECOGNIZING 50 YEARS OF CARTI

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Central Arkansas Radiation Therapy Institute, or CARTI.

Since its founding on April 5, 1976, CARTI has grown from a radiation-focused practice into Arkansas' leading cancer care provider and a comprehensive, statewide network serving more than 60,000 patients each year. From its flagship CARTI Cancer Center in Little Rock to locations across the State, CARTI's physicians and care teams deliver advanced, multidisciplinary treatment options in a compassionate, patient-centered environment.

For over five decades, CARTI has remained steadfast in its mission to ensure all Arkansans have access to world-class cancer close to home. Through its statewide network of medical, surgical, radiation oncology, diagnostic radiology, and hematology/oncology services, CARTI treats all known forms of adult cancer and blood disorders. With board-certified doctors across multiple specialties, it has demonstrated a deep commitment to excellence and clinical expertise. CARTI's accreditation in advanced imaging and oncology services further underscores its leadership in delivering high-quality, innovative care.

Equally important is CARTI's recognition that cancer is a family disease. The organization actively engages patients and caregivers in every care plan and, through the CARTI Foundation's Patients Assistance Program, provides critical support services including housing, transportation, financial assistance, nutritional and emotional counseling, and survivorship programs for qualifying patients. As a not-for-profit institution governed by a community board, CARTI reinvests all resources back into its mission of expanding and improving cancer care for Arkansans.

As we mark this important milestone, we recognize not only CARTI's legacy of excellence, but also the thousands of Arkansans whose lives have been saved, extended, and improved through its care.

I am grateful for CARTI's vision and vital service to countless Arkansans and their families, and look forward to many more years of innovation, compassionate care, and hope.●

REMEMBERING LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES ''TONY'' MOFFATT, LEASA MOFFATT, ANDREW MOFFATT, AND WILLIAM MOFFATT

● Mrs. BRITT. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the Moffatt family of Huntsville, AL, whose lives were tragically lost in a plane crash on April 17, 2026, while traveling from Raleigh-Durham, NC, to Huntsville. LTC James ''Tony'' Moffatt, USA (Ret.) along with his beloved wife of nearly 35 years, Leasa, and their sons Andrew and William, were taken far too soon. Today, I join their surviving children Grant, Victoria ''Tori,'' and Cate, along with their extended family and loved ones, in mourning this unimaginable loss.

While no words can fully capture their remarkable lives, Tony, Leasa, Andrew, and William each left an indelible impact on the Huntsville community, our entire State, and all who had the privilege of knowing them.

Lieutenant Colonel Moffatt was a retired U.S. Army aviator and a decorated pilot. His 21-year military career also included experience as an aerospace engineer who served as a payload and flight crew support specialist at NASA's Johnson Space Center Astronaut Office. After his retirement from the U.S. Army in 2008, Lieutenant Colonel Moffatt founded Moffatt Systems, Inc., a defense and aerospace consulting firm and served as a principal research engineer at the University of Alabama at Huntsville, UAH, where he supported the Rotorcraft Systems Engineering & Simulation Center, RSESC, and also directed the Digital Engineering Transformation Lab until 2024. Lieutenant Colonel Moffatt coached the Freedom Cowboys football team from 2015 to 2017, during which William played for the team, Andrew was the team's sideline photographer, and Leasa came to the games and practices to support.

Leasa Moffatt was a first and second grade learning coach at Valley Leadership Academy. Her incredible heart for education is reflected in a statement from her school, which reads, in part, ''She was devoted to her students and brought warmth, wisdom, steadiness, and joy into her classroom each day. She had a remarkable gift for teaching young children, and her influence on their lives will not be forgotten . . . While Valley Leadership Academy welcomes families of all faiths, we honor the beautiful way Leasa's Christian faith shaped her life. Her faith underpinned the way she loved, served, taught, and cared for others, and it was evident in the kind of person she was—beautiful inside and out.''

Andrew Moffatt was a UAH alumnus and received a bachelor's degree in industrial and systems engineering in 2021. He followed his father's career, serving as a research engineer in the UAH RSESC since his graduation. Jerry Hendrix, executive director of RSESC, said it best when he reflected, ''Andrew was a well-rounded and fine young man, and his spirit made every day an enjoyable day,'' in addition to his ''smile, inviting personality and his encouragement.'' Andrew's talents as a sports photographer also extended to volleyball, and he photographed the Huntsville Volleyball Academy for several years.

William Moffatt graduated from Calhoun Community College, where he studied information technology and Cloud security, earning his Microsoft Certified Azure Administrator Associate certification and CompTIA Security+ and Linux+ credentials. He worked as a NOC analyst and vulnerability analyst with Summit 7, a Huntsville-based defense IT firm, and most recently as a Cloud security administrator for Family Resource Home Care. Calhoun Community College noted William's ''resilience, determination, and a commitment to his future that reflected the very best of our student body.'' Both William and his brother Andrew also served as counselors at Space Camp at the U.S. Space & Rocket Center.

I join the Huntsville community and all of Alabama in commemorating the lives of Tony, Leasa, Andrew, and William Moffatt. Their strong faith, deep love for each other, and dedicated service to their community will always be remembered. I am humbled to ensure their legacy is preserved in the annals of Congress, a testament to lives lived with faith, love, and devotion.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY COLLEGE

● Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and celebrate the 100th anniversary of San Bernardino Valley College, a milestone that reflects a century of educational opportunity, service, and community impact.

On June 23, 1926, the first board of trustees convened at a site on the east side of Mount Vernon Avenue, between downtown San Bernardino and Colton, and cast a forward-looking vision for higher education in a rapidly growing region that would later be known as the Inland Empire.

What began as the San Bernardino Valley Union Junior College District has since become a cornerstone institution, educating generations of students and strengthening the economic and civic life of San Bernardino County.

The land, however, holds a deeper history. Long before modern institutions were established, the area was home to the Serrano people, whose descendants include the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Their enduring presence and stewardship of the land and San Bernardino Valley College are an important part of the history and deserve recognition as we reflect on the progress and institutions built here.

For 100 years, San Bernardino Valley College has served as a gateway to opportunity, opening doors for first-generation students, veterans, working

families, and lifelong learners. Through academic transfer programs, career and technical education, and workforce development, the college has remained responsive to the evolving needs of the community it serves. Its innovative partnerships with key institutions like the San Bernardino City Unified School District and the San Bernardino Municipal Water District have greatly benefited students, employers, and the local economy.

Through times of change and challenge, San Bernardino Valley College has upheld its commitment to equity, access, and student success. The dedication of its faculty, staff, and administrators has fostered a supportive learning environment that empowers students to achieve their goals and contribute meaningfully to their communities. The college marked a historic milestone on May 23, 2025, by graduating its largest class ever. A total of 1,765 students were honored, with more than 2,500 degrees and certificates conferred, the highest number in the college's 100-year history.

As San Bernardino Valley College marks this centennial milestone, we celebrate not only its mission, but its enduring legacy and its promise for the future. I ask all Members to join me in celebrating the centennial of San Bernardino Valley College and wish them continued success.●

TRIBUTE TO MICHELLE BROOKS

● Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Michelle Brooks, the executive vice dean of the Brody School of Medicine at East Carolina University, on being named the recipient of the prestigious James R. Talton Jr. Leadership Award. The Talton Leadership Award was established to honor the legacy of the late James R. Talton, Jr., a titan of the North Carolina business community and a devoted servant of East Carolina University. This award is not merely a recognition of professional success; it is a testament to ''servant leadership,'' a philosophy defined by collaboration, empathy, trust, and the ethical use of authority.

Michelle Brooks embodies these virtues in every facet of her distinguished career. Her journey is a quintessential story of dedication to the Greenville community and the people of North Carolina. A proud alumna of East Carolina University, where she earned her master of science in nursing, Michelle began her career at the most fundamental level of healthcare: as a bedside nurse.

Over a 30-year tenure at ECU Health, she ascended through the ranks to executive leadership, never losing the perspective of the frontline provider or the patient. This transition from bedside care to the boardroom is a masterclass in the ''continuous learning and development'' that the Talton Award seeks to honor.

In her current role as executive vice dean and legislative liaison, Michelle serves as a vital bridge between clinical excellence and public policy. Her work focusing on the healthcare workforce and the sustainability of rural medicine is critical to the future of our region. She is more than an administrator; she is a ''positive change agent'' who fosters the development of those around her, ensuring that the next generation of healthcare leaders is rooted in the same ethical professionalism she has demonstrated throughout her career.

Michelle's commitment to the Brody School of Medicine and the broader ECU community mirrors the dedication of James R. Talton, Jr., himself. Like Mr. Talton, she understands that true leadership is measured by the strength of the community one leaves behind. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Michelle Brooks for her three decades of service, her unwavering character, and her well-deserved receipt of the James R. Talton Jr. Leadership Award. She is a credit to East Carolina University and a beacon of leadership for the great State of North Carolina.●

TRIBUTE TO DAVID S. SCHLESS

● Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize David S. Schless, a strong advocate, leader, and Marylander who has dedicated his career to caring for others with a true passion for helping our Nation's seniors.

Mr. Schless discovered his interests in gerontology and related policy at an early age and earned his bachelor of science degree from the Center for Aging and Human Development at the University of Connecticut. He then went on to earn a master of science degree from the Department of Applied Gerontology/Center for Studies in Aging at the University of North Texas.

Mr. Schless has been president and chief executive officer of the American Seniors Housing Association, ASHA, since its inception in 1991. He has tirelessly pursued a comprehensive approach to senior living and care. He helped launch the senior housing industry's first-ever consumer education initiative ''Where You Live Matters,'' which supports seniors and their families in identifying ideal housing and care options. Under Mr. Schless' leadership, ASHA membership has grown to over 500 owners, operators, and developers of senior living and their support providers.

A devoted philanthropist, Mr. Schless has led ASHA in the fight against Alzheimer's disease. Since 2014, ASHA has worked to support expanded care and support for those affected by Alzheimer's and other dementias, along with research in risk reduction and early detection.

Mr. Schless resides in Rockville, MD, with his wife Sue Schless and their two children Ethan and MacKenzie. He is a member of the advisory board of the Cornell Institute for Healthy Futures and the Granger Cobb Institute for Senior Living at Washington State University. Mr. Schless is also a member of the advisory council of the Vision Centre, which seeks to grow academic programming focused on senior living leadership.

I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Schless' incomparable efforts to secure accessible, affordable, and diverse housing options for our seniors, an end to Alzheimer's, and a stronger future for all Americans.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Hanley, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:42 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2026 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035.

At 2:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7147) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 7147. An act making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. BUDD).

MEASURES DISCHARGED PETITIONS

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, hereby direct that the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged of further consideration of S.J. Res. 112, providing for congressional disapproval of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce relating to ''One Year

Suspension of Expansion of End-User Controls for Affiliates of Certain Listed Entities,'' and, further, that the joint resolution be immediately placed upon the Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Elizabeth Warren, Ron Wyden, Chris Van Hollen, Tina Smith, Mark Kelly, Charles Schumer, Andy Kim, Jack Reed, Jacky Rosen, Angela D. Alsobrooks, Michael F. Bennet, John W. Hickenlooper, Edward J. Markey, Richard Blumenthal, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jeff Merkley, Brian Schatz, John Fetterman, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tim Kaine, Ruben Gallego, Lisa Blunt Rochester, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher A. Coons, Peter Welch, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Elissa Slotkin, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Baldwin, Mark R. Warner.

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, hereby direct that the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged of further consideration of S.J. Res. 182, providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to ''William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program,'' and, further, that the joint resolution be immediately placed upon the Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Tim Kaine, Angus S. King, Jr., Andy Kim, Martin Heinrich, Elizabeth Warren, Elissa Slotkin, Alex Padilla, Jeff Merkley, Christopher A. Coons, Jacky Rosen, Edward J. Markey, Jeanne Shaheen, Tina Smith, Chris Van Hollen, Gary C. Peters, Catherine Cortez Masto, Mazie K. Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Mark Kelly, John W. Hickenlooper, Peter Welch, Ron Wyden, Angela D. Alsobrooks, Margaret Wood Hassan, Adam B. Schiff, Lisa Blunt Rochester, Christopher Murphy, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard Blumenthal, Richard J. Durbin.

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following joint resolution was discharged from the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, by petition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 802(c), and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce relating to ''One Year Suspension of Expansion of End-User Controls for Affiliates of Certain Listed Entities''.

The following joint resolution was discharged from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, by petition, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 802(c), and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 182. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to ''William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program''.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–3318. A communication from the Fishery Management Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2026 Gulf of Alaska Pacific Cod Total Allowable Catch'' (RTID 0648-XF494) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3319. A communication from the Fishery Management Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Longline Category Quota Transfer'' (RTID 0648-XF427) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3320. A communication from the Fishery Management Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2025–2026 Recreational Closure for Gulf Greater Amberjack'' (RTID 0648-XF064) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3321. A communication from the Fishery Management Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Closure of the General Category September Fishery for 2025'' (RTID 0648-XF137) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3322. A communication from the Fishery Management Specialist, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States; Modification of the West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #20'' (RTID 0648-XE833) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 8, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3323. A communication from the Chief Regulatory Officer, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''USCIS Immigration Fees and Related Procedures Required by H.R. 1 Reconciliation Bill'' (RIN1615–AD09) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2026; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3324. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance to the Government of Lithuania for defense articles and services estimated to cost $214 million (RSAT Case 26–40); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3325. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(b)(5)(a) of the Arms Export Control Act, the notification of enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability (RSAT Case 0A–26); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3326. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act, the notification of enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability (RSAT Case 26–0M); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3327. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance to the Government of the Netherlands for defense articles and services estimated to cost $200 million (RSAT Case 26–42); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3328. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(b)(5)(C) of the Arms Export Control Act, the notification of enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability (RSAT Case 26–0P); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–3329. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(b)(5)(a) of the Arms Export Control Act, the notification of enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability (RSAT Case 0A–26); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. RISCH for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

*John Breslow, of Arizona, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cyprus.

Nominee: John Avrum Breslow.

Post: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cyprus.

(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them, To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Contributions, amount, date, and donee: Self: $50,000.00, 1/28/2022, Battle Born Values PAC; −$2,900.00, 2/7/2022, Bernie Moreno for Ohio; $2,900.00, 3/9/2022, Kevin McCarthy for Congress; $5,000.00, 3/9/2022, Majority Committee PAC—MC PAC; $93,200.00, 3/9/2022, NRCC; $36,500.00, 3/9/2022, NRCC; $109,500.00, 3/9/2022, NRCC; $2,900.00, 3/9/2022, Kevin McCarthy for Congress; $250,000.00, 3/9/2022, McCarthy Victory Fund; $50,000.00, 3/18/2022, Protecting Our Conservative Values PAC; $25,000.00, 3/21/2022, Make America Great Again, Again! Inc.; $36,500.00, 5/26/2022, Republican National Committee; $63,500.00, 5/26/2022, Republican National Committee; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Larkin for WA–08; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Bo Hines for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, J.R. Majewski for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Ciscomani for Azz–06; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Leavitt for NH–01; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Bean for FL–04; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, France for CT–02; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Mills for FL–07; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Logan for CT–05; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Lee for FL–15; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Ogles for TN–05; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Devolder-Santos for NY–03; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Barrett for MI–07; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Desposito for NY–04; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Parrott for MD–06; $250,000.00, 9/2/2022, Take Back The House 2022; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, The Pat Harrigan Committee; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Mike Erickson for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Desposito for New York; $2,900.00, 9/2/

2022, Andy Ogles for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Crane for AZ–02; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Junge for MI–08 2022; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Pekau for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Scheller for Congress, Inc.; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, James for MI–10; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Lawler for NY–17; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Citizens for Chris Dargis; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Joy for NY–20; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Adkins for KS–03 2022; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Tom Patti for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, CAO for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Committee to Elect Christian Castelli; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Iowans for Zach Nunn; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Ken Calvert for Congress Committee; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, LaLota for NY–01; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Schmitt for NY–18; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Friends of Allan Fung; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Steil for Wisconsin, Inc.; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Our Guy for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Bob Healey for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Committee to Elect Jennifer-Ruth Green; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Catalina for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Esther for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Joy for NY; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Citizens for Turner; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Madison for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, LaLota for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Cooper for AZ–04; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Williams for NY–22; $10,100.00, 9/2/2022, NRCC; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Luna for FL–13; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Mayra Flores for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Molinaro for NY–19; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Chris West for Congress, Inc; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Bruce Poliquin for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Fung for RI–02; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Kistner for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Alexis Martinez; Johnson for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Friends of Mike Doyle; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Alek for Oregon; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Burns for NH–02; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Brandon for Congress NY22; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Yesli Vega for Virginia; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Mike France CT2; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Kistner for MN–02; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Weiler for MN–03; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Van Orden for WI–03 2022; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Paul Junge for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Friends of Jeremy Shaffer; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Kevin Kiley for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Scott Gryder for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Lori Chavez-Deremer for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/2/2022, Committee to Elect Sam Peters; $2,900.00, 9/13/2022, Pallotta for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/21/2022, Monica for Congress; $2,900,00, 9/23/2022, Matt Jacobs for Congress; $0.00, 9/28/2022, Garcia Holmes for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/28/2022, John Duarte for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/29/2022, Regan4Congress; $2,900.00, 9/29/2022, Kean for Congress Inc; $2,900.00, 9/29/2022, Bognet for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/29/2022, Sandy Smith for Congress, Inc.; $2,900,00, 9/30/2022, Robertson for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/30/2022, Kiggans for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/30/2022, Zinke for Congress; $2,900.00, 9/30/2022, Becker for Congress; $10,000.00, 10/27/2022, Nevada Republican Central Committee; $10,000.00, 10/27/2022, Laxalt Victory Committee; $10,000.00, 11/3/2022, Battle Born Values PAC; $3,300.00, 2/16/2023, Sinema for Arizona; $3,300.00, 2/16/2023, Sinemia for Arizona; $3,300.00, 3/29/2023, Kevin McCarthy for Congress; $3,300.00, 3/29/2023, Kevin McCarthy for Congress; $50,000.00, 3/29/2023, Protect The House 2024; $38,400.00, 3/29/2023, NRCC; $5,000.00, 3/29/2023, Majority Committee PAC—MC PAC; $3,300.00, 3/31/2023, Max Miller for Congress; $3,300.00, 3/31/2023, Max Miller for Congress; $12,500.00, 3/31/2023, Max Miller Victory; $5,000.00, 3/31/2023, Dependable Conservative Leadership PAC; $900.00, 3/31/2023, Ohio Republican Party State Central & Executive Committee; $13,200.00, 6/19/2023, Restore Our Nation (Ron PAC); −$6,600.00, 6/19/2023, Restore Our Nation (RON PAC); −$3,300.00, 6/21/2023, Restore Our Nation (RON PAC); $3,300.00, 6/21/2023, Restore Our Nation (Ron Pac); $50,000.00, 7/6/2023, Never Back Down Inc.; $50,000.00, 8/2/2023, Never Back Down Inc.; $50,000.00, 9/1/2023, Never Back Down Inc.; $50,000.00, 10/2/2023, Never Back Down Inc.; $25,000.00, 10/2/2023, Jobs & Prosperity PAC; $50,000.00, 10/30/2023, Never Back Down Inc.; $400.00, 10/31/2023, Rosen for Nevada; $400.00, 10/31/2023, Rosen for Nevada; $1,700.00, 11/2/2023, Great American Comeback; $3,300.00, 11/2/2023, Great American Comeback; $5,000.00, 11/2/2023, Team Desantis 2024; $50,000.00, 11/29/2023, Never Back Down Inc.; $3,300.00, 12/31/2023, Ciscomani for Congress; $5,000.00, 1/16/2024, Defending The American Dream PAC; $3,435,35, 3/4/2024, Trump Save America Joint Fundraising Committee; $3,091.82, 3/4/2024, Never Surrender, Inc.; $4,656.47, 4/10/2024, Save America; $10,000.00, 4/10/2024, Wyoming Republican Party, Inc.; $9,864.65, 4/10/2024, Alabama Republican Party; $10,000.00, 4/10/2024, Colorado Republican Committee; $123,900.00, 4/10/2024, Republican National Committee; $76,635.35, 4/10/2024, Republican National Committee; $41,300.00, 4/10/2024, Republican National Committee; $250,000.00, 4/10/2024, Trump 47 Committee, Inc.; $208.18, 4/10/2024, Never Surrender, Inc; $3,300.00, 4/10/2024, Never Surrender, Inc.; $10,000.00, 4/10/2024, Nebraska Republican Party; $10,000.00, 4/10/2024, Republican Party of Arkansas; $10,000.00, 4/10/2024, Idaho Republican Party; $6,770.70, 4/10/2024, Republican Party of Texas; −$76,635.35, 4/10/2024, Republican National Committee; $47,264,65, 7/17/2024, Republican National Committee; $2,735.35, 7/17/2024, Republican National Committee; $50,000.00, 7/17/2024, Trump 47 Committee Inc.; $3,229.30, 7/17/2024, Republican Party of Texas; −$3,229,30, 7/17/2024, Republican National Committee; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Connecticut Republican State Central Committee, Inc.; $135.35, 7/25/2024, Alabama Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, California Republican Party Federal Acct.; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, West Virginia Republican Party, Inc.; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Maine Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Oklahoma Leadership Council; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Kansas Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Party of Minnesota—Federal; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, North Carolina Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Party of Louisiana; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican State Committee of Delaware; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Party of Arizona, LLC; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Mississippi Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Illinois Republican Party—Federal; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Ohio Republican Party State Central & Executive Committee; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Michigan Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Party of Guam; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Georgia Republican Party Inc.; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Tennessee Republican Party Federal Election Account; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Oregon Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Montana Republican State Central Committee; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Nevada Republican Central Committee; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Indiana Republican State Committee, Inc.; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Massachusetts Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, New Jersey Republican State Committee; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Party of Wisconsin; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Rhode Island Republican State Central Committee; $544,600.00, 7/25/2024, Trump 47 Committee, Inc.; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Party of Florida; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, South Carolina Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, NY Republican Federal Campaign Committee; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Alaska Republican Party; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Missouri Republican State Committee-Federal; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Federal Committee of Pennsylvania; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Party of Virginia Inc.; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Washington State Republican Party; $3,300.00, 7/25/2024, Never Surrender, Inc.; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Maryland Republican State Central Committee; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, Republican Party of Iowa; $121,164.65, 7/25/2024, Republican National Committee; $10,000.00, 7/25/2024, DC Republican Party Federal Account; $10,000.00, 8/19/2024, New Hampshire Republican State Committee; $10,000.00, 8/27/2024, Republican Campaign Committee of New Mexico; $10,000.00, 8/27/2024, Republican Party of Kentucky; $10,000.00, 8/27/2024, Utah Republican Party; $10,000.00, 8/27/2024, South Dakota Republican Party; $10,000.00, 9/30/2024, North Dakota Republican Party; $10,000.00, 10/30/2024, Trump 47 Committee, Inc.; $3,409.09, 1/2/2025, Randy Fine for Congress; −$109.09, 1/2/2025, Randy Fine for Congress; $109.09, 1/2/2025, Randy Fine for Congress; $57,000.00, 8/1/2025, Whatley Victory Committee; $44,300.00, 8/1/2025, Republican National Committee; $700.00, 8/1/2025, NRSC; $7,000.00, 9/2/2025, Morris for Senate; −$3,500.00, 9/2/2025, Morris for Senate; $3,500.00, 9/2/2025, Morris for Senate.

Spouse: (Sonia Marilyn Breslow): $5,000.00, 1/26/2022, Jacky Rosen Victory Fund; $5,000.00, 1/31/2022, Smart Solutions Pac.; $3,300.00, 3/29/2023, Kevin McCarthy for Congress; $3,300.00, 3/29/2023, Kevin McCarthy for Congress; $50,000.00, 3/29/2023, Protect the House 2024; $38,400.00, 3/29/2023, NRCC; $5,000.00, 3/29/2023, Majority Committee Pac—MC Pac; $3,300.00, 3/31/2023, Max Miller for Congress; $3,300.00, 3/31/2023, Max Miller for Congress; $12,500.00, 3/31/2023, Max Miller Victory; $5,000.00, 3/31/2023, Dependable Conservative Leadership Pac; $900.00, 3/31/2023, Ohio Republican Party State Central & Executive Committee; $6,600.00, 6/19/2023, Restore Our Nation (RON Pac); $3,300.00, 6/21/2023, Restore Our Nation (RON Pac); −$3,300.00, 6/21/2023, Restore Our Nation (RON Pac); $800.00, 11/2/2023, Rosen for Nevada; −$3,500.00, 9/2/2025, Morris for Senate; $7,000.00, 9/2/2025, Morris for Senate; $3,500.00, 9/2/2025, Morris for Senate.

*Todd Steggerda, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, with the rank of Ambassador.

Nominee: Todd Steggerda.

Post: Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, with the rank of Ambassador.

Nominated: February 11, 2026.

(The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.)

Todd R. Steggerda Political Contributions: 2025, McGuire Woods Federal PAC—$5,000 annually (monthly contributions at $416); 2024, McGuire Woods Federal PAC—$5,000 annually (monthly contributions at $416); 2023, McGuire Woods Federal PAC—$5,000 annually (monthly contributions at $416); Segura for Senate–Juan—$300 (9/15/23); Mooney For Senate, Inc.—$1,000 (3/4/23); 2022, McGuire Woods Federal PAC—$5,000 annually (monthly contributions at $416); Derrick Anderson for VA, Inc.—$500 (6/8/22).

Patricia C. Steggerda Political Contributions: 2025, Act Blue—James Talarico (TX)—$25 (9/28/25).

*Adam Cassady, of Virginia, to be Ambassador at Large for Cyberspace and Digital Policy.

Nominee: Adam Samuel Cassady.

Post: Ambassador-at-Large for Cyberspace and Digital Policy.

Nominated: 03/02/2026.

The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee: Never Surrender, Inc., $250, 01/05/2024, Adam Samuel Cassady.

*Preston Wells Griffith III, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Vienna Office of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador.

*Preston Wells Griffith III, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the rank of Ambassador.

Nominee: Preston Wells Griffith III.

Post: U.S. Representative to the Vienna Office of the UN; U.S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Nominated: March 2, 2026.

The following is a list of members of my immediate family. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee: Self: $500, 10/9/2024, Never Surrender, Inc.; $500, 10/9/2024, Trump 47 Committee, Inc.; $250, 8/13/24, Trump National Committee JFC, Inc.; $225, 8/13/2024, Never Surrender, Inc.; $250, 7/1/24, Trump National Committee JFC, Inc.; $225, 7/1/24, Never Surrender, Inc.; $500, 5/1/24, Brian Jack for Congress; $500, 3/26/24, Brian Jack for Congress.

Spouse: $100, 11/9/23, WINRED (Hybrid Pac).

*Fleet White, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Political-Military Affairs).

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Sheria Akins Clarke, of South Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina.

Kathleen S. Lane, of Montana, to be United States District Judge for the District of Montana.

Evan Rikhye, of the Virgin Islands, to be Judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands for a term of ten years.

Kara Marie Westercamp, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade.

Kenneth Sorenson, of Hawaii, to be United States Attorney for the District of Hawaii for the term of four years.

Johnson TeeHee II, of Oklahoma, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Oklahoma for the term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 4444. A bill to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 through May 21, 2026, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. BUDD):

S. 4445. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to enhance penalties for certain crimes committed against veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MOODY:

S. 4446. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to prevent the importation of illicit pill press machines with the intent to counterfeit substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 4447. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to prohibit the payment of annuities and retired pay to individuals convicted of certain sex crimes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4448. A bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to create tools for tracking the progress of grant recipients under the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program, to require the Assistant Secretary to help executive agencies improve compliance with the statutory deadline for processing communications use applications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4449. A bill to strengthen Federal data collection regarding the teacher and principal workforce; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ALSOBROOKS:

S. 4450. A bill to prohibit covered financial institutions from collecting, maintaining, and disclosing information relating to the citizenship status and immigration status of consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

S. 4451. A bill to support Federal, State, and Tribal coordination and management efforts relating to wildlife disease and zoonotic disease surveillance and ongoing and potential wildlife disease and zoonotic disease outbreaks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. KELLY):

S. 4452. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to raise the retirement age for pilots engaged in commercial aviation operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. RICKETTS):

S. 4453. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the information technology and cybersecurity and information security systems of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior are interoperable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4454. A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to remove the exclusion of pistols, revolvers, and other firearms from the definition of consumer product in order to permit the issuance for safety standards for such articles by the Consumer Product Safety Commission; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 4455. A bill to amend section 313 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to designate provisions resulting in the sale, disposal, or transfer of Federal lands as extraneous under the Byrd Rule; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. RICKETTS, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 4456. A bill to require the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security to require a license for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer of certain integrated circuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 4457. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that low alcohol by volume kombucha is exempt from any excise taxes and any regulations under chapter 53 of such Code which are imposed on alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 4458. A bill to establish the Caja del Rio Special Management Area and Caja del Rio National Conservation Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HUSTED (for himself and Ms. ALSOBROOKS):

S. 4459. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the capability of the Appalachain Regional Commission to include satellites in broadband projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MORAN, Mr. KING, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 4460. A bill to provide for an extension of the rural community hospital demonstration program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 4461. A bill to amend chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code, to improve the prohibition on espionage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 4462. A bill to establish a publicly accessible database of individuals with convictions for violent crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

S. 4463. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against employer payroll taxes for wages and other expenses paid or incurred for apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RICKETTS (for himself and Mr. FETTERMAN):

S. 4464. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to ensure that consumers can make informed decisions in choosing between meat and poultry products and cell-cultivated protein products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 4465. A bill to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 4466. A bill to provide a Foreign Service officer career pathway for former United States Agency for International Development officers; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4467. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to nursing facility requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4468. A bill to address behavioral health and well-being among education professionals and other school staff; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MCCORMICK (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 4469. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to modify provisions relating to event contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. FETTERMAN (for himself, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 4470. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to improve the Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4471. A bill to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. COONS):

S. 4472. A bill to amend the Accelerating Access to Critical Therapies for ALS Act to reauthorize the provisions of such Act through fiscal year 2031, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SHEEHY (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 4473. A bill to require the Secretary of State to annually issue a list of People's Republic of China-origin entities carrying out mining involving forced labor or causing environmental harm in African countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4474. A bill to designate a senior official responsible for the management and oversight of all programs and activities of the Department of Defense related to the transition of members of the Armed Forces to civilian or reserve status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCCORMICK:

S. 4475. A bill to improve Federal permitting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

S. 4476. A bill to provide for voluntary disclosure by developers and users of artificial intelligence regarding workforce data and for reporting by the Secretary of Labor regarding the workforce data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LANKFORD, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BUDD, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 4477. A bill to repeal the wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. ALSOBROOKS):

S. 4478. A bill to protect the credit of Federal workers during a government shutdown; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

S. 4479. A bill to provide assisted living assistance through Medicaid and low-income housing tax credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. DURBIN):

S.J. Res. 190. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Executive Office for Immigration Review relating to ''Appellate Procedures for the Board of Immigration Appeals''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S.J. Res. 191. A joint resolution to direct removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. BUDD):

S. Res. 707. A resolution expressing concern about the increasing influence of the People's Republic of China in Latin America and the Caribbean and calling for strengthened United States economic, security, and diplomatic engagement in the region; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MORENO:

S. Res. 708. A resolution amending rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit Senators from trading on prediction markets; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. WARREN):

S. Res. 709. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, to be observed from May 6 through May 12, 2026; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MCCORMICK, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

S. Res. 710. A resolution recognizing Maternal Mental Health Day to raise awareness about maternal mental health; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. Res. 711. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 2026 as ''National Beef Month'' to recognize the important role cattle play in the United States, and to consumers; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 712. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in support of general elections in Venezuela; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 713. A resolution supporting the United States dollar as the reserve currency of the world and combating the economic influence of the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. WARREN):

S. Res. 714. A resolution supporting the designation of May 10, 2026, as ''National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Mental Health Day''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COONS, and Mr. BENNET):

S. Res. 715. A resolution recognizing escalating threats to freedom of the press and freedom of speech worldwide, including increasing harm to journalists reporting in conflict zones and under repressive regimes, reaffirming the vital role that a free and independent press plays in upholding democracy, fostering economic prosperity, and keeping the public informed, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States Government in supporting democracy, human rights, and good governance in commemoration of ''World Press Freedom Day'' on May 3, 2026; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MORENO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. KIM, Mr. MCCORMICK, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. SLOTKIN):

S. Res. 716. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding critical elements of the United States policy towards the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. Res. 717. A resolution honoring the memory of Jereima ''Jeri'' Bustamante on the eighth anniversary of her passing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. PADILLA):

S. Res. 718. A resolution commending and congratulating the University of California, Los Angeles Bruins women's basketball team for winning the 2026 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball National Championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. KING, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. CRAPO, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 719. A resolution celebrating the 154th anniversary of Arbor Day; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KIM, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 720. A resolution recognizing the significance of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans,

Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. Res. 721. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Robert S. Mueller, III and commending him for a life dedicated to public service and the defense of the democracy of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. SHEEHY):

S. Res. 722. A resolution addressing the politicization of war crimes allegations against allied special operations forces; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 463

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 463, a bill to facilitate the implementation of security measures undertaken by the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes.

S. 567

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 567, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 864

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. HUSTED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 864, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to apply financial assistance towards the cost-sharing requirements of health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 925

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 925, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for working family caregivers.

S. 942

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 942, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for interest-free deferment on student loans for borrowers serving in a medical or dental internship or residency program.

S. 1839

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1839, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to defer recognition of reinvested capital gains distributions from regulated investment companies.

S. 1879

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1879, a bill to amend chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, to require Members of Congress and their spouses and dependent children to place certain assets into blind trusts, and for other purposes.

S. 2014

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. CURTIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2014, a bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance to agencies requiring special districts to be recognized as local government for the purpose of Federal financial assistance determinations.

S. 2663

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2663, a bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to generally permit holding merchant banking investments of up to 15 years.

S. 3304

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3304, a bill to provide for the coverage of medical food and vitamins and individual amino acids for digestive and inherited metabolic disorders under Federal health programs, to ensure State and Federal protection for existing coverage, and for other purposes.

S. 3917

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3917, a bill to prohibit the issuance of commercial driver's licenses to individuals who are not citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States or holders of certain work visas, and for other purposes.

S. 3992

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3992, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to codify authority for the Joint Medical Facility Fund of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 4083

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4083, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make certain modifications in relation to the taxation of income required to fund basic living expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 4297

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4297, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the tax credit for contributions of individuals to scholarship granting organizations, and for other purposes.

S. 4374

At the request of Mr. BUDD, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4374, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to enter into multiyear contracts for the procurement of F–35 and F–15EX aircraft, and for other purposes.

S. 4437

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4437, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 4441

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. HUSTED) were added as cosponsors of S. 4441, a bill to establish the National Artificial Intelligence Research Resource, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 112

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 112, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce relating to ''One Year Suspension of Expansion of End-User Controls for Affiliates of Certain Listed Entities''.

S.J. RES. 163

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 163, a joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress.

S.J. RES. 185

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 185, a joint resolution to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4448. A bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to create tools for tracking the progress of grant recipients under the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program, to require the Assistant Secretary to help

executive agencies improve compliance with the statutory deadline for processing communications use applications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4448

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 ''Accelerating Broadband Permits Act of 2026''.

SEC. 2. TRACKING BEAD PROGRESS AND PERMITS.

(a) PROGRESS DASHBOARD.—Section 60102(j) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (47 U.S.C. 1702(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) PROGRESS DASHBOARD.—The Assistant Secretary shall make available on a public website a dashboard that tracks the progress of each eligible entity through major milestones under the Program, including—

''(A) the amount of grant funds received under this section that the eligible entity has expended; and

''(B) the number of locations at which broadband service has been made available using grant funds received by the eligible entity under this section, and the number of those locations at which broadband service has been utilized.''.

(b) TRACKING PERMITS.—Section 60102(h) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (47 U.S.C. 1702(h)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

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

''(6) TRACKING PERMITS.—The Assistant Secretary shall create a tool to help each eligible entity—

''(A) identify the relevant Federal permit requirements for each subgrantee of the eligible entity; and

''(B) monitor the progress of each subgrantee of the eligible entity toward obtaining Federal permits.''.

SEC. 3. TRACKING AND IMPROVING PROCESSING TIMES FOR COMMUNICATIONS USE APPLICATIONS.

Section 6409(b)(3) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1455(b)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) TRACKING AND IMPROVING PROCESSING TIMES.—

''(i) DATA CONTROLS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Accelerating Broadband Permits Act of 2026, the Assistant Secretary shall develop controls to ensure that data is sufficiently accurate and complete for an executive agency to track the processing time for each application described in subparagraph (A) received by the executive agency.

''(ii) REQUIREMENT TO ANALYZE, ADDRESS, AND REPORT ON DELAY FACTORS.—With respect to the factors that contribute to delays in processing applications described in subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall—

''(I) analyze the factors as the delays are occurring;

''(II) take actions to address the factors; and

''(III) provide an annual report on the factors to—

''(aa) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

''(bb) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

''(cc) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

''(dd) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

''(iii) METHOD FOR ALERTING STAFF TO AT-RISK APPLICATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Accelerating Broadband Permits Act of 2026, the Assistant Secretary shall establish a method to alert employees of an executive agency to any application described in subparagraph (A) with respect to which the executive agency is at risk of failing to meet the 270-day deadline under that subparagraph.''.

SEC. 4. MINIMUM BROADBAND PROJECT COST.

Section 41001(6)(A) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (v); and

(3) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

''(iv)(I) is subject to NEPA;

''(II) involves the construction of infrastructure for broadband; and

''(III) is likely to require a total investment of more than $5,000,000; or''.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4449. A bill to strengthen Federal data collection regarding the teacher and principal workforce; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4449

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Strengthening Educator Workforce Data Act''.

SEC. 2. CIVIL RIGHTS DATA COLLECTION ON THE EDUCATOR WORKFORCE.

(a) MANDATORY EDUCATOR WORKFORCE DATA COLLECTION.—In carrying out the civil rights data collection required under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3413(c)(1)), the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department shall, as part of the data collection, collect and publish the data described in subsection (b) on the educator workforce with respect to teachers and principals.

(b) METRICS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A civil rights data collection described in subsection (a) shall include the following metrics from each local educational agency and public elementary school or secondary school that is required to respond to such data collection:

(A) PRINCIPAL DATA.—For each local educational agency, the following data regarding principals employed at public elementary schools and secondary schools served by the local educational agency:

(i) The number of full-time principals employed.

(ii) Including the year of the data collection—

(I) the median number of years of principal experience of full-time principals employed; and

(II) the years of experience of the full-time principals employed, based on the following categories:

(aa) Less than 1 year of principal experience.

(bb) At least 1 year but less than 3 years of principal experience.

(cc) At least 3 years but less than 7 years of principal experience.

(dd) At least 7 years but less than 15 years of principal experience.

(ee) 15 or more years of principal experience.

(B) TEACHER DATA.—For each local educational agency and public elementary school or secondary school, the following data regarding teachers employed at all public elementary schools and secondary schools served by a local educational agency, and each such school, respectively:

(i) The number of full-time teachers employed.

(ii) Including the year of the data collection, but excluding student teaching and similar teaching preparation experiences—

(I) the median number of years of teaching experience of full-time teachers employed; and

(II) the years of experience of the full-time teachers employed, based on the following categories:

(aa) Less than 1 year of teaching experience.

(bb) At least 1 year but less than 2 years of teaching experience.

(cc) At least 2 years but less than 5 years of teaching experience.

(dd) At least 5 years but less than 10 years of teaching experience.

(ee) At least 10 years but less than 20 years of teaching experience.

(ff) 20 or more years of teaching experience.

(iii) The number of full-time teachers employed who meet all State licensing and certification requirements.

(iv) The number of full-time teachers employed who do not meet all State licensing and certification requirements.

(v) The numbers of full-time teachers employed who meet all State license, certificate, and endorsement requirements in each of the following:

(I) Mathematics.

(II) Science.

(III) English as a second language.

(IV) Special education.

(2) DISAGGREGATION AND CROSS-TABULATION.—The Secretary shall collect the data described in paragraph (1) in a manner that allows the disaggregation and cross-tabulation of each data category (including each subcategory) described in such paragraph by race, ethnicity, and sex, subject to subsection (d).

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SPECIAL REPORT.—Upon the conclusion of each civil rights data collection that includes the data required under subsection (b), the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department, shall prepare a special report regarding the educator workforce.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be accessible through the website of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department;

(B) include information on—

(i) for each State, the total number of principals in the educator workforce, as calculated in the most recent civil rights data collection that includes the data required under subsection (b), based on a summary of the data collected in accordance with this section; and

(ii) for each State, the total number of teachers in the educator workforce, as calculated in such data collection, based on a summary of the data collected in accordance with this section; and

(C) for each category described in subparagraph (B), present in an easily accessible manner, such as through percentages or a graph or other visual representation, the—

(i) disaggregated results based on race, ethnicity, and sex; and

(ii) the disaggregated results based on the years of experience categories under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) or (B)(ii)(II) of subsection (b)(1), as applicable.

(3) ACCESS TO DATA.—The Secretary shall make the underlying data used for the report under paragraph (1) accessible to the public through the website of the Office for Civil Rights of the Department.

(d) DATA PRIVACY.—In carrying out data collection, disaggregation, cross-tabulation, and reporting in accordance with this section and under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3413(c)(1)), the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights of the Department shall coordinate with the Chief Privacy Officer of the Department to ensure that teacher and principal privacy is protected and that individually identifiable information about teachers and principals remains confidential.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—The terms ''Department'', ''elementary school'', ''local educational agency'', ''secondary school'', and ''State'' have the meanings given such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) TEACHER.—The term ''teacher'' means an individual employed as a teacher, including a preschool teacher, at a public elementary school or secondary school.

(f) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply with respect to each civil rights data collection required under section 203(c)(1) of the Department of Education Organization Act that begins on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 707—EXPRESSING CONCERN ABOUT THE INCREASING INFLUENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND CALLING FOR STRENGTHENED UNITED STATES ECONOMIC, SECURITY, AND DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT IN THE REGION

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. BUDD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 707

Whereas the People's Republic of China (PRC) has pursued a strategy of strengthening its security, economic, and diplomatic ties with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, which has advanced dramatically over the last decade and poses significant risks to the national interests of the United States;

Whereas the PRC has leveraged economic, security, and political incentives to induce countries to sever diplomatic ties with Taiwan, leaving Belize, Guatemala, Paraguay, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as the only countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that retain diplomatic ties with Taiwan;

Whereas the PRC has fostered security relationships with almost every country in Latin America through arm sales, equipment donations, joint exercises, and professional military education exchanges, with the most significant security assistance going to repressive regimes hostile to the national interests of the United States;

Whereas, according to the former commander of the United States Southern Command, Craig Faller, the PRC has trained more military officers in Latin America than the United States annually since 2015, and the PRC's National Defense University was training five times more personnel from the Latin America and Caribbean region than the United States Army War College as of 2020;

Whereas the PRC is engaged in arm sales with several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Ecuador, Argentina, and Peru, and has donated dual-use equipment, including surveillance equipment from Huawei, ZTE, Dahua, and Hikvision, to several countries in the region;

Whereas PRC-based criminal organizations operate in tandem with transnational criminal organizations in Latin America on illegal wildlife trafficking, money laundering, and the shipment of precursor chemicals for fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, and the PRC has taken insufficient steps to address those activities;

Whereas, in 2015, the PRC surpassed the United States as South America's largest trade partner;

Whereas the PRC has transformed a $12 billion trade relationship with Latin America in 2000 into a $518 billion trade relationship as of 2024, leading to projections that the PRC could overtake the United States as the region's largest trade partner by 2035;

Whereas 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have joined the PRC's Belt and Road Initiative, 10 of the 11 South American countries maintain ''strategic partnerships'' with the PRC, and 5 Latin American countries have signed free trade agreements with the PRC;

Whereas, at the 2025 China-CELAC Forum, President of Colombia Gustavo Petro announced Colombia's entrance into the PRC's Belt and Road Initiative, its intention to join the BRICS New Development Bank, and its interest in purchasing PRC-made fighter aircraft;

Whereas the China Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of China have loaned more than $120 billion to Latin America since 2005;

Whereas investments from the PRC have been concentrated in strategic sectors including energy, mining, surveillance, and port infrastructure, with the PRC and associated companies funding projects such as the $3.5 billion Chancay mega port in Peru, a $1.3 billion investment in Mexican cloud infrastructure, and $2.72 billion in Mexico's automobile industry in 2023 alone;

Whereas technology from the PRC has been adopted by repressive regimes, including Maduro's illegitimate government in Venezuela, to police and intimidate citizens, while other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have increasingly come to rely on PRC-made telecommunications infrastructure, putting sensitive consumer data and government systems at risk;

Whereas the majority of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean do not have an equivalent mechanism to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to conduct oversight of foreign investment in strategic sectors and potential threats to their national interests;

Whereas, despite the predatory nature of loans from the PRC, the poor quality of completed infrastructure projects, and the risk to national interests posed by many projects undertaken by PRC companies throughout the region, the PRC touts itself to Latin American and Caribbean audiences as a reliable partner focused on mutually beneficial partnerships, successfully amplifying that message through Spanish and Portuguese media content, journalist exchange programs, and high-level diplomacy with Latin American and Caribbean state leaders;

Whereas the People's Daily has established content-sharing and other partnerships with outlets in Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil and recently organized the 2024 China-Latin America and Caribbean Media Cooperation Forum in Rio de Janeiro;

Whereas 247 journalists from 23 Latin American and Caribbean countries were brought to the PRC in April 2024 to induce more favorable coverage of the PRC in the journalists' home countries;

Whereas Latin American and Caribbean countries now house 44 Confucius Institutes, state-led educational programs that include Chinese language lessons, cultural exchanges, and academic collaborations;

Whereas the dismantlement of the United States Agency for Global Media has limited the operations of the 450 affiliates of Voice of America in Latin America, leaving many people in the region without independent media as the PRC escalates its dissemination of malign propaganda and information operations;

Whereas the PRC has solidified its engagement in Latin America and the Caribbean through its participation and investment in multilateral institutions such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Organization of American States, and the Inter-American Development Bank;

Whereas President Xi Jinping has visited the Latin America and Caribbean region six times since 2013 and has prioritized high-level engagement, pledging to invite 300 political officials from the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States to Beijing annually in 2026 and 2027; and

Whereas, in May 2025, the PRC hosted 17 foreign ministers and 3 heads of state in Beijing for the China-CELAC Forum and made several significant commitments, including a 9 billion yuan credit line for countries in the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that the United States Government is positioned to be the closest and strongest partner to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and remains committed to taking the necessary steps to counter the growing influence of the PRC while promoting the region's prosperity;

(2) emphasizes the importance of continued investment by the United States, including through Millennium Challenge Corporation programs and Development Finance Corporation financing, in energy, port, and mining infrastructure to provide countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with viable financial alternatives to predatory loans from the PRC;

(3) calls on the Trump administration to devise a strategy to counter the PRC's influence in Latin America and the Caribbean across security, economic, and diplomatic areas;

(4) urges the Trump administration to strengthen its ability to compete with the PRC in Latin America and the Caribbean by increasing engagement with security, political, and media personnel in the region through the enhancement and enlargement of training and exchange programs; and

(5) encourages countries in Latin America and Caribbean to adopt mechanisms similar to the Committee on Foreign Investment in

the United States to review foreign investment, including from the PRC, in strategic sectors that risks undermining the security and independence of recipient countries.

SENATE RESOLUTION 708—AMENDING RULE XXXVII OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO PROHIBIT SENATORS FROM TRADING ON PREDICTION MARKETS

Mr. MORENO submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 708

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON PREDICTION MARKET TRADING BY SENATORS.

Rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph 15 as paragraph 16; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph 14 the following:

''15. No Member, officer, or employee of the Senate may enter into, or offer to enter into, an agreement, contract, swap, or transaction that provides for any purchase, sale, payment, or delivery of an excluded commodity, as defined in section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a), that is dependent on the occurrence, nonoccurrence, or the extent of the occurrence of a specific event or contingency. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to insurance for which the insured holds a lawful insurable interest.''.

SEC 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the House of Representatives, executive branch, and jusdicial branch should establish restrictions similar to those under section 1 relating to participation in prediction markets.

SENATE RESOLUTION 709—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL NURSES WEEK, TO BE OBSERVED FROM MAY 6 THROUGH MAY 12, 2026

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JUSTICE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TILLIS, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 709

Whereas, beginning in 1991, National Nurses Week has been celebrated annually from May 6, also known as ''National Recognition Day for Nurses'' through May 12, the birthday of Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing;

Whereas National Nurses Week is a time of year to reflect on the important contributions that nurses make in providing safe, high-quality health care;

Whereas nurses serve on the front lines, risking their lives to treat the injured and sick during wartime, natural disasters, and public health emergencies;

Whereas nurses are known to be patient advocates, acting to protect the lives of individuals under their care;

Whereas nurses represent the largest single component of the health care profession, with an estimated population of more than 5,000,000 registered nurses in the United States;

Whereas nurses are leading in the delivery of quality care in a transformed health care system that improves patient outcomes and safety;

Whereas the Future of Nursing reports of the Institute of Medicine and National Academy of Medicine have highlighted the need for the nursing profession to meet the call for leadership in a team-based delivery model;

Whereas, when nurse staffing levels increase, the risk of patient complications and lengthy hospital stays decrease, resulting in cost savings;

Whereas nurses are experienced researchers, and the work of nurses encompasses a wide scope of scientific inquiry, including clinical research, health systems and outcomes research, and nursing education research;

Whereas nurses provide care to all individuals across the United States;

Whereas nurses are well-positioned to provide leadership, increase access to nursing care throughout the United States, and improve health outcomes for all patients;

Whereas nurses are the cornerstone of the public health infrastructure, promoting healthy lifestyles and educating communities on disease prevention and health promotion;

Whereas nurses help inform, educate, and work closely with legislators to improve—

(1) the education, retention, recruitment, and practice of all nurses; and

(2) the health and safety of the patients for whom the nurses care;

Whereas there is a need to—

(1) strengthen nursing workforce development programs at all levels, including the number of doctorally prepared faculty members;

(2) support nursing education pathways, including for post-baccalaureate nursing students; and

(3) provide education to the nurse research scientists who can develop new nursing care models to improve the health status of all populations of the United States;

Whereas nurses impact the lives of the people of the United States through every stage of life; and

Whereas nursing has been voted the most honest and ethical profession in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Nurses Week, as founded by the American Nurses Association;

(2) recognizes the significant contributions of nurses to the health care system of the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Nurses Week with appropriate recognition, ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate the importance of nurses to the everyday lives of patients.

SENATE RESOLUTION 710—RECOGNIZING MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH DAY TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH

Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MCCORMICK, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 710

Whereas the first Wednesday of May, May 6 of 2026, marks Maternal Mental Health Day;

Whereas maternal mental health is foundational to strong and thriving families and children, and the family is the fundamental building block of society;

Whereas maternal mental health disorders are the most common complication of pregnancy and childbearing, yet far too often, these disorders go unrecognized, undiagnosed, and untreated, leaving women and families to suffer alone;

Whereas approximately 85 percent of new mothers experience ''baby blues,'' and 1 in 5 new mothers are impacted by maternal mental health conditions, affecting 800,000 families in the United States each year;

Whereas untreated maternal mental health disorders have been linked to adverse birth outcomes, including premature and low birth weight babies, impaired maternal-infant bonding and parenting activities, impaired cognitive development in children, and increased risk of emotional and mental health disorders like depression, anxiety, and attention deficit disorder in children;

Whereas maternal mental health conditions, including psychiatric and substance use disorders, are a leading cause of pregnancy-related deaths, with 23 percent of deaths tied to suicide or overdose;

Whereas multiple factors increase a mother's risk of maternal mental health conditions, including a personal or family history of depression, complications during pregnancy, and partner or financial stress;

Whereas, while some research has been conducted to begin understanding the risk factors that place some women at higher risk for these disorders than others, additional research and innovation in new technologies is needed to pinpoint mental health disorders more quickly;

Whereas rural and low-income mothers who face economic instability are at greater risk of a maternal mental health condition; and

Whereas, on Maternal Mental Health Day, communities raise awareness of the maternal mental health conditions that, despite recent efforts, continue to take a heavy toll on parents and children and highlight steps to support the well-being of America's mothers and families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of Maternal Mental Health Awareness Day, including—

(1) raising awareness among pregnant and postpartum women and their families, the providers who care for them, and the public of the risk factors, signs, symptoms, and treatment options for maternal mental health conditions;

(2) honoring mothers for the invaluable role they play in society and acknowledging the difficulties maternal mental health conditions create for mothers and their families;

(3) recognizing that maternal mental health disorders and maternal suicide are serious public health problems; and

(4) encouraging research on safe and effective treatments for pregnant and postpartum women, dissemination of updated data on evidence-based treatments to the medical community and the public, and provider training on the treatment of maternal mental health disorders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 711—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 2026 AS ''NATIONAL BEEF MONTH'' TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT ROLE CATTLE PLAY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO CONSUMERS

Mr. RICKETTS (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 711

Whereas, in 2024, cattle production accounted for the largest share of cash receipts for agricultural commodities in the United States at $112,100,000,000;

Whereas the United States is one of the top producers of beef in the world, accounting for 19 percent of global production;

Whereas the United States raises more than 86,200,000 head of cattle accounting for approximately 6 percent of the global cattle inventory;

Whereas the United States has the largest inventory of fed cattle in the world;

Whereas beef provides 25 grams of high-quality protein per 3-ounce serving; and

Whereas beef contains essential nutrients which help the body convert food into energy and support immune health and brain function, including—

(1) iron, which helps with oxygen absorption;

(2) choline, which supports nervous system development;

(3) vitamins B6 and B12, which maintains brain function;

(4) phosphorous, which builds bones and teeth;

(5) zinc, which maintains immune system function;

(6) niacin, which supports energy production and metabolism;

(7) riboflavin, which converts food into energy; and

(8) selenium, which promotes cell health: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 2026 as ''National Beef Month''; and

(2) recognizes that—

(A) historically, cattle production has contributed about 22 percent of the total cash receipts for agricultural commodities of the United States;

(B) the United States is also the largest consumer of beef in the world and primarily consumes high-value, grain-fed beef; and

(C) beef is an excellent source of nutritious protein.

SENATE RESOLUTION 712—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN VENEZUELA

Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 712

Whereas the people of Venezuela should be free to elect their political leaders through a fair and democratic process;

Whereas a clear majority of Venezuelans have rallied around the democratic opposition, led by María Corina Machado and Edmundo González Urrutia;

Whereas the Maduro-Rodriguez regime does not have international legitimacy or the support of the Venezuelan people; and

Whereas it is in the national interest of the United States to have a democratic and free Venezuela, free of the corrosive influence of China, Iran, and Cuba: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should use all diplomatic tools to support internationally monitored, free and fair elections in Venezuela.

SENATE RESOLUTION 713—SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR AS THE RESERVE CURRENCY OF THE WORLD AND COMBATING THE ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 713

Whereas the United States dollar serves an indispensable role in global commerce and finance;

Whereas the United States dollar represents—

(1) a stable, rule of law-based legal system;

(2) democratic, representative government institutions;

(3) highly liquid and reliable capital markets;

(4) a robust and dynamic capitalist domestic economy;

(5) deep and extensive global trading relationships; and

(6) a significant commitment to market-based, free-floating exchange rates and independent monetary policy;

Whereas the International Monetary Fund reports the United States dollar accounted for approximately 71 percent of global currency reserves in 1999 and has since declined to 56.82 percent in the third quarter of 2025;

Whereas the People's renminbi, the official currency of the People's Republic of China (PRC) (commonly referred to as the ''Chinese Yuan''), accounted for 1.93 percent of global currency reserves in the third quarter of 2025;

Whereas the People's Republic of China appears to have built substantial ''shadow reserves'' that are under the control of the People's Bank of China, the central bank of the People's Republic of China, but are obscured from international data;

Whereas the People's Republic of China maintains a non-market, fixed exchange rate that systemically undervalues the Chinese Yuan, contributing to large trade imbalances between the People's Republic of China and the rest of the world;

Whereas there is documented evidence that PRC banks and the People's Bank of China intervene in foreign exchange markets to limit appreciation of the Chinese Yuan to levels above the non-market-based range Chinese Communist Party leadership sets;

Whereas multiple organizations have estimated that the Chinese Yuan is persistently undervalued, including one index that claims the Chinese Yuan is 41 percent undervalued;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has disregarded the Paris Club and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and saddled developing countries with opaque and unsustainable debt, including through the Belt and Road Initiative;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party's refusal to disclose its lending to foreign countries and reluctance to engage in significant debt restructuring is undermining the missions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank related to global economic development and stability;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party is now the largest official creditor and provider of export subsidies in the world;

Whereas the Belt and Road Initiative has led to an increased reliance on capital from the People's Republic of China in developing countries;

Whereas the Belt and Road Initiative encompassed a record $213,500,000,000 in 2025;

Whereas, since 2013, the Chinese Communist Party has invested more than $1,000,000,000,000 in projects under the Belt and Road Initiative around the world;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has been taking aggressive steps towards developing its central bank digital currency, the digital yuan;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has worked to expand the use cases of the digital yuan for the Belt and Road Initiative and to settle cross-border transactions;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has sought to influence the global economy by expanding the BRICS group, made up of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, and in August 2023, the BRICS group announced it was inviting Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates to join the group, and several members of the BRICS group have supported using the group to support a competitor currency to the United States dollar;

Whereas Kenya and the People's Republic of China have been swapping repayment terms for outstanding debt from United States dollar denomination to Chinese Yuan denomination;

Whereas global trade denominated in the Chinese Yuan has doubled from 2 percent of international payments by volume in 2022 to 4 percent in 2025;

Whereas 30 percent of the People's Republic of China's trade in goods and services was conducted with yuan in 2025 compared to 14 percent of such trade in 2019;

Whereas the People's Bank of China has extended 4,500,000,000,000 Chinese Yuan (approximately $630,000,000,000) in swap lines to 32 separate sovereign central banks;

Whereas more than 1,700 banks have subscribed to the Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS), which is designed to be a People's Republic of China alternative to the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) to further insulate PRC trade from the dollar-backed international financial system;

Whereas there are reports that Iran may allow oil cargos using the Chinese Yuan to pass through the Strait of Hormuz, even as it blocks other traffic;

Whereas the emergence of a separate system of global financial infrastructure provided by the People's Republic of China removes points of leverage against the People's Republic China should the PRC decide to take military action against Taiwan and disrupt freedom of navigation in important sea lanes in the Indo-Pacific;

Whereas a recently published speech given by the President of the People's Republic of China in 2024 establishes a policy of further internationalizing the Chinese Yuan and making it a ''powerful currency'' that could be ''widely used in international trade, investment and foreign exchange markets, and attain reserve currency status''; and

Whereas the efforts of the Chinese Communist Party to develop a parallel financial system to rival United States-led institutions poses a threat to the economy and national security of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States must take steps to protect the United States dollar as the reserve currency of the world and maintain its position as a key player in the global financial system;

(2) the efforts of the People's Republic of China to undermine the status of the United States dollar as the reserve currency of the world must be closely monitored, and appropriate measures must be taken to counter those efforts;

(3) the United States must work to strengthen its economic ties with critical regions of the world to provide an alternative to PRC capital; and

(4) the United States must continue to work with its allies to promote economic policies that ensure growth and stability across developing countries.

SENATE RESOLUTION 714—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF MAY 10, 2026, AS ''NATIONAL ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER MENTAL HEALTH DAY''

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 714

Whereas the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (referred to in this preamble as ''AANHPI'') community is among the fastest growing population groups in the United States and has made significant economic, cultural, and social contributions;

Whereas the AANHPI community is extremely diverse in terms of socioeconomic background, education level, types of employment, languages spoken, cultures of origin, acculturation, and migration and colonization status;

Whereas the AANHPI community is facing an affordability crisis, particularly related to healthcare, to the point where 56 percent of AANHPI adults said that the cost of healthcare was the most difficult item in their life to afford;

Whereas AANHPIs have among the lowest rates of utilization of mental health services, and 65.3 percent of the estimated 2,600,000 AANHPIs who meet criteria for a mental health problem do not receive treatment;

Whereas, from 2018 to 2024, AANHPI youth ages 15 to 24 years old in the United States were the only racial or ethnic population in this age category whose leading cause of death was suicide;

Whereas it is imperative to disaggregate AANHPI population data to get an accurate representation of the depth and breadth of the mental health issues for each subpopulation, so that specific culturally and linguistically appropriate solutions can be developed;

Whereas language access continues to be a critical issue, whether due to the limited number of providers with the necessary language skills to provide in-language services or the significant language loss faced by Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities due to colonization;

Whereas there is a need to significantly increase the number of providers, including paraprofessionals, representing AANHPI communities and provide them with the necessary training and ongoing support;

Whereas historical discrimination and current racial violence toward AANHPIs increase trauma and stress, underlying precursors to mental health problems;

Whereas there is a critical need to raise awareness about and improve mental health literacy among the AANHPI community to reduce the stigma associated with mental health issues; and

Whereas May is both National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month, an opportunity to celebrate the vast contributions of this population to the society of the United States, and National Mental Health Awareness Month, recognizing the importance of mental health to the well-being and health of families and communities, and connecting the importance of one's cultural heritage to good mental health: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of May 10, 2026, as ''National Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Mental Health Day'';

(2) recognizes the importance of mental health to the well-being and health of families and communities;

(3) acknowledges the importance of raising awareness about mental health and improving the quality of care for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities;

(4) recognizes that celebrating one's cultural and linguistic heritage is beneficial to mental health; and

(5) encourages Federal, State, and local health agencies to adopt laws, policies, and guidance to improve help-seeking rates for mental health services for the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community and other communities of color.

SENATE RESOLUTION 715—RECOGNIZING ESCALATING THREATS TO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH WORLDWIDE, INCLUDING INCREASING HARM TO JOURNALISTS REPORTING IN CONFLICT ZONES AND UNDER REPRESSIVE REGIMES, REAFFIRMING THE VITAL ROLE THAT A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS PLAYS IN UPHOLDING DEMOCRACY, FOSTERING ECONOMIC PROSPERITY, AND KEEPING THE PUBLIC INFORMED, AND REAFFIRMING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AS A PRIORITY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN SUPPORTING DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN COMMEMORATION OF ''WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY'' ON MAY 3, 2026

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COONS, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 715

Whereas freedom of the press is foundational to American democracy and has been enshrined in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and in various State constitutions;

Whereas a free and independent press around the world supports United States foreign policy goals of countering authoritarianism and promoting democratic governance and human rights, including rights enshrined in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and other laws, by refuting propaganda and enhancing public accountability, transparency, and participation in civil society;

Whereas a robust independent press plays a key role in exposing and refuting malign influence campaigns used by authoritarian governments, including the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the censorship, victimization, and killing of journalists around the world, particularly in war zones, has profound implications for the ability of the public, including Americans, to be informed about conflicts with local, regional, and global ramifications and other issues;

Whereas the United States has advanced press freedom globally, including by leading the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations in Paris on December 10, 1948, and states, in Article 19, ''Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.'';

Whereas, in 1993, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the third day of May of each year to be ''World Press Freedom Day''—

(1) to celebrate the fundamental principles of press freedom;

(2) to evaluate press freedom around the world;

(3) to defend the media against attacks on its independence; and

(4) to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives while working in their profession;

Whereas Congress has passed legislation supporting press freedom abroad, including—

(1) the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–166), which expanded the examination of the freedom of the press around the world in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices published by the Department of State; and

(2) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328), which has been used to place targeted visa and economic sanctions on individuals for their roles in the targeted killings of journalists;

Whereas in 2021, in an effort to combat attacks against journalists, the Department of State adopted the Khashoggi Ban pursuant to section 212(a)(3)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(C)), which imposes visa restrictions on individuals who, acting on behalf of a foreign government, are believed to have been directly engaged in serious, extraterritorial counter-dissident activities, including activities that suppress, harass, surveil, threaten, or harm journalists, activists, or other persons perceived to be dissidents for their work;

Whereas the United States Government has—

(1) supported broadcast journalism around the world to provide news to millions of people living under authoritarian regimes; and

(2) provided emergency assistance to journalists facing immediate risks to their lives as a result of their reporting;

Whereas Freedom House's Freedom in the World 2026 report marked the 20th consecutive year of decline in global freedom, with an estimated 40 percent of the global population living in countries deemed ''Not Free'';

Whereas media freedom declined more than any other rights tracked by the Freedom in the World report during the last 20

years, fueled by attacks and prosecutions against journalists, pressure on media outlets, repressive regulatory and legal frameworks, internet shutdowns, unlawful efforts to undermine strong encryption, and blocks on online sources of information;

Whereas, according to the Reporters Without Borders' World Press Freedom Index, press freedom is at a 25-year low and, for the first time in the history of this Index, more than ½ of the world's countries now fall into the ''difficult'' or ''very serious'' categories for press freedom;

Whereas Freedom House's Freedom on the Net 2025 report marked the 15th consecutive year of decline in global internet freedom, with people in at least 57 of the 72 countries covered facing legal repercussions for expressing themselves online (a record high) and people in 44 countries facing physical assaults or death for their online commentary;

Whereas there are alarming indications about growing divisions resulting from the spread of authoritarian information campaigns with the potential to weaken democratic societies;

Whereas United States journalists have been killed, injured, and imprisoned while reporting abroad, including—

(1) Christopher Allen, who was killed while covering the conflict in South Sudan on August 26, 2017, and for whom there has been no credible investigation to pursue justice after nearly 8 years;

(2) Austin Tice, who was kidnaped in Syria and has been missing since August 13, 2012;

(3) Brent Renaud, who was killed by Russian forces while covering the war in Ukraine on March 13, 2022;

(4) Shireen Abu Akleh, who was killed by Israeli forces on May 11, 2022, while reporting in the West Bank;

(5) Evan Gershkovich, who was wrongfully detained in Russia from March 2023 to August 2024 on baseless charges of espionage;

(6) Alsu Kurmasheva, who was wrongfully detained in Russia from October 2023 to August 2024 on bogus charges of failure to register as a foreign agent; and

(7) Dylan Collins, a journalist at Agence France-Presse (AFP), who was injured in an attack on a group of journalists in southern Lebanon by Israeli forces on October 13, 2023;

Whereas more journalists and media workers were killed in 2025 than in any other year since the Committee to Protect Journalist began collecting data more than 3 decades ago;

Whereas since October 7, 2023, at least 227 journalists and media workers have been killed in Israel, Gaza, and Lebanon, 207 of whom were Palestinians killed in Gaza by the Israeli military, making the Gaza conflict the deadliest on record for journalists, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists;

Whereas for the fifth year in a row, more than 300 journalists were imprisoned worldwide at the end of 2025, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, including Zhang Zhan in the People's Republic of China, Yeris Curbelo Aguilera in Cuba, Mzia Amaglobeli in Georgia, RFE/RL journalist Nika Novak in Russia, RFE/RL journalist Farid Mehralizada in Azerbaijan, and former RFE/RL journalist and dual United States-Iranian national Reza Valizadeh in Iran;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists 2025 census, more than ⅓ of these detained journalists are serving terms exceeding 5 years, including—

(1) French journalist Christophe Gleizes in Algeria;

(2) Sevinj Vagifgizi in Azerbaijan;

(3) Dzianis Ivashyn in Belarus; and

(4) Thomas Awah, Jr., Tsi Conrad, Amadou, Vamoulké, and Mancho Bibixy in Cameroon;

(5) Ilham Tohti, Jimmy Lai, and Dong Yuyu in the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong;

(6) Frenchie Mae Cumpio in the Philippines;

(7) Rukhshona Khakimova in Tajikistan;

(8) Dauletmurat Tazhimuratov in Uzbekistan; and

(9) Pham Doan Trang and Le Huu Minh Tuan in Vietnam;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists 2025 census, nearly ½ of these detained journalists have never been sentenced, including—

(1) Dawit Isaak and Seyoum Tsehaye in Eritrea; and

(2) Palestinian journalist Ali Al-Samoudi in Israel;

(3) Elsbeth D'Anda in Nicaragua; and

(4) Ukrainian journalists Anastasiya Glukhovska and Iryna Levchenko in Russia;

Whereas, according to PEN America, more than 400 writers and public intellectuals, including columnists and editorial journalists, were imprisoned across 40 different countries during 2025;

Whereas journalists and media outlets are targeted by government actors with sophisticated spyware products that pose a severe risk to their privacy and the security of their sources and families;

Whereas the censorship, victimization, and killing of journalists around the world, particularly in conflict zones, has obvious and profound implications for the ability of the public, including Americans, to be informed, including about conflicts with local, regional, and global ramifications;

Whereas press freedom—

(1) is a key component of democratic governance, human rights, activism in civil society, and socioeconomic development; and

(2) enhances public accountability, transparency, and participation in civil society and democratic governance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares that a free press—

(A) is a central component of free societies and democratic governance;

(B) contributes to an informed civil society and government accountability;

(C) helps to expose corruption;

(D) enhances public accountability and transparency of governments at all levels; and

(E) disseminates information that is essential to improving public health and safety;

(2) expresses concerns about threats to the exercise of freedom of expression, including by the press, around the world;

(3) recognizes and commends journalism's role in providing trusted, accurate, and timely information and in holding governments and leaders accountable to citizens, including for human rights abuses;

(4) recognizes the indispensable role of journalists and media outlets in informing voters and the international community about elections in multiple countries worldwide in 2025;

(5) recognizes the critical importance of international journalists' access to conflict zones to conduct independent reporting;

(6) pays tribute to journalists who made tremendous sacrifices, including the loss of their lives, in the pursuit of truth and justice;

(7) condemns all actions around the world that suppress press freedom and endanger the safety of journalists;

(8) calls for the unconditional and immediate release of all wrongfully detained journalists;

(9) reaffirms the centrality of press freedom to efforts of the United States Government to support democracy, mitigate conflict, and promote human rights and good governance domestically and around the world; and

(10) calls upon the President and the Secretary of State—

(A) to preserve and build upon the leadership of the United States on issues relating to press freedom and journalist safety, on the basis of the protections for freedom of the press afforded the American people under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

(B) to transparently investigate and bring to justice the perpetrators of attacks and threats against American journalists;

(C) to support transparent investigations and efforts to ensure accountability for attacks against journalists of other nationalities; and

(D) to promote the respect and protection of press freedom around the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 716—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING CRITICAL ELEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARDS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MORENO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. KIM, Mr. MCCORMICK, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. WICKER, and Ms. SLOTKIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 716

Whereas the People's Republic of China is the foremost rival and strategic competitor of the United States that has the intent and capacity to undermine the security, economic prosperity, and strategic interests of the United States and the allies and partners of the United States;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has rapidly modernized and expanded its military in a manner that—

(1) poses direct threats to the security and economic prosperity of the United States, including by expanding its arsenal of nuclear, maritime, conventional long-range strike, cyber, space, and intelligence capabilities;

(2) aims to project power and deter the United States presence in the Indo-Pacific region;

(3) facilitates intensified coercive military and illegal, coercive, aggressive, and deceptive activities (also known as ''gray zone activities'') that—

(A) threaten the security and sovereignty of countries in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(B) compromise freedom of navigation in vital lanes of commerce, such as the South China Sea and the Taiwan Strait;

(4) aims to give the People's Republic of China the capability to carry out its threat to alter the status quo in the Taiwan Strait by coercion or force, including by delaying or denying third-party involvement in a Taiwan Strait contingency; and

(5) supports United States adversaries, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation, including through the sharing of military technology and materiel;

Whereas the People's Republic of China employs a wide range of state-directed economic and industrial policies designed to—

(1) disadvantage United States workers, firms, and long-term economic competitiveness;

(2) secure dominance in strategic industries; and

(3) distort global markets, including by—

(A) exploiting its position across global supply chains, such as critical minerals, advanced manufacturing inputs, and other strategic goods;

(B) forcing technology transfers;

(C) engaging in intellectual property theft;

(D) creating market distortions;

(E) imposing expansive export controls; and

(F) establishing barriers to market access;

Whereas the People's Republic of China is working—

(1) to surpass the United States in the development of critical emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and quantum computing, which will define twenty-first century economic and military power; and

(2) to use such technologies—

(A) to expand the reach and range of their offensive military capabilities; and

(B) to conduct widespread cyber operations, including operations targeting the United States and its partners;

Whereas the People's Republic of China continues to be the primary source of precursor chemicals used by transnational criminal organizations to synthesize illicit substances (including illicit fentanyl and nitazenes) that harm communities in the United States;

Whereas the People's Republic of China leverages international institutions and regional organizations, including standards-setting bodies and technical governance frameworks, in ways that—

(1) give an unfair advantage to Chinese firms;

(2) embed technologies and rules preferred by the People's Republic of China in global markets to the disadvantage of companies in the United States and allied countries seeking to compete in strategic sectors; and

(3) obstruct Taiwan's participation in global forums; and

Whereas the People's Republic of China is an authoritarian state that—

(1) restricts and suppresses human rights, religious and ethnic minority groups, civil society, and free speech and media; and

(2) engages in a sophisticated global campaign of transnational repression: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should—

(1) address the security, economic, technological, diplomatic, and strategic threats posed by the People's Republic of China as the foremost priorities of United States foreign policy;

(2) sustain and strengthen deterrence against the People's Republic of China and enhance the capacity of the United States—

(A) to defend its interests;

(B) to support freedom of navigation; and

(C) to maintain peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region, including in the Taiwan Strait and the South China Sea;

(3) protect United States economic interests against the predatory economic and trade practices of the People's Republic of China, including by—

(A) strengthening export controls and closing loopholes;

(B) restricting investments in strategic industries in the United States;

(C) enforcing forced labor restrictions; and

(D) imposing costs to offset state-subsidized entities and goods;

(4) dominate the artificial intelligence and other foundational technologies sectors compared to the People's Republic of China and other peer and near-peer competitors;

(5) reaffirm the ironclad United States commitment to, and support for, United States treaty allies in the Indo-Pacific region, which stand at the frontlines of the People's Republic of China's aggression, increased defense spending to deter such aggression, and provide vital basing for United States forces, including—

(A) Japan, consistent with the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan, signed at Washington, January 19, 1960;

(B) South Korea, consistent with the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed at Washington, October 1, 1953;

(C) Australia, consistent with the Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, signed at San Francisco, September, 1951, and through the partnership among Australia, the United Kingdom, and United States (commonly known as ''AUKUS'');

(D) the Philippines, consistent with the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Philippines, signed at Washington, August 30, 1951; and

(E) trilateral cooperation between United States allies in the Indo-Pacific region, including among—

(i) the United States, Japan, and South Korea;

(ii) the United States, Japan, and the Philippines; and

(iii) the United States, Japan, and Australia;

(6) preserve peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and maintain the longstanding United States policy on Taiwan, guided by the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96–8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.), the Three Joint Communiqués between the United States and the People's Republic of China, and the Six Assurances between the United States and Taiwan;

(7) strengthen support for United States partners in the Indo-Pacific region, including partners facing military, economic, and gray-zone coercion from the People's Republic of China, including by—

(A) broadening United States engagement with India, including through the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue;

(B) advancing United States partnerships with countries comprising the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; and

(C) working with Pacific island countries to support their resilience and prosperity;

(8) mitigate the leadership and influence of the People's Republic of China in multilateral organizations, technical bodies, and international standards-setting institutions to prevent the adoption of rules or standards that disadvantage the interests of the United States or of its partners; and

(9) advance the democratic norms and values that promote human rights, openness, and the flourishing of civil society in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, in accordance with United States laws, such as Public Law 117–78 (commonly referred to as the ''Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act'') and the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409; 22 U.S.C. 3301 note).

SENATE RESOLUTION 717—HONORING THE MEMORY OF JEREIMA ''JERI'' BUSTAMANTE ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER PASSING

Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 717

Whereas Jereima ''Jeri'' Bustamante (referred to in this preamble as ''Jeri Bustamante'') lived the American Dream;

Whereas, after moving from Panama to the United States with her family, Jeri Bustamante—

(1) attended Miami Beach Senior High School; and

(2) earned a Bachelor's Degree in Communication and Media Sciences and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Florida International University;

Whereas Jeri Bustamante had a tireless work ethic and a passion for communication and paid for her education by working while enrolled in school;

Whereas that tireless work ethic propelled Jeri Bustamante to professional success, beginning with an internship at a Miami television station and culminating in a period of service as press secretary to Governor Rick Scott;

Whereas the enthusiasm, compassion, tenacity, and vibrant energy of Jeri Bustamante are greatly missed by her family, friends, and coworkers;

Whereas the spirit of Jeri Bustamante lives on through the Jereima Bustamante Memorial Scholarship, which aims to help graduates of Miami Beach Senior High School achieve their goals and pursue the American Dream through a college education; and

Whereas April 8, 2026, marks 8 years since the life of Jeri Bustamante was tragically cut short in a fatal boating accident: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and memory of Jereima ''Jeri'' Bustamante (referred to in this resolution as ''Jeri Bustamante'');

(2) offers heartfelt condolences to the family, loved ones, and friends of Jeri Bustamante;

(3) recognizes that living the American Dream remains possible for any individual who, following the example of Jeri Bustamante, works hard to pursue and achieve a goal; and

(4) encourages the recipients of the Jereima Bustamante Memorial Scholarship to carry on the legacy of Jeri Bustamante.

SENATE RESOLUTION 718—COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES BRUINS WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2026 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. SCHIFF (for himself and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 718

Whereas, on Sunday, April 5, 2026, the University of California, Los Angeles (referred to in this preamble as ''UCLA'') Bruins' women's basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the ''UCLA Bruins'' or the ''Bruins'') won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the ''NCAA'') Division I Women's Basketball National Championship (referred to in this preamble as the ''National Championship'') by defeating the University of South Carolina Gamecocks 79–51 at the Mortgage Matchup Center in Phoenix, Arizona;

Whereas this is the UCLA Bruins' first NCAA National Championship title in women's basketball and second women's basketball national championship title in program history;

Whereas the Bruins' win against South Carolina secured UCLA's 126th NCAA team national championship, the second most of any program in the NCAA;

Whereas Head Coach Cori Close, in her 15th season leading the team and 18th season on the coaching staff at UCLA, led the Bruins to a 37–1 record, going undefeated in Big Ten conference play and winning both the Big Ten regular season title and the Big Ten tournament title;

Whereas 6 seniors—Lauren Betts, Gabriela Jaquez, Kiki Rice, Angela Dugalic, Gianna Kneepkens, and Charlisse Leger-Walker—scored every point for the Bruins during the National Championship game;

Whereas Betts, who finished the National Championship game with 14 points and 11 rebounds, was named the NCAA Tournament's ''Most Outstanding Player''; and

Whereas the UCLA Bruins demonstrated incredible fortitude, dedication, teamwork, and sportsmanship throughout the season: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the UCLA Bruins' women's basketball team for winning the 2026 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball National Championship;

(2) congratulates the players, coaches, staff, and managers of the UCLA Bruins' women's basketball team for their historic achievement; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) UCLA Chancellor Julio Frenk;

(B) UCLA Bruins' Women's Basketball Head Coach Cori Close; and

(C) UCLA Athletic Director Martin Jarmond.

SENATE RESOLUTION 719—CELEBRATING THE 154TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARBOR DAY

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. KING, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. CRAPO, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 719

Whereas Arbor Day was founded on April 10, 1872, to recognize the importance of planting trees;

Whereas Arbor Day is a time to recognize the importance of trees and an opportunity for communities to gather and plant for a greener future;

Whereas Arbor Day is observed in all 50 States and across the world;

Whereas participating in Arbor Day activities promotes civic participation and highlights the importance of planting and caring for trees and vegetation;

Whereas Arbor Day activities provide an opportunity to convey to future generations the value of land and stewardship;

Whereas working forests have contributed to an increase in the number of trees planted in the United States and are sustainably managed, with less than 2 percent of working forests nationally harvested each year;

Whereas a key factor in preventing forest conversion and deforestation is keeping forests productive;

Whereas working forests are a critical part of a nature-based solution to climate change, and by providing a continuous cycle of growing, harvesting, and replanting, active forest management maximizes the ability to sequester and store carbon and improves forest resilience;

Whereas private forests play an important role in conserving at-risk and declining species, and collaborative conservation efforts can benefit species while also helping to keep forests as forests;

Whereas sustainably grown wood can be used in a wide variety of resilient infrastructure and building applications—from traditional timber framing to high-tech mass timber—and as a natural, renewable, and biodegradable material, the significant use of wood building materials in buildings and bridges helps decrease global carbon emissions;

Whereas the Arbor Day Foundation and the Tree City USA program have been committed to greening cities and towns across the country since 1976, and, in that time, more than 3,500 communities have made the commitment to becoming Tree City USA communities;

Whereas Tree City USA communities are home to more than 47 percent of individuals in the United States, who are dedicated to core standards of sound urban forestry management and who dedicate resources and time to urban forestry initiatives, which helps make their communities and the country a better place to live;

Whereas Arbor Day is observed on the last Friday of April each year; and

Whereas April 24, 2026, marks the 154th anniversary of Arbor Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes April 24, 2026, as ''Arbor Day'';

(2) celebrates the 154th anniversary of Arbor Day;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of Arbor Day; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to participate in Arbor Day activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 720—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH AS AN IMPORTANT TIME TO CELEBRATE THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KIM, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 720

Whereas the people of the United States join together each May to pay tribute to the contributions of generations of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders who have enriched the history of the United States;

Whereas the history of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States is inextricably tied to the story of the United States;

Whereas the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community is an inherently diverse population, composed of more than 70 distinct ethnicities and speaking more than 100 language dialects;

Whereas, according to the Bureau of the Census, the Asian American population grew faster than any other racial or ethnic group over the last decade, growing by nearly 55.5 percent between 2010 and 2020, and during that same time period, the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population grew by 30.8 percent;

Whereas there are more than 25,000,000 residents of the United States who identify as Asian and approximately 1,800,000 residents of the United States who identify as Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, making up more than 10 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas the month of May was selected for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month because the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States on May 7, 1843, and the first transcontinental railroad was completed on May 10, 1869, with substantial contributions from Chinese immigrants;

Whereas section 102 of title 36, United States Code, officially designates May as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month and requests the President to issue an annual proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities;

Whereas 2026 marks several anniversaries, including—

(1) the 250th anniversary of the independence and founding of the United States and the recognition of service of Asian Americans in the United States military since the Revolutionary War;

(2) the 50th anniversary of Presidential Proclamation 4417, dated February 19, 1976 (41 Fed. Reg. 7741), in which President Gerald Ford formally rescinded Executive Order 9066 (7 Fed. Reg. 1407; relating to authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas) and condemned the incarceration of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

(3) the 70th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Dalip Singh Saund, the first Asian American, first Indian American, and first Sikh American elected to Congress;

(4) the 80th anniversary of the passage of the amendments made by the Act of July 2, 1946 (commonly known as the ''Luce–Cellar Act of 1946'') (Public Law 79–483; 60 Stat. 416, chapter 534), which allowed Filipinos and Indians to immigrate to the United States and become naturalized United States citizens;

(5) the 80th anniversary of the passage of the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79–301; 60 Stat. 6, chapter 30), and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79–391; 60 Stat. 221, chapter 271), which stripped military benefits from Filipino World War II veterans in the service of the United States Armed Forces;

(6) the 105th anniversary of the first premiere of an American film featuring an Asian American woman, Anna May Wong, in ''Bits of Life''; and

(7) the 10th anniversary of the passage of Public Law 114–157, which removed all references to ''Oriental'', a derogatory and antiquated term used to describe Asian Americans, from Federal law;

Whereas Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders have made significant contributions to the United States at

all levels of the Federal Government and in the Armed Forces, including—

(1) Dalip Singh Saund, the first Asian American elected to Congress;

(2) Daniel K. Inouye, a Medal of Honor and Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient who, as President pro tempore of the Senate, was the then-highest-ranking Asian American government official in the history of the United States;

(3) Hiram L. Fong, the first Asian American Senator;

(4) Patsy T. Mink, the first woman of color and Asian American woman elected to Congress;

(5) Herbert Y.C. Choy, the first Asian American to serve as a Federal judge;

(6) Daniel K. Akaka, the first Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry; and

(7) Norman Y. Mineta, the first Asian American member of a Presidential cabinet;

Whereas the 119th Congress includes 25 Members of Asian and Pacific Islander descent;

Whereas, in 2026, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus is composed of 84 Members, and other congressional caucuses work on Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander issues also;

Whereas, in 2026, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are serving in State and Territorial legislatures across the United States in record numbers, including in—

(1) the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; and

(2) the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

Whereas Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders represent more than 8 percent of Federal judges and hundreds of thousands of Federal employees, including hundreds of staffers of Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander descent who serve as staff in the Senate and the House of Representatives;

Whereas the incidence of hate crimes against Asian Americans continues to be nearly 3 times higher than the levels observed before the COVID–19 pandemic;

Whereas discrimination against Asian Americans, especially in moments of crisis, is not a new phenomenon, and violence against Asian Americans has occurred throughout United States history, including—

(1) the enactment of the Act entitled ''An Act supplementary to the Acts in relation to Immigration'', approved March 3, 1875 (commonly referred to as the ''Page Act of 1875'') (18 Stat. 477, chapter 141), which restricted entry of Chinese, Japanese, and other Asian women to the United States and effectively prohibited the immigration of Chinese women, preventing the formation of Chinese families in the United States and limiting the number of native-born Chinese citizens;

(2) the enactment of the Act entitled ''An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese'', approved May 6, 1882 (commonly known as the ''Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882'') (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126), which was the first law to explicitly exclude an entire ethnic group from immigrating to the United States;

(3) the issuance of Executive Order 9066 (7 Fed. Reg. 1407; relating to authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas) on February 19, 1942, which authorized the forced relocation and incarceration of approximately 125,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry during World War II, the majority of whom were citizens of the United States;

(4) on June 23, 1982, the murder of Vincent Chin;

(5) on January 17, 1989, the Cleveland Elementary School shooting in which a gunman used an AK–47 to kill 5 children, 4 of whom were of Southeast Asian descent;

(6) the rise in discrimination and violence against Muslim, Sikh, Arab, Middle Eastern, and South Asian Americans following the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001;

(7) on August 5, 2012, the mass shooting at a Sikh temple in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, in which a white supremacist fatally shot 6 people and wounded 4 others; and

(8) on March 16, 2021, the murder of 8 people, including 6 Asian women, at 3 separate Asian-owned businesses in the Atlanta, Georgia, region;

Whereas, in response to the uptick in anti-Asian hate crimes throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, Congress passed the COVID–19 Hate Crimes Act (Public Law 117–13; 135 Stat. 265), which was signed into law on May 20, 2021;

Whereas, in celebration of the contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States, Congress passed the Commission To Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture Act (Public Law 117–140; 136 Stat. 1259) to establish a commission to study the creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture, which was signed into law on June 13, 2022;

Whereas, as part of the American Women Quarters Program, the United States Mint has issued commemorative quarters honoring the contributions of—

(1) Chinese American film star Anna May Wong;

(2) Native Hawaiian composer and cultural advocate Edith Kanaka'ole;

(3) Japanese American Congresswoman Patsy Mink; and

(4) Korean American disability justice advocate Stacey Park Milbern;

Whereas, as part of the Native American $1 Coin Program, the United States Mint has issued a commemorative $1 coin honoring the contributions of Mary Kawena Pukui, a renowned Native Hawaiian scholar, anthropologist, ethnographer, author, composer, dancer, and educator whose work ensured the preservation and perpetuation of the Native Hawaiian language, history, and culture;

Whereas there remains much to be done to ensure that Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders have access to resources and a voice in the Federal Government and continue to advance in the political landscape of the United States; and

Whereas celebrating Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, and history of, and to understand the challenges faced by, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the significance of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States; and

(2) recognizes that Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities enhance the rich diversity of and strengthen the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 721—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF ROBERT S. MUELLER, III AND COMMENDING HIM FOR A LIFE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC SERVICE AND THE DEFENSE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 721

Whereas Robert Swan Mueller, III was born on August 7, 1944, in New York City, New York, to his mother Alice Truesdale and his father Robert Swan Mueller, Jr.;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III graduated from St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1962 and later earned his bachelor's degree in politics from Princeton University in 1966 and his master's degree in international relations from New York University in 1967;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III met his wife Ann Cabell Standish when they were in high school, and they were married in 1966 at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III and his wife Ann raised 2 daughters;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served with distinction in the United States Marine Corps from 1968 to 1970;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as a rifle platoon leader in the Vietnam War with Second Platoon, H Company, 2d Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division and earned a Bronze Star for valor during Operation Scotland II, when he led a rifle platoon in South Vietnam that was ambushed on December 11, 1968, resulting in multiple casualties, and he rescued a wounded Marine;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III earned a Purple Heart after being wounded by enemy fire in April 1969 while leading his platoon to rescue fellow soldiers pinned down by the enemy;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as the aide-de-camp to Major General William K. Jones;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III earned Commendation Medals, a Combat Action Ribbon, the National Defense Service Medal, a Vietnam Service Medal, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal in recognition of his conduct and valor during combat;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III received his law degree from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1973 and then worked in private practice for the law firm Pilsbury and later for the law firm Hill and Barlow;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California from 1976 to 1982, where he became the Chief of the Criminal Division;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Massachusetts, where he focused on corruption, money laundering, fraud, narcotics, and terrorism investigations and prosecutions;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III joined the Department of Justice in 1989 and in 1990 was appointed as the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, overseeing the investigations and prosecutions of Panamanian leader Manuel Noriega, Gambino crime family boss John Gotti, and the Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am Flight 103;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III briefly returned to private practice at the law firm Hale & Dorr but then returned to public service as a senior prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia's homicide division in 1995, where he prosecuted homicide cases in the capital of the United States;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III was then appointed as the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California from 1998 to 2001 and served as the Acting Deputy Attorney General in 2001;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as the sixth Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (referred to in this preamble as the ''FBI'') from 2001 to 2013, when in the immediate aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, he worked to transform the FBI into an agency capable of embracing its growing counterterrorism and intelligence mission;

Whereas, in 2014, Robert S. Mueller, III again returned to private practice at WilmerHale, and later returned in 2019 until his retirement from the firm in 2021;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III was awarded the 2016 Sylvanus Thayer Award, the highest honor bestowed upon non-graduates by the West Point Association of Graduates, for his commitment to service and his accomplishments that honor West Point's core values;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III was appointed Special Counsel for the Department of Justice on May 17, 2017, a position in which he oversaw an investigation of the Russian government's efforts to interfere in a United States election;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III died on March 20, 2026, after a remarkable life dedicated to serving his country and fellow man; and

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III is survived by his beloved wife of 60 years, Ann, his beloved daughters and his cherished grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and legacy of Robert Swan Mueller, III a distinguished combat veteran, and life-long public servant who dedicated his life to honoring the values of honor, courage, and commitment that are central to the United States Marine Corps;

(2) commends Robert S. Mueller, III for his commitment to the rule of law and to defending the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic;

(3) extends its deepest condolences and sympathies to his family; and

(4) requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Robert S. Mueller, III.

SENATE RESOLUTION 722—ADDRESSING THE POLITICIZATION OF WAR CRIMES ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ALLIED SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES

Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. SHEEHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 722

Whereas the United States is bound by longstanding military alliances and partnerships with nations, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other coalition allies, which have stood alongside United States forces in conflicts and international missions over decades, demonstrating shared sacrifice and commitment;

Whereas servicemembers from these allied nations have fought and bled beside United States troops in coalition operations, including collective security and counter terrorism missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other conflict zones, and have borne significant sacrifices, as evidenced by the 457 United Kingdom personnel and 41 Australian personnel who lost their lives during the Afghanistan war, among many others from allied countries;

Whereas the special operations forces of these partner nations (such as the United Kingdom's Special Air Service and Australia's Special Air Service Regiment and Commandos) have played an integral role in achieving coalition objectives, demonstrating exceptional courage, skill, and dedication in joint operations to advance global security and stability;

Whereas, in recent years, unjust allegations of war crimes have been raised against members of the special operations forces of certain allied countries, including Australia and the United Kingdom, based on actions during the Afghanistan conflict and other deployments, leading to heavily politicized official inquiries, leading to unwarranted investigations influenced by domestic politics;

Whereas retrospective and politically motivated accusations of war crimes, particularly those surfacing years after the events, without substantial evidence, risk undermining morale and trust by creating a perception that honorable service is being second-guessed for political gain, and such politicization of justice could erode the vital interoperability and cohesion among United States and allied forces;

Whereas the strain that politicized allegations can place on alliances and cooperation is exemplified by the United States warning in 2021 that these politically influenced ''findings'' of war crimes by Australian special forces in Afghanistan might trigger legal restrictions (under section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) and section 362 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Leahy Laws'')) on United States forces partnering with certain Australian units, thereby imperiling the hard-earned trust and integration between our militaries;

Whereas the United States and its allies share an interest in upholding the rule of law and ensuring that any alleged war crimes are investigated impartially and thoroughly, with due process and respect for justice, but also in ensuring that these processes remain free of political interference or attempts to score partisan or ideological points at the expense of servicemembers' reputations;

Whereas the United States, the United Kingdom, and allied nations conducted military operations in reliance on the Law of Armed Conflict as recognized in their official doctrine and treaty obligations;

Whereas retroactively applying novel or evolving interpretations of humanitarian law to past operations undermines the bedrock principle of legal certainty, invites politicized and selective prosecutions, punishes good-faith compliance efforts, erodes interoperability and trust among allies, inhibits timely decision making in combat, weakens deterrence, and emboldens adversaries who would weaponize legal ambiguity by signaling that service members and commanders cannot rely on the rules in force at the time; and

Whereas the integrity and strength of United States alliances are critical to United States national security, and preserving mutual respect and confidence is essential so that future coalition operations are not hampered by fear that members of the United States Armed Forces could be subject to unfair or politicized legal actions long after their missions end: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States profoundly appreciates and acknowledges the longstanding alliances with countries such as the United Kingdom, Australia, and other partner nations, and honors the service and sacrifices of their armed forces who have fought alongside United States troops in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other missions, and these sacrifices are exemplified by the lives lost and injuries suffered by allied servicemembers in these conflicts;

(2) allied forces participated in these collective security and counterterrorism operations at the behest of and in support of mutual defense agreements and United States-led missions, and their contributions were integral to the success of those missions, reflecting a shared commitment to global security;

(3) Congress expresses concern that retrospective, politically motivated accusations of war crimes against the special operations forces of United States allies, particularly when raised or revisited long after the fact, risk undermining the mutual trust, interoperability, and morale that underpin the United States-allied military relationships, and such accusations, if driven by political pressures rather than purely by facts and evidence, are viewed as detrimental to alliance unity and the confidence of our servicemembers;

(4) the executive branch, including the Department of Defense and the Department of State, is urged to work proactively with the governments of allied nations, such as Australia, the United Kingdom, and others, to ensure that any investigations or legal processes regarding alleged war crimes by their servicemembers are conducted without politicization, thereby bolstering confidence in the outcomes and reinforcing our mutual trust; and

(5) honoring the sacrifices of allied servicemembers and preserving the strength and cohesion of our alliances is in the national interest of the United States, and while the rule of law must always be respected, the politicization of war crimes allegations for short-term political purposes is strongly discouraged as it runs counter to our shared values and threatens to weaken the crucial alliances that safeguard international peace and security.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5442. Mr. MORENO (for Mr. PADILLA) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 708, amending rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit Senators from trading on prediction markets.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5442. Mr. MORENO (for Mr. PADILLA) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 708, amending rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit Senators from trading on prediction markets; as follows:

On page 2, line 1, strike ''No Member'' and insert ''No Member, officer, or employee''.

On page 2, line 2, insert ''swap,'' after ''contract,''.

On page 2, line 3, insert ''of an excluded commodity, as defined in section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a),'' after ''delivery''.

On page 2, line 5, insert ''or contingency. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to insurance for which the insured holds a lawful insurable interest'' after ''event''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that the House of Representatives, executive branch, and judicial branch should establish restrictions similar to those under section 1 relating to participation in prediction markets.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have three requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet in open and closed session during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 30, 2026, at 9:30 a.m.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 30, 2026, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting and a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 30, 2026, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted for Maddy Libbey, a fellow in my office, for the consideration of S.J. Res. 184.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 4, 2026, THROUGH MONDAY, MAY 11, 2026

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned, to then convene for pro forma session only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates: Monday, May 4, at 6:45 a.m.; Thursday, May 7, at 10 a.m.; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, May 7, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, May 11; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, at 5:30 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session and execute the order of April 29 in relation to S. Res. 690 and that the cloture motions filed today ripen following disposition of S. Res. 690.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MAY 4, 2026, AT 6:45 A.M.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:59 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 4, 2026, at 6:45 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. PAUL D. MOGA

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF SPACE OPERATIONS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601 AND 9082:

To be general

LT. GEN. DOUGLAS A. SCHIESS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

GLADYS E. SCALES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

JOHN M. HEATON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

ANDY BUISSERETH
CHRISTOPHER M. ROWE
ERIC S. SLATER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

KEVIN A. CHESNUT
TREVOR R. ROBLES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JEREMY D. REED

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JOSHUA T. KRESOWATY
BLAKE A. MCPHERSON
MARY C. PENNIMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 605:

To be lieutenant colonel

MATTHEW S. MCGUIRE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

STEVEN M. WARNER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

GARRETT W. VETTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MICHAEL J. SIMPSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

STEVEN A. BOLT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

SAMIR J. GLENN–ROUNDTREE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

FRANCES S. THOMAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

DANIEL J. CLARK
OSCAR A. FLORENDO, JR.
MOHAMMAD R. KHORSAND
JULIA M. PRICE
MATTHEW S. RASKE
DAVID B. REMIAS
STEPHEN M. THOMAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JAMI LEA G. BUCKLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

JEFFREY T. CHEWNING

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DANIEL H. TULLEY
MAJ. GEN. DAVID G. SHOEMAKER

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. GUILLAUME N. BEAURPERE

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JOSEPH F. CAHILL III

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. MICHAEL W. BRANCAMP

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS OF THE NAVY AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY WHILE SERVING IN THAT POSITION UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 8082:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) CAREY H. CASH

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BILL (H.R. 7567) TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFORM AND CONTINUATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2031, AND TO OTHER PURPOSES

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID ROUZER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 2026

Mr. ROUZER. Mr. Chair, today, we are passing one of the most critical pieces of legislation to come before any Congress—the Farm, Food, and National Security Act, or the 2026 Farm Bill. This is the next step forward in strengthening America's safety net for our farmers and safeguarding our Nation's food security.

North Carolina is fortunate to be one of the most agriculturally diverse states in the country. Agriculture contributes more than $113 billion to our state's economy and remains our number one industry. However, its importance cannot be measured in dollars alone—a secure food supply is essential to our national security.

This bill protects North Carolina agriculture from crazy state-imposed laws designed to ultimately lead to the elimination of animal agriculture. Additionally, the bill expands support for specialty crops and enhances disaster assistance for hurricane-prone states. It also addresses pressing issues in our rural communities, such as water contamination challenges.

I would like to thank Chairman THOMPSON for his leadership and steadfast commitment to advancing a Farm Bill that supports the farm families who provide the safest, most abundant food and fiber supply in the world. I would also like to thank the very hard-working House Agriculture Committee staff for all of their work. This accomplishment would not have been achieved without them.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to advance this legislation so that our Nation's farmers can continue to farm and meet the food and nutritional needs of America and the world.

HONORING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ELBOW ROOM BAR AND GRILL

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a treasured landmark in California's Central Valley, the Elbow Room Bar and Grill in Fresno, as it celebrates 70 years of culinary excellence, hospitality, and deep community connection.

Since opening its doors in 1955, the Elbow Room has been a beloved gathering place for generations of Central Valley families. What began as a humble neighborhood hangout quickly became known for its signature steak sandwich, warm service, and inviting atmosphere.

In 1994, restaurateur Mike Shirinian took the helm, ushering in a new era of growth while preserving the Elbow Room's original charm. Under his leadership, the restaurant expanded and evolved, adding custom wine cellars, a marketplace, and a climate-controlled patio, all designed to enhance the guest experience while honoring its timeless roots.

For seven decades, the Elbow Room has remained committed to its core values: exceptional food, genuine connection, and a passion for doing things right. It has become far more than just a restaurant; it is a cherished institution and a symbol of the enduring spirit of Fresno.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Shirinian family, the Elbow Room team, and the entire Fresno community on this remarkable milestone. As we celebrate 70 years of tradition and innovation, we look forward to many more unforgettable meals and memories at this Central Valley icon.

RECOGNIZING LA GRAN PLAZA AND ITS SMALL BUSINESSES DURING NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

HON. MARC A. VEASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize La Gran Plaza de Fort Worth and the tremendous contributions of its small businesses in Fort Worth, Texas, as we celebrate National Small Business Week. La Gran Plaza stands as a vibrant economic and cultural hub for North Texas, home to a diverse array of family-owned businesses that embody the entrepreneurial spirit, resilience, and cultural pride of our community.

Among them, El Minero Restaurant, managed by Jorge Ortiz, reflects the power of multigenerational entrepreneurship. With the support of his family, the business has expanded its operations, including a remodeled kitchen and additional establishments within the Plaza—La Oruga and Marisqueria La Perla—demonstrating a strong commitment to quality and community. In addition, Texical Artesanías, owned by Maria and her husband, preserves and promotes cultural heritage through handcrafted goods sourced from regions such as Michoacán, Jalisco, and Guanajuato, continuing traditions that span generations.

Furthermore, business owner Teresa Gutierrez exemplifies entrepreneurial vision through her four storefronts—Ilusiones Liz, Alex Bridal, Keygen, and Little Angels Boutique—which serve women and families across life's milestones while also fostering the next generation of entrepreneurs through her daughters' involvement. Similarly, Jobes Sanchez, founder of Jobes Hats, represents innovation and brand growth. From modest beginnings, his custom cowboy hat business has expanded beyond state lines and into Mexico, with recent ventures further diversifying his business.

These businesses are the backbone of our economy. They preserve cultural traditions and strengthen the fabric of our communities. As we recognize National Small Business Week, I am proud to honor La Gran Plaza and the hardworking individuals who make it a cornerstone of Fort Worth's economic vitality.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating these outstanding small businesses and their invaluable contributions.

HONORING DIRK KEMPTHORNE

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor and celebrate the extraordinary life and legacy of my dear friend of over 40 years, Dirk Kempthorne, who passed away this weekend.

Dirk's public service stands as a model of dedication and integrity. From Mayor of Boise, to U.S. Senator, Governor of Idaho, and the 49th Secretary of the Interior, he led with principle, fiscal responsibility, and a steadfast commitment to Western values.

To me, he was never just "Mr. Mayor," "Senator Kempthorne," "Governor," or "Mr. Secretary." He was simply Dirk—a friend and someone who always put Idaho first. His wise counsel helped shape the principled conservative I strive to be, always reminding me that public service is about people, not politics. Together, we worked to deliver results for Idahoans on water rights, public lands, and smart conservation.

One effort especially close to our hearts was the Peregrine Fund's World Center for Birds of Prey in Boise. Dirk was a champion for species recovery. Even in his final battle with cancer, Dirk showed the same courage that defined his life of service.

I thank his wife, Patricia, and their children, Jeff and Heather, for sharing him with Idaho and our Nation.

Mr. Speaker. Dirk will be so missed, and I am very grateful for the years of friendship. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a great Idahoan.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

RECOGNIZING THE LAZAREX CANCER FOUNDATION

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary work of the Lazarex Cancer Foundation, which has announced it will conclude operations at the end of this calendar year after 19 years of remarkable service.

Since its founding in 2006, by my good friend Dana Dornsife, Lazarex has invested over $30 million to support more than 13,000 patients in finding and participating in cancer clinical trials through its CARE and IMPACT Reimbursement Programs. It has also provided cancer education and equitable access to resources, services, and care to tens of thousands of people in underserved communities through its Cancer Wellness HUBs.

In Texas, Lazarex has worked extensively with the world-renowned MD Anderson Cancer Center, ensuring that financial barriers such as travel and lodging never stood in the way of patients seeking hope through clinical trials. Nationally, Lazarex has been a driving force for change, helping to pass legislation in California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Texas affirming that reimbursement of patient travel expenses is not inducement but essential support. This has reshaped the clinical trial landscape, making travel reimbursement a standard practice and opening doors for more diverse and representative participation in research.

Lazarex has not only changed laws and policies—it has changed the conversation. By diminishing stigma and fear, Lazarex created space for honest discussions about cancer in homes, communities, and places of worship. Its work has inspired patients, families, and health systems alike to reimagine what equitable access to cancer care should look like.

Mr. Speaker, the decision to close was not made lightly. Shifts in the pharmaceutical funding landscape, the impact of the Inflation Reduction Act, cuts to research funding, and a broader retreat from diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives created economic headwinds that made continuation unsustainable. Yet even as it closes, Lazarex leaves behind a proud legacy—one of compassion, equity, innovation, and measurable impact.

On behalf of patients in Texas and across the United States, I want to express deep gratitude to Lazarex staff, community partners, sponsors, donors, and, especially the founder and heart and soul of Lazarex for the last 19 years, Dana Dornsife. Their belief in this mission has changed—and saved—lives.

I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the Lazarex Cancer Foundation for its 19 years of tireless advocacy and achievement in the fight against cancer.

CELEBRATING SIKH AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, as a proud member of the American Sikh Congressional Caucus, I rise today with deep pride and gratitude to celebrate Sikh History Month and to strongly support a resolution recognizing the history, culture, heritage, and immense contributions of the Sikh American community.

Sikhism, founded over 500 years ago by Guru Nanak Dev Ji, is built on three unbreakable pillars: meditating on the Divine; earning an honest living through tireless work; and sharing generously with others. These core principles of equality, social justice, selfless service (seva), and human dignity continue to guide Sikh Americans as they overcome adversity and strengthen our Nation.

In California's Central Valley, Sikh and Punjabi farmers proudly wearing the turban form the backbone of American agriculture. They produce more than 90 percent of our peaches, nearly two-thirds of our prunes, and vast harvests of almonds, walnuts, and other crops that feed America from coast to coast. From the fields to our military, boardrooms, classrooms, and humanitarian efforts, Sikh Americans exemplify entrepreneurship, civic leadership, and unwavering patriotism.

Their gurdwaras serve as beacons of compassion, offering free meals to every person in need proving that no one eats alone and no one goes hungry. This month is an opportunity to highlight Sikh identity and articles of faith, promotes education and cultural events, and reaffirms America's sacred commitment to religious liberty and pluralism for all.

I congratulate our Sikh brothers and sisters on Sikh History Month.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF LLYWELLON EDWIN ''VALLEY/LEW'' MOHR

HON. BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and extraordinary legacy of Llywellon Edwin Mohr, known to his family as ''Valley'' and to his community as ''Lew,'' who passed away on April 20, 2026, at the age of 96. Lew was a proud resident of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, a devoted family man, a veteran, and one of the most dedicated servants to his community that Bucks County has ever known.

Lew was born in Upper Saucon Township, Pennsylvania, beneath the Bethlehem Star atop Lehigh Mountain. He was the beloved husband of the late Isabelle C. Mohr, with whom he shared more than 55 years of marriage. Together, they raised two children, Duane Llywellon Mohr and Debra Kay Pigott, and Lew was blessed to see his family grow to include six grandchildren and more than a dozen great-grandchildren.

Lew was a proud graduate of Pennsbury High School, a member of its very first graduating class, and served as its first-ever Student Council President. Just days after graduating on June 13, 1949, he enlisted in the United States Air Force on June 16, 1949, and left home on June 20, 1949. He served 28 months of active duty in Germany during the Korean Conflict, returning home in 1952 after completing 40 months of total service to his country.

Following his military service, Lew built a distinguished career with New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, later Bell Atlantic, and now Verizon, where he served as an Assistant Manager for 38 years before retiring. He remained deeply engaged in the telecommunications community as Secretary of the Telecom Pioneers of the Trenton/Burlington Life Member Club and was honored with the Pioneer of the Year Award in 2001. He was a devoted member of the Morrisville Presbyterian Church for more than 65 years, serving as a Deacon for 15 years and an Elder for 6 years, and was also a proud Mason with the Newtown Lodge No. 427 F.&A.M. and a life member of American Legion Post No. 0834.

Perhaps no chapter of Lew's life speaks more powerfully to his character than his more than sixty years of service to the Boy Scouts of America. He began as Scoutmaster in 1954 with Troops 3 and 46 in Morrisville, and over the decades, he shaped the lives of countless young people through the Playwicki District and Bucks County Council, now the Washington Crossing Council. The honors he earned in Scouting are a testament to a life of selfless mentorship: the Silver Beaver, Wood Badge, Scoutmaster's Key, Scouter's Key, the James E. West Fellow Award, the Luther Lord Award, the Commissioner's Arrowhead, the Vigil Honor of the Order of the Arrow, the Masonic Daniel Carter Beard Award, the Legion of Honor Award of the Chapel of the Four Chaplains, and many others. In 1991, the Bucks County Commissioners proclaimed November 1st as ''Lew Mohr Day'' in recognition of his extraordinary contributions.

Lew Mohr lived ninety-six years of purposeful and faithful service to his country, his family, his faith, and the young people whose lives he helped shape. He leaves behind a legacy that stretches across generations, and our community is a better place because of him.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF THE HONORABLE MARY JO HAYWOOD

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart and the deepest respect to honor the life and legacy of the Honorable Mary Jo Haywood of Camilla, Georgia—a servant-leader whose faith, courage, and tireless work transformed a community and lifted countless lives. A funeral service to celebrate her remarkable and dedicated life will be held on Saturday, May 2, 2026, at the Open Door Church of Praise in Camilla, Georgia.

Mayor Mary Jo Haywood's story is the story of this Nation at its best: a life shaped by faith and duty, tested by hardship, and fulfilled through relentless service. Born in 1948, she carried the values of Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church into every role she embraced—as a devoted Sunday School teacher, a mentor, a paralegal advocating for the most vulnerable, a civic leader, and a history-making mayor. Her faith was not private sentiment but public action: she taught, organized, wrote, counseled, and stood watch so that others might find justice and dignity.

She was a daughter who bore loss with courage, a single mother who raised a brilliant daughter, Dr. Chanta M. Haywood, and a loving grandmother whose pride in Jordan,

Logan, and Kalen was visible in every warm story she told. She was a guardian to nieces and nephews, a trusted confidante to friends, and a pillar for a community that came to depend upon her steady hand and fearless voice.

Professionally, Mayor Haywood was a relentless advocate for equity. As a senior paralegal and later a self-employed practitioner specializing in Social Security disability cases, she stood with those denied a fair chance. She helped open the first Black law firm in Camilla, forging a path for justice where there had been barriers. In the NAACP, in voter drives, in fundraising for families shattered by tragedy, and in campaigns for fairness in city employment, Mayor Haywood's leadership moved people to action and moved systems toward justice.

In 2007, history was made as she became the first woman and the first African American elected mayor of Camilla. She wore both distinctions not as trophies but as responsibilities—to ensure transparency, accountability, and equal opportunity for every resident. Her term as mayor, and her continued civic engagement afterward, changed the civic fabric of Camilla for the better. In 2024, the city rightfully honored her by dedicating the Honorable Mary Jo Haywood Council Chambers, a testament to a life that taught us how public service should be practiced.

Mayor Haywood's work reached beyond policy: she was a keeper of memory. For years, she maintained a quiet vigil remembering the victims of the 1868 Camilla Massacre, refusing to let their names be lost to time. She championed the legacy of Georgia B. ''Miss Bea'' Williams, ensuring that the midwife who delivered thousands—in an era of segregation and exclusion—received the recognition and dignity she deserved.

Her honors were many, yet she remained the same humble servant who believed that the truest measure of life is how it is devoted to others. From induction into the Southern Rural Black Women's Hall of Fame to recognition as a Woman of Distinction by the Georgia NAACP, she accepted accolades with gratitude and returned them to her community through continued work and mentorship.

Today we mourn a devoted daughter, mother, grandmother, aunt, friend, and stateswoman. We grieve the passing of a woman who taught us that persistence, faith, and love are powerful forces for change. We give thanks for the guidance she offered, the doors she opened, and the lives she touched.

Her extended family, and the people of Camilla who called her mayor and mentor, should know that their loss is felt across Georgia and beyond. We join them in sorrow, and we pledge to carry forward the values she embodied: service without hesitation, courage in the face of injustice, and an unshakable belief in the dignity of every person.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and me, along with the more than 765,000 people of Georgia's 2nd Congressional District in honoring the life and legacy of Mayor Mary Jo Haywood. Mary Jo Haywood believed, as she lived, that God had a plan. By that grace and by her work, she became what she was called to be—a leader who opened pathways for others to follow. May her memory be a blessing, and may her life continue to inspire us to build communities of fairness, compassion, and opportunity.

RECOGNIZING OFFICER CHASE SAWYER

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Officer Chase Sawyer of the City of King Police Department who retired on April 29, 2026, after six and a half years of service.

In 2022, Officer Sawyer sustained injuries in the line of duty while conducting a traffic stop in the early hours of the morning.

By the grace of God, and through the prayers of his colleagues, family, friends, neighbors, and community, he survived and has made positive strides in his recovery.

Mr. Speaker, every day, the men and women of law enforcement put their lives on the line to defend their communities, confront criminality, and protect broader civil society.

We are all immensely blessed that they keep watch over us in all hours of the day and night. We are eternally grateful for Sawyer's service and sacrifice. May God bless him as he enters retirement.

CELEBRATING THE GRAND OPENING OF SOUTHSIDE EAST LAKE STREET CLINIC

HON. ILHAN OMAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the grand opening of Southside Community Health Service's state-of-the-art facility, Southside East Lake Street Clinic.

Southside Community Health Services is a Federally Qualified Health Center that provides affordable health care to all, regardless of ability to pay. Founded in 1971, Southside has a 55-year history of serving the diverse community of South Minneapolis and nearby communities. Over that time, they have earned national recognition as a top-performing community health center and, in 2025, were further recognized for exceptional patient outcomes. These awards reflect Southside's strong record of delivering high-quality care and an ongoing commitment to improving health outcomes for individuals and families.

Building on this foundation, the new East Lake Clinic will serve thousands more patients and bring all primary care services under one roof. Designed with a trauma-informed, healing-centered approach, Southside East Lake Street Clinic reflects collaboration between patients, providers, and the community. The new space will provide more exam rooms and the option for evening and weekend hours to better meet patients' needs. The space will also include additional services such as X-ray and mammography, as well as a flexible community area.

Southside remains grounded in a mission to improve healthcare access and outcomes by delivering high-quality care, reducing barriers, and supporting healthier communities. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the grand opening of Southside East Lake Street Clinic and the expanded access to high-quality care it symbolizes.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF BAKER YOUTH CLUB

HON. RUDY YAKYM III

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. YAKYM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Baker Youth Club of Warsaw, Indiana, on its 100th anniversary.

Founded in 1926 by East Coast banker and Rotary Club member Bramwell Baker, the club began with a simple challenge: match a $1,000 donation and a Boys Club would be born. What started with comic books and a peach basket in the upstairs of a downtown Warsaw hardware store has grown into one of Kosciusko County's most vital institutions for young people.

For a century, Baker Youth Club has been guided by just four directors, each of whom grew up in the very club they would one day lead. Current Executive Director Tracy Furnivall has served for 23 years, growing the organization's budget from $90,000 to nearly $800,000. Today, the club serves up to 160 children each afternoon. with second- and third-generation families coming through its doors.

Perhaps no story better captures Baker Youth Club's mission than that of Director Robert ''Coach'' Lichtenwalter, who joined the Boys Club at age 10 as an alternative to juvenile detention and went on to serve as a member, staff, and director for 77 years. That is not just dedication. That is transformation.

Baker Youth Club's centennial is a testament to Warsaw and Kosciusko County, a community that has sustained this organization through the Great Depression, multiple wars, a recession, and a global pandemic, and has never stopped showing up for its kids.

I congratulate Baker Youth Club on 100 years of service.

HONORING THE FONDO DE AYUDA SOCIAL DEL LEONISMO DISTRICT 51–E, INC.

HON. PABLO JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. HERNÁNDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the Fondo de Ayuda Social del Leonismo, District 5l–E, Inc. (FASL), an independent nonprofit organization that has provided sustained and meaningful assistance throughout Puerto Rico for 46 years.

Founded in 1979 by Guillermo Irizarry Rubio (1916 to 2017), the organization was established with a clear and enduring mission: to provide direct, responsible, and compassionate support to individuals and families facing urgent social and economic needs, particularly children and youth.

Mr. Irizarry Rubio served in the United States Army and later as Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico from 1966 to 1969, carrying out the constitutional functions of Lieutenant Governor, and as Director of the Puerto Rico Budget Bureau. Following his distinguished public service, he continued serving the people of Puerto Rico through

civic leadership within Lions Clubs International, where he later served as District Governor of District 51–E. The values that guided his life—discipline, sensitivity to the needs of others, and a deep respect for education and service—remain reflected in the mission of the organization.

For more than four decades, the Fondo de Ayuda Social del Leonismo has served children, youth, and families throughout Puerto Rico, responding to needs related to disaster relief, rehabilitation services, and housing assistance. To date, the organization has disbursed more than $500,000 indirect aid throughout the island.

Beyond immediate assistance, the organization is distinguished by its commitment to sustained, long-term support. It has accompanied students from their early school years through the completion of their university studies, helping remove barriers and expand opportunities for those most in need.

The Fondo de Ayuda Social del Leonismo is recognized by Lions District 51–E and by Lions Clubs International as a permanent service initiative of Lionism, while maintaining its distinct identity as an independent nonprofit organization.

Mr. Speaker, the Fondo de Ayuda Social del Leonismo represents the very best of community-based service: sustained commitment, responsible stewardship, and an unwavering dedication to improving the lives of others.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Fondo de Ayuda Social del Leonismo for its 46 years of exemplary service and to commend its continued work on behalf of the people of Puerto Rico.

RECOGNIZING HARTFORD HOSPITAL'S NEW FACILITY

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, during this weeks Ways and Means Committee hearing, I had the opportunity to speak about Jeff Flaks, President and Chief Executive officer of Hartford HealthCare. During this hearing, I said:

''I want to note the CEO of Hartford Hospital, in my home state, Jeff Flaks. This is a CEO who goes out in the winter and finds people that are homeless, sleeping under bridges, etc., and brings them back to the only place that they will have refuge and care.''

Jeff is an extraordinarily leader in the healthcare industry and I am proud to have him working in my district. I include in the RECORD an article from the Hartford Courant about Hartford Hospital's new facility. This tower will be on the cutting edge of medicine and will ensure that residents of Central Connecticut continue to get first rate care. I thank the team at Hartford Healthcare for their work to make this plan a reality.

CT HOSPITAL'S $950M TOWER IS A WHOPPER, 'MOST ADVANCED' IN NATION. WHAT IT WILL LOOK LIKE AND WHEN.

(By Kenneth R. Gosselin)

A $1 billion-plus investment in Hartford Hospital over the next decade is spurring an unprecedented building boom not seen in the hospital's 172-year history—with its centerpiece now coming squarely into focus: a $950 million in-patient and surgical tower that will not only give the hospital a more prominent place in the city's skyline but, hospital leaders say, among hospitals across the country.

The tower, expected to open in 2031, will rise 14 stories, double the height of the next tallest building on the 70-acre campus.

The tower will be built on a one-acre patch now used for valet parking near the corner of Seymour and Jefferson streets, its half a million square feet of space so massive that the upper floors will need to be built out over the top of the neighboring Jefferson Building.

Construction on the tower is expected to begin next year and will include 216 private-room patient beds—increasingly sought for hospital stays—20 surgical areas organized around recovery rooms and specialties by floor, all outfitted with cutting-edge technology.

''So this is a massive investment in the future of Hartford Hospital,'' said Jeffrey A. Flaks, president and chief executive of Hartford HealthCare, the parent of Hartford Hospital and seven others in Connecticut. ''And this building will be the most advanced, most sophisticated hospital building anywhere in the country.''

Hartford HealthCare's plans to spend more than $1 billion over a decade at Hartford Hospital have been well-known since at least the end of 2024, with a new, in-patient tower considered a significant part of those plans. But the specifics weren't disclosed until now, as financing is falling into place.

The reshaping of the hospital's campus seeks to strike a balance among lifting the hospital's national profile, providing more efficiently for the health care needs of the local community and recognizing the reality of an aging population that needs increasingly sophisticated care.

The hospital's $1 billion-plus plan also includes other major projects, some already in construction.

The projects include a much-needed expansion of the hospital's emergency department; a Hartford HealthCare-Go Health urgent care center with more services than is typical; and a 1,600-space parking garage that is part of a larger ''arrival center'' with a restaurant and conference space for up to 500.

The hospital also intends to launch the redevelopment of three historic structures at the northeast corner of Washington and Jefferson streets later this year. The project will anchor a growing presence of community clinic space in historic structures along the north side of Jefferson Street.

''This is a generational moment for us,'' Flaks said. ''This will position us for decades to come.''

Flaks comments on the details of the new tower came in an interview with The Courant prior to a public announcement Saturday at Hartford HealthCare's annual Black & Red Gala fundraiser, the hospital's largest of the year.

The in-patient tower has been part of the hospital planning since at least 2021 when an $80 million addition to the Bliss Building was completed, adding critical care space.

The addition came on the heels of the 2016 opening of the $150 million Bone & Joint Institute orthopedic center. Both projects helped reshape not only the hospital's expanding capabilities but were intended to project a modern image of a destination for increasingly sophisticated health care.

In addition to new technology, the planned tower will increase the percentage of overall private rooms from the hospital's current 60% to about 80%, hospital officials said The hospital now has 867 patient beds.

Flaks said the projects will be financed primarily through bond funding supported by the corporation's endowment and other philanthropic gifts.

'A VARIETY OF OPTIONS'

The expansion and reorganization of the hospital's emergency department comes as it annually treats about 110,000 patients, a number that is forecast to grow in the coming years, hospital officials said.

The department already is seeing a severe space crunch, with some patients routinely seen in hallways. According to hospital officials, the emergency department has 108 rooms and averages 305 patients a day.

Cheryl Ficara, the president of Hartford Hospital, said plans call for an expansion into the adjacent Conklin Building into space where as many as 30 beds will be set aside for patients who are ''under observation.''

''And why that's so important is because many of the people that come into the emergency department, probably, I would say only 25 to 28% are admitted,'' Ficara said. ''The rest are on observation and will be transitioning back out.'' The exact number of beds that will be added has yet to be determined.

The entrance to the emergency department also is getting a makeover, with separate entrances being created for walk-in patients and those transported by ambulance, Ficara said.

In addition, the hospital expects to open in June a Hartford HealthCare-Go Health urgent-care clinic in the recently-acquired former Girl Scouts of Connecticut headquarters at the corner of Washington Street and Retreat Avenue.

The urgent care center is seen as relieving some of the pressure on the emergency department, giving patients another option when they don't necessarily need emergency department care.

The clinic, expected to open in June, will offer expanded services such as the opportunity for blood work and more sophisticated imaging not typically available at the hospital's other urgent care locations. ''We're working with the community very closely to be able to educate them on the variety of options,'' Ficara said.

ARRIVAL CENTER

The new parking garage—running the length of the south side of Jefferson Street between Washington and Seymour streets—will add about 1,000 new spaces to help ease a longstanding parking crunch at the hospital.

Built in two phases on the site of a now-demolished garage and a former gas station, it is expected to gradually open beginning in 2027. The valet service also will be based in the garage.

The garage also will anchor what the hospital describes as an arrival center.

The venue also will include a restaurant on Seymour Street and a conference center located near the corner Washington and Jefferson streets.

The conference center is expected to accommodate up to 500 people—a size that has the potential to attract national meetings and bring more visitors to the city of Hartford, Flaks said.

''So this is all part of that broader strategy to really have Hartford Hospital be magnetic, to be a destination for research, teaching, innovation, clinical discovery,'' Flaks said. ''And it just adds another piece of the puzzle that we need to be able to elevate and be competitive with anyone across the country to host meetings of this scale. So we're very excited about that.''

The parking garage will be connected to the new tower via a skywalk that will lead to the tower's two-story lobby, the new main entrance to the hospital.

And as construction of the new tower starts to take shape, two concourses—one interior, one exterior—will be built to connect all the structures at the heart of the campus: the new tower, the Jefferson Building, the emergency department, the Conklin Building and the High Building—now the main entrance.

''The internal concourse allows patients, families, colleagues to move patients, products—everything—throughout the buildings without the need to access any other pathway,'' Keith Grant, vice president of operations for the Hartford region of Hartford HealthCare, said. ''It becomes the outer spine of the building.''

An exterior concourse will overlook redesigned landscaping, with a new ''healing garden'' the focal point. Honoring historic properties.

Up until a few years ago, Hartford Hospital came under intense criticism for its poor stewardship of historic structures on its campus and allowing them to become blighted.

The hospital met with strong opposition in 2023 from neighborhood leaders and preservationists when it moved to demolish a historic, yet decaying, 1920s apartment building at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets.

Today, plans call for the building and two neighboring ones—primarily their facades—to be incorporated into a new community-based clinical space. Those plans are evidence that the hospital says respect the past while also looking to the future.

The hospital also points to the $2 million-plus renovation 1879 Queen Anne-style house on Jefferson Street. The house, which had fallen into disrepair, was singled out as one of the most notable properties when the Jefferson-Seymour National Historic District was formed in 1979.

The hospital's evolving perspective on historic structures also was evident in reversing a plan to demolish the historic, 1920s Hall-Wilson Laboratory in 2021. Instead, the hospital took the unusual step of converting the interior of the brownstone structure into an electrical substation plant, in a $23 million project.

While most efforts at incorporating historic structures into a modern hospital campus have been focused along Jefferson, Ficara, Hartford Hospital's president, said the hospital also is now looking along Retreat Avenue.

''All the buildings that we own that are historic and need work, if you will, it's a partnership of making sure from a historic perspective, that we honor them,'' Ficara said. ''But, at the same time, renovate them and then use them for today's day and age, and I think that is very possible.''

HONORING ANDY MARSH

HON. PAUL TONKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker. I rise today to honor the tremendous contributions of Andy Marsh as former CEO, and now Chairman of the Board of Plug Power. I have had the pleasure of working c]osely with Andy for many years, and I have had a front row seat watching Plug Power grow in Latham, New York and beyond under his leadership.

For decades, Andy's leadership has shaped the hydrogen industry, helping to usher in America's embrace of a clean hydrogen economy. I have long admired his deep appreciation for public policy and his recognition of the power of government to create economic opportunities and drive innovation. Andy understood early that building a hydrogen economy would need more than breakthrough technology—it would require advocacy, partnership, and a willingness to engage in the difficult work of shaping policy.

Andy championed the importance of hydrogen as a tool for decarbonization, energy security, domestic manufacturing, and job creation. His leadership was instrumental in some of the most significant policy achievements for clean hydrogen in our Nation's history, including the development of the Section 45V Clean Hydrogen Production Tax Credit.

Thanks in large part to Andy's leadership, the United States has become a global leader in clean hydrogen development. Through strategic partnerships, expanded domestic manufacturing, and a steadfast commitment to American energy leadership, what was once seen as an emerging technology has become another tool to secure our Nation's clean energy future.

Andy has inspired colleagues, industry leaders, labor partners, and public servants alike with his belief that innovation and economic growth can—and must—go hand in hand. I congratulate Andy for his decades of contributions to our Nation's energy future and the lasting legacy he will continue to build as Chairman of the Board of Plug Power. I am confident that because of his leadership, clean hydrogen will play an important role in moving our Nation closer to a cleaner, more prosperous future.

RECOGNIZING HANCOCK MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' HEROIC EFFORTS

HON. MIKE EZELL

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. EZELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary bravery of a group of middle school students from Hancock County, Mississippi, who stepped up in a moment of crisis and prevented what could have been a tragic accident.

When their school bus driver suffered a medical emergency and lost consciousness, these young students did not panic—they acted. Sixth graders Jackson Casnave and Darrius Clark helped take control of the school bus, easing the bus to a safe stop, while eighth graders Kayleigh Clark and Destiny Cornelius, and sixth grader McKenzy Finch, worked together to call for help and administer lifesaving medicine to their bus driver.

Because of their quick thinking and teamwork, nearly 40 students and their driver were protected from tragedy. That kind of courage and composure is remarkable at any age—but especially from students so young. They did not wait for someone else to act. They stepped up, took responsibility, and made a difference. These students represent the very best of Mississippi—strong character, leadership, and a willingness to help others in a moment of need.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing these young heroes for their actions. They make our state proud, and they remind us all that courage knows no age.

FREE YEMEN FROM IRAN

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last year I appreciated meeting the President of Yemen, Rashad al-Alimi, during the Munich Security Conference. We both identified Iran as the head of the snake of terrorism.

Yemen deserves independence from Iran and its Houthi puppets. War criminal Putin and the Chinese Communist Party support the Houthis. Sanctions of President Trump on Houthis promotes sovereignty of Yemen with Saudi Arabian aid. Free Yemen from Iran.

As a grateful native of Charleston, South Carolina, which was named in honor of King Charles II, along with Mayor William Cogswell, I was honored to be on the Escort Committee for King Charles III and for having met Queen Camilla earlier at the British Embassy, promoting the most British City in America—Charleston, South Carolina.

In conclusion, God Bless Our Troops as the Global War on Terrorism continues. Trump is reinstituting Peace Through Strength, revealing war criminal Putin lies, insulting Trump and mocking Trump, welcoming mass murdering Iranian officials to St. Petersburg this week.

Our sympathies to the family and friends of Citadel Cadet Evan Greenleigh, upon his death last weekend.

HONORING THE LIFE OF RICK LAFRANCHI

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Rick Lafranchi, who passed away on April 13, 2026. A beloved cheesemaker, coach, and community leader, Rick was a positive force for many.

Rick was the second oldest of six siblings in the Lafranchi family of Nicasio, a multigenerational ranching family whose roots date to his grandfather's immigration from Maggia, Switzerland and the founding the Lafranchi Dairy in 1919. He helped establish and serve as the public face of the award winning Nicasio Valley Cheese Company, a farmstead creamery cofounded with his brother Scott in 2010 and renowned for its production of organic cheeses.

Rick often spoke about the importance of protecting West Marin's working landscapes, and he matched those words with action through his service on the board of the Marin Agricultural Land Trust (MALT), including as chair from 2012 to 2014. He credited MALT's conservation tools with helping his family expand its pasture and build the family's creamery.

Long before cheesemaking, Rick invested in the development of future generations as a high school baseball coach at his alma mater, Archie Williams High School. He also owned

and operated a local video rental store franchise, Silver Screen Videos, which became neighborhood fixtures in the North Bay.

Mr. Speaker, Rick Lafranchi is survived by his wife Debby, his children, Christie and Rick, as well as his grandchildren. I respectfully ask that you join me in honoring his extraordinary life and in extending our deepest condolences to his family, friends, colleagues, and customers who remember him for his character and kindness.

CELEBRATING THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH TERRELL'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LANCE GOODEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. GOODEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in my hometown of Terrell, Texas. Founded in 1875 in borrowed quarters, this congregation has been a local institution of faith for over a century.

The church constructed a simple sanctuary on land purchased from R.A. Terrell in 1881, solidifying its presence and influence in my community. Although initially bare, the land was quickly developed. A tall frame building sufficient to accommodate the growing congregation was erected at the corner of Adelaide and Asylum in 1895. This building, ornamented with a bell tower and spire, stained glass windows, and a baptistery, became a symbol of unwavering faith. The present brick parsonage was built next door in 1958, replacing the old frame structure. In 1988, the Charles E. Mull Christian Family Center was dedicated, providing a multi-use space for classrooms, offices, a conference room, and athletic facilities.

I congratulate and thank the clergy and staff on this milestone—Pastor Craig Rutherford, Lisa Cross, Mary Kay Cole, Jerry Vick, and Donna Best. The First Christian Church of Terrell will continue to be a source of faith, service, and strength for generations to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELIJAH CRANE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I unintentionally voted against the Bentz Amendment No. 2 to H.R. 7567, Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026. I want to reflect that I support this amendment and intended to vote YES.

SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF MAY 8, 2026, THROUGH MAY 17, 2026, AS ''NATIONAL AMERICAN BIRDING WEEK''

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a bipartisan resolution that I am introducing with my Ohio colleague, Representative Robert E. Latta, proclaiming May 8, 2026, through May 17, 2026, as National American Birding Week.

Across our Nation, nearly 96 million birders contribute more than $90 billion in job income each year. That is not just recreation, that is an economic engine rooted in conservation.

Each spring, an estimated 3.5 billion birds, representing over 350 species, make their journey north, many pausing along the shores of our Great Lakes to rest and refuel before crossing those vast freshwater horizons. In Northwest Ohio, we are blessed to witness this living miracle.

Our Great Lakes region becomes a gathering place for people from across the globe—environmental stewards, scientists, families, and visitors—drawn by the beauty and wonder of migration. Events like the Biggest Week in American Birding, hosted by the Black Swamp Bird Observatory in Oak Harbor, showcase what is possible when conservation and economic development work hand in hand. These efforts sustain local communities, support small businesses, and deepen our understanding of the fragile ecosystems that sustain life.

In Ohio, we are proud to welcome visitors from near and far. We cherish this freshwater kingdom and the life it sustains. And we remain committed to protecting it, so that generations to come may stand beneath open skies, watch the wings overhead, and know that nature still endures.

RECOGNIZING THE LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL CONSTITUTION TEAM

HON. SUZANNE BONAMICI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of impressive students from Oregon's 1st Congressional District—Lincoln High School's Constitution Team. Earlier this month, the Lincoln High School Constitution Team placed sixth at the annual We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution national finals.

This annual competition allows hundreds of students from around the Nation to demonstrate their knowledge of the U.S. Constitution, government, and Supreme Court decisions by arguing historical and contemporary constitutional issues. The knowledge, critical thinking, and civic engagement demonstrated through this competition underscores the importance of programs that prepare students to understand and participate in democracy. These students consider and debate contemporary issues through a constitutional lens.

They have learned from their teachers, coaches, and importantly, from each other. Their accomplishment is a testament to their hard work and analytical skills and exemplifies the importance of civics education.

The constitution team at Lincoln High School has consistently placed among the top teams in the Nation. Over the years they have established a tradition of excellence that has been nurtured by dedicated educators and volunteer coaches, administrators, students, and their families.

As a senior member of the Education and Workforce Committee in the House of Representatives. I am committed to a system of public education that provides every student with the opportunity to thrive academically and engage deeply in the study of government and constitutional principles.

The Lincoln High School Constitution Team's commitment to civic engagement gives me hope for the future of our country. I am proud to recognize their ongoing success and to celebrate their strong finish in the 2026 competition.

HONORING THE ROTARY CLUB OF WOODLAND

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions of the Rotary Club of Woodland, and to recognize their one hundred years of service to the Woodland community. This celebration honors the Rotary Club of Woodland's commitment to advancing service, leadership, and community investment.

The Rotary Club of Woodland was founded on April 29, 1926, by seventeen local Woodland community leaders, and officially chartered on July 9, 1926. The group now includes three active clubs, Rotary Club of Woodland, Woodland Sunrise Rotary Club, and Woodland Luna Vista Rotary Club. Rotary is a global network of neighbors, friends, leaders, and problem-solvers who come together to create positive, lasting change in communities locally and around the world. The Rotary Club of Woodland is committed to ''service above self,'' leadership development, and investing in projects that enhance the quality of life for our Woodland community.

Throughout its history, the Rotary Club of Woodland has played a vital role in supporting local initiatives, funding community improvements, and fostering leadership among its members. As the organization reaches its hundred-year milestone, it continues to build on its legacy through impactful projects and collaborative partnerships that strengthen the fabric of our Woodland community.

The Rotary Club of Woodland has played a foundational role in shaping the community through hands-on service, financial contributions, and long-term civic investment. Such service includes contributing thousands of volunteer hours to build and maintain community projects such as weekly Meals on Wheels delivery, monthly Rotary Readers, planting of trees within our community, and the Christmas Parade clean-up on Woodland's Main Street.

Mr. Speaker, we thank the Rotary Club of Woodland for its dedicated service to our community. The organization's contributions are undeniable and have made a lasting impact on the lives of many. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we honor them here today.

COMMEMORATING TAMPA BAY DOWNS

HON. KATHY CASTOR

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Tampa Bay Downs, in celebration of its 100th year of Thoroughbred Racing in the Tampa Bay area.

Tampa Bay Downs was built in Oldsmar, Florida, by Ransom Eli Olds, who created the Oldsmobile and developed the area of Oldsmar. Ownership passed to the West Coast Jockey Club, which opened the track and held its first race on February 18, 1926.

In the early days, Tampa Bay Downs faced economic hardship due to the Great Depression and World War II. During the war, the U.S. Army took over the track, which served as a jungle-warfare training facility for troops preparing to fight overseas. By the end of World War II, a renewed interest in Thoroughbred racing developed and Tampa Bay Downs underwent new ownership by Tampa attorneys Milo Vega and Frank Hobbs.

In the early 1950s, legendary sportswriters who frequented the area to cover baseball's spring training spent their days off at the racetrack. Renowned writer Grantland Rice began referring to the Downs as the Santa Anita of the South, a comparison taken with great pride in racing circles.

As the Tampa Bay region continued to grow, the racetrack produced two remarkable young female jockeys who trained and won their first races at the Downs. Diane Crump, from Oldsmar, was the first professional female jockey in America. She was the first woman to ride in a pari-mutuel race in 1969 and, a year later, the first female jockey to race in the Kentucky Derby. Julie Krone, who lived with her grandparents in New Port Richey while an apprentice jockey, went on to have over 3,700 career wins and be the first female jockey inducted into the prestigious National Museum of Horse Racing and Hall of Fame in Saratoga Springs, New York.

Under the present ownership of Stella Ferguson Thayer and her brother, Howell Ferguson, who took the reins in 1986, Tampa Bay Downs has become a steadfast institution in the Tampa Bay region with an ever-growing stakes schedule and a commitment to giving back to the community. Stewards uphold integrity and fair competition to provide transparency in decisions made during the racing events. Few embody that commitment more than Charlie Miranda, one of Tampa City Council's longest-serving members and a steward for more than four decades. Charlie Miranda has helped champion a family-friendly environment for guests of all ages for generations to come. The jockeys, trainers, and dedicated employees are the pillars that support the continued movement for thoroughbred racing to thrive in the Tampa Bay area.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Tampa Bay Downs for a century of contributions to the racing industry and for being a destination for neighbors and visitors alike. Tampa Bay Downs has grown from a humble racetrack into a century of tradition built on speed, champions and cherished memories.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL DONALD K. ''DK'' CARPENTER

HON. DARIN LaHOOD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the remarkable service of Major General Donald K. ''DK'' Carpenter, a native son of Illinois and a leader whose career exemplifies the very best of American military service.

General Carpenter's journey began in 1983 when he enlisted as a jet engine mechanic in the United States Navy. Answering our Nation's call with honor and dedication. After transitioning to the Illinois Air National Guard, he continued to serve with distinction, rising through the enlisted ranks to Master Sergeant before earning a commission as an officer, a testament to his leadership, perseverance, and commitment to excellence.

Throughout his career with the Illinois Air National Guard, including many impactful years with the 182nd Airlift Wing in Peoria, General Carpenter led Airmen in multiple deployments overseas, oversaw complex and critical maintenance operations, and helped strengthen vital partnerships with allied forces. His leadership elevated the readiness and capabilities of the units he served.

In June 2023, his exceptional service and skill were recognized when he was promoted to Major General and selected to lead logistics and sustainment for the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter Program, managing critical global operations that keep our Nation's most advanced fighter aircraft in the air.

From enlisted Airman to Major General, and from Peoria to the global stage, DK Carpenter's career embodies dedication, leadership, and the enduring spirit of the United States military. I thank him for his decades of selfless service to our Nation and to the people of Illinois, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring his extraordinary legacy.

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF CAMP LAKOTA

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to include in the RECORD the following proclamation recognizing the 75th Anniversary of Camp Lakota:

Whereas, Camp Lakota, a Scouting America camp operated by the Black Swamp Area Council in Defiance County, Ohio, has faithfully served the youth and families of Northwestern Ohio since 1951; and

Whereas, for 75 years, Camp Lakota has provided a setting where young people develop leadership skills, build strong character, and form lifelong friendships through outdoor adventure and shared experience; and

Whereas, Camp Lakota has played a vital role in shaping generations of Scouts, instilling the values of service, responsibility, and community engagement; and

Whereas, the camp is located near the historic site of Fort Defiance, established by General Anthony Wayne prior to the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, connecting it to a vital chapter in our nation's early history; and

Whereas, Camp Lakota shares a proud connection to Neil Armstrong, an Eagle Scout who attended the camp and went on to become the first person to walk on the Moon, inspiring countless young people to pursue excellence and exploration; and

Whereas, the continued success of Camp Lakota is made possible by the dedication of its volunteers, leaders, and staff, including the exceptional service of longtime Ranger Patrick Bohn, whose more than 25 years of stewardship have preserved and strengthened the camp's legacy; and

Whereas, the traditions, natural beauty, and enduring spirit of Camp Lakota have created lasting memories and meaningful experiences for all who have attended, strengthening the fabric of communities throughout the region; and

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that I, Marcy Kaptur, Member of Congress representing Ohio's 9th Congressional District, do hereby recognize and honor Camp Lakota on the occasion of its 75th anniversary, and commend its enduring contributions to the development of young leaders and the betterment of our communities; and be it further resolved, that I extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes for continued success in the years ahead.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF GRANT MALONE

HON. JOSEPH D. MORELLE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the distinguished career of Grant Malone, who is retiring in May after five exemplary years as President of the Rochester Building & Construction Trades' Council. In this role, he proudly represented more than 11,000 unionized construction workers and stood as a tireless advocate for working families. Grant is widely recognized as a towering figure in our construction community, bringing with him an additional 20 years of service as District Manager for the International Union of Operating Engineers.

Throughout his career, Grant has embodied the highest ideals of service, leadership, and dedication to community. His deep pride in Rochester's growth is reflected in contributions that have shaped both its physical landscape and its enduring spirit. From overseeing landmark projects, such as the Susan B. Anthony Bridge and the Louise Slaughter Train Station, to ensuring that progress created opportunity for the people of upstate New York, his leadership consistently placed community first.

A steadfast champion for local labor, Grant worked to protect local hiring requirements and expand apprenticeship programs that opened doors for young people pursuing meaningful careers in the skilled trades. Through his vision, the building trades became a pathway to long-term community strength, fostering economic opportunity and encouraging sustained investment across our region.

It is my great privilege to congratulate Grant Malone on his well-earned retirement and to wish him the very best in the next chapter of his life. His legacy will continue to shape our community for generations to come.

HONORING RANDY BLACK

HON. JEFF HURD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. HURD of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Randy Black of Durango, Colorado, for his outstanding commitment and contributions to the people of Durango.

Chief Randy Black has devoted more than three decades to the safety and well-being of the Durango community. Beginning as a volunteer firefighter, he rose through the ranks to lead the department as Fire Chief of the Durango Fire Protection District.

Under Chief Black's guidance, the department has prioritized community engagement, ensuring that fire and emergency services remain visible, responsive, and closely connected to the people of Durango. In recognition of his continued commitment to community well-being and addiction prevention, Chief Black was recently honored with the Mothers for Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse Leadership Award.

On behalf of the Durango community, we extend our deepest thanks to Chief Randy Black for his compassionate work addressing addiction and overdose and for his commitment to protecting public health. His leadership has strengthened the safety and resilience of the community he so faithfully serves.

HONORING THE CAREER OF BRET JACOBSON

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Bret Jacobson, who selflessly served our country and retires today from his position as Director of the Manufacturing Apprenticeship Center at CT State Community College Three Rivers. The Manufacturing Apprenticeship Center has innovated various streamlined paths for individuals to pursue a career in advanced manufacturing and possesses a key role in workforce development in Eastern Connecticut.

Mr. Jacobson has been a steadfast champion of the Manufacturing Pipeline Initiative (MPI), a nationally recognized manufacturing-focused workforce training program managed by the Manufacturing Apprenticeship Center. Mr. Jacobson utilized a $6 million grant from the U.S. Department of Labor awarded to Three Rivers in 2016 to create and develop MPI. Now, a decade later, MPI comprises 150 instructors who have taught over 250 classes and prepared more than 2,500 students. Thanks to Mr. Jacobson's leadership and dedication to the program, MPI stands as a national model for workforce development programs.

Before joining CT State, Mr. Jacobson led a 30-year career serving in the Coast Guard as a mechanic-by-trade at duty stations in Hawaii, Michigan, and Key West. His final five years of service were spent at the Coast Guard Academy, serving as a Lead Laboratory Technician where he supported Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture students in operating equipment needed for their capstone projects.

Mr. Jacobson is a resident of Waterford, Connecticut, and a native of northern Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, as the Member serving the 2nd District of Connecticut, I have had the pleasure of working with Mr. Jacobson to build the Manufacturing Pipeline Initiative in Eastern Connecticut. The program's award-winning success has been recognized both locally and nationally at a time when the demand for skilled metal trades workers is at an historic high level. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the American people, I express deep gratitude for Mr. Jacobson's contributions during his service with Three Rivers. I join Mr. Jacobson's family, friends, and colleagues in wishing him all the best in retirement.

BILL (H.R. 7567) TO PROVIDE FOR THE REFORM AND CONTINUATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2031, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SPEECH OF

HON. DEREK SCHMIDT

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 2026

Mr. SCHMIDT. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, No. 43, which would direct the secretaries of agriculture and health and human services to enter into a memorandum of understanding to conduct collaborative research related to increasing the domestic production of crops that can be used to produce natural food colors. With growing interest among consumers in foods containing no synthetic food dyes, the demand for natural alternatives is increasing. Currently, the United States lacks domestic production of natural food dyes, requiring these dyes to be sourced from overseas.

This increased demand for natural food colors presents an opportunity for American agriculture to step into the gap and grow the crops necessary to produce the brightly colored foods that so many of us enjoy. Working together, under the direction of my amendment, USDA and HHS will work to identify the barriers that exist to producing these crops domestically and processing them into the natural dyes that can be used by American food companies.

I am grateful to Chairman THOMPSON and the Agriculture Committee staff for working with me on this amendment and for including it in the en bloc amendment. I am also grateful to the industry groups who worked with us on this issue. I include in the RECORD a letter of support for my amendment signed by seven industry groups.

Mr. Chair, thank you for your consideration. I urge the adoption of my amendment as part of the en bloc package, and passage of the long-overdue Farm Bill.

APRIL 28, 2026.

Hon. DEREK SCHMIDT,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SCHMIDT: As representatives of food and ingredient manufacturers and suppliers, we write to share our support for your Amendment #204 to H.R. 7567, the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026, which would direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to coordinate activities to enhance the capacity of domestic producers to increase production of crops used in naturally derived food and beverage colorants.

The U.S. food industry is currently managing a complex, system-wide shift in how color ingredients are sourced, produced, and incorporated into finished products. This transition is being driven by evolving regulatory frameworks and supply chain realities that will require alignment across agricultural production, ingredient processing, manufacturing systems, and distribution and retail channels. Coordinated federal engagement between USDA and HHS is essential to ensure that these interconnected elements develop in a practical, efficient, and economically viable manner.

Enhancing the capacity of domestic producers to increase production of colorant crops presents a meaningful opportunity for U.S. agriculture, but doing so at scale will require deliberate planning, sustained research, and targeted investment. Key considerations include agronornic suitability across regions, identification of crops most effective for reliable colorant production, crop genetics, and the need to address barriers to scale such as pest and disease pressures, harvesting technology, and other production challenges. In addition, investment in processing and extraction infrastructure—such as juicing and extraction facilities—and the development of stable, predictable markets for growers will be essential. In the absence of coordinated efforts, these factors may limit the pace, efficiency, and affordability with which domestic production capacity can be developed.

At the same time, the current supply chain for many naturally derived colorant inputs is global in nature. U.S. manufacturers rely on established international sourcing channels, which introduces exposure to trade dynamics, regional production variability, and logistical constraints. Federal coordination that considers both domestic production capacity and global sourcing dependencies can help support continuity of supply as domestic capabilities are developed over time.

From a manufacturing perspective, incorporating naturally derived colorants involves significant operational considerations. These ingredients often require different handling, processing conditions, and quality control approaches than traditional alternatives, and their successful integration may necessitate capital investments, process modifications, and updated supply chain management practices. Coordinated research, development, and demonstration of methods and technologies, along with information sharing across stakeholders, will be important to support efficient implementation while maintaining product consistency and regulatory compliance.

Your amendment appropriately recognizes that this is not a single-agency issue. By establishing a framework for interagency coordination, competitive and merit-reviewed research, and collaboration across federal agencies, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and industry partners, the amendment creates a strong foundation for advancing this work. Support for research infrastructure, workforce development, and public-private collaboration will be critical to translating research into scalable, real-world outcomes and sustaining progress over time.

Thank you for your leadership on this issue and for your attention to the operational and economic considerations facing both U.S. agriculture and food manufacturers. We stand ready to serve as a resource as this effort moves forward and strongly encourage the House of Representatives to adopt your amendment.

Sincerely,

National Confectioners Association, Consumer Brands Association, International Dairy Foods Association, Independent Bakers Association, SNAC International, American Bakers Association, National Seasoning Manufacturers Association.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MAJOR MICHAEL HART

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Major Michael Hart as he concludes his time on Capitol Hill. During his time working in the House of Representatives, Major Hart has served as the Army Branch Chief, National Guard Bureau Legislative Liaison (NGB–LL), Legislative Assistant to the Director of the Army National Guard, Army Appropriations Liaison for the Army National Guard, and as a Defense Fellow.

Major Hart was commissioned into the Kentucky Army National Guard as a Military Intelligence Officer in 2011. He is a graduate of the Officer Candidate School in Fort McClellan, Alabama, and has served in the Army and Air National Guard for a combined 25 years. He deployed to Iraq in 2003 and 2019 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Prior to his 2019 deployment, Major Hart owned Inside Out Nutrition LLC, a small fitness and nutrition business in Versailles, Kentucky. He and his wife, Jaime, constructed meal plans and hosted a variety of fitness classes to deliver personalized fitness and nutrition solutions. Before becoming an entrepreneur, Michael worked as an Army National Guard Liaison to Cadet Command at Fort Knox, Kentucky. There, Michael served as the National Guard subject matter expert to assist and advise the Command and Cadets on National Guard equities related to Officers commissioning through the ROTC program.

Additionally, he worked as a government contractor in the Information Technology industry. Major Hart worked as the lead technician for the Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (AVCATT), a flight simulator used by Army helicopter pilots. Michael's expertise kept the trainer fully functional and operational to conduct training.

In the House of Representatives, working as a National Guard Liaison, Major Hart carried out various responsibilities to assist members of Congress in developing important policies that impact his fellow national guardsmen and soldiers. As Members of Congress, we are fortunate to have the opportunity to work alongside active duty servicemembers, who provide invaluable insight in every aspect of their duties.

I applaud Major Hart for his dedicated service to our Nation in uniform and for the work he has done on behalf of the institution of the United States House of Representatives. His long career of service brings great pride to every Kentuckian, and I wish him and his family the best during his next adventure.

HONORING BOB BRAMMER

HON. JEFF HURD

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 2026

Mr. HURD of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bob Brammer of Durango, Colorado, for his exceptional dedication and service to the Durango community. Bob Brammer served with the Durango Police Department for 21 years, including six years as Chief of Police. During his tenure, he led initiatives to strengthen the department's ability to protect public health and safety—expanding crisis de-escalation programs and improving access to emergency response kits in public buildings.

In 2024, Mr. Brammer was appointed Assistant City Manager by the Durango City Council, a testament to his leadership and enduring commitment to public service. Throughout his career, Bob Brammer has exemplified the values of integrity, compassion, and community engagement that make Durango such a special place to live. His efforts have not only improved public safety but also built lasting trust between law enforcement and the citizens they serve.

Mr. Brammer continues to serve with distinction, earning the Mothers for Awareness and Prevention of Drug Abuse Leadership Award for his tireless efforts to protect families and prevent drug abuse.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Mr. Brammer for his steadfast dedication and continued leadership in the Durango community.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2143–S2183

Measures Introduced: Thirty-six bills and eighteen resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4444–4479, S.J. Res. 190–191, and S. Res. 707–722. **Pages S2170–71**

Measures Passed:

Extend the Authorities of FISA Title VII: Senate passed S. 4465, to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. **Page S2158**

Congratulating the University of California Los Angeles Bruins Women's Basketball Team: Senate agreed to S. Res. 718, commending and congratulating the University of California Los Angeles Bruins women's basketball team for winning the 2026 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball National Championship. **Page S2160**

154th Anniversary of Arbor Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 719, celebrating the 154th anniversary of Arbor Day. **Page S2160**

Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 720, recognizing the significance of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders to the history of the United States. **Page S2160**

Prohibit Prediction Market Trading for Members: Senate agreed to S. Res. 708, amending rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit Senators from trading on prediction markets, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S2151–52, S2161**

Moreno (for Padilla) Modified Amendment No. 5442, of a perfecting nature. **Page S2182**

Measures Considered:

En Bloc Nominations—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of S. Res. 690, authorizing the en bloc consideration on Executive Session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar. **Pages S2148–49**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. EX. 112), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the resolution. **Pages S2148–49**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, May 11, 2026, Senate execute the order of April 29, 2026, in relation to the resolution, and the cloture motions filed on Thursday, April 30, 2026, ripen following disposition of S. Res. 690. **Page S2183**

Hostilities Within or Against the Islamic Republic of Iran: By 47 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 113), Senate rejected the motion to discharge the Committee on Foreign Relations from further consideration of S.J. Res. 184, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against the Islamic Republic of Iran that have not been authorized by Congress, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1546a and section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act. **Pages S2156–58**

Signing Authority—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all members of the Republican conference be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from April 30, 2026, through May 11, 2026. **Page S2158**

Pro Forma Sessions—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate convene for pro forma sessions, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times: Monday, May 4, 2026, at 6:45 a.m.; Thursday, May 7, 2026, at 10 a.m.; and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, May 7, 2026, it stand adjourned until 3:00 p.m., on Monday, May 11, 2026. **Page S2183**

Warsh Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Kevin Warsh, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of fourteen years from February 1, 2026. **Page S2144**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, April 30, 2026, a vote on cloture will occur following the disposition of S.Res. 690, authorizing the en bloc consideration on Executive Session of certain nominations on the Executive Calendar. **Page S2144**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2144**

Warsh Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Kevin Warsh, of Florida, to be Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years. **Pages S2145–48**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Kevin Warsh, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of fourteen years from February 1, 2026. **Page S2145**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Pages S2144–45**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S2145**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

3 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

2 Army nominations in the rank of general.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

1 Space Force nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Army, Marine Corps, and Navy. **Page S2183**

Messages from the House: **Page S2167**

Measures Discharged: **Page S2168**

Executive Communications: **Page S2168**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S2168–70**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S2172**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2172–82**

Additional Statements: **Pages S2165–67**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2182–83**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S2183**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S2183**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—113) **Pages S2148–49, S2157–58**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:59 p.m., until 6:45 a.m. on Monday, May 4, 2026. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2183.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2027 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, after receiving testimony from Douglas A. Collins, Secretary, and Richard F. Topping, Assistant Secretary for Management and Chief Financial Officer, both of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

APPROPRIATIONS: FOREST SERVICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2027 for the Forest Service, after receiving testimony from Tom Schultz, Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded open and closed hearings to examine the Department of Defense budget request for Fiscal Year 2027 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Peter B. Hegseth, Secretary, Jules W. Hurst III, performing the duties of the Under Secretary (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, and General Dan Caine, USAF, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all of the Department of Defense.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of John Breslow, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus, Fleet White, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Political-Military Affairs), Todd Steggerda, of Virginia, to be Representative to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, with the rank of Ambassador, Preston Wells Griffith III, of Virginia, to be Representative to the Vienna Office of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador and to

be Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the rank of Ambassador, and Adam Cassady, of Virginia, to be Ambassador at Large for Cyberspace and Digital Policy.

BALTIC SEA

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Baltic Sea, focusing on implications for European Security and lessons from the Indo-Pacific, after receiving testimony from Benjamin L. Schmitt, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; and James C. O'Brien, European Council on Foreign Relations, Washington, DC.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1572, to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the Federal carjacking statute, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 3062, to require artificial intelligence chatbots to implement age verification measures and make certain disclosures, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Sheria Akins Clarke, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, Kathleen S. Lane, to be United States District Judge for the District of Montana, Evan Rikhye, to be Judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands, Kara Marie Westercamp, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, Kenneth Sorenson, to be United States Attorney for the District of Hawaii, and Johnson TeeHee II, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 54 public bills, H.R. 8591–8594, 8596–8645; and 28 resolutions, H.J. Res. 160–171; H. Con. Res. 95; and H. Res. 1237–1251, were introduced. **Pages H3329–32**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3333–34**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 7266, to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to reauthorize the Rural and Municipal Utility Advanced Cybersecurity Grant and Technical Assistance Program, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 119–629);

H.R. 3726, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make temporary lodging facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs available for certain TRICARE beneficiaries on a space-available basis, and for other purposes, with amendments (H. Rept. 119–630);

H.R. 8595, making appropriations for national security, Department of State, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2027, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 119–631).

Pages H3328–29

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Rabbi Peter Stein, Temple B'rith Kodesh, Rochester, New York. **Page H3297**

Advisory Board for the House of Representatives Child Care Center—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following individuals to the Advisory Board for the House of Representatives Child Care Center: John Byers of Alexandria, Virginia; Rachel Collins of Washington, DC; Giulia Leganski of Potomac, Maryland; Derek Harley of Avon Lake, Ohio; Lauren Hodge of Alexandria, Virginia; Thomas McAllister of Washington, DC; Anna McCormack of Alexandria, Virginia; and Kevin O'Keefe of Falls Church, Virginia. **Page H3299**

Commission on the National Defense Strategy—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following individual on the part of the House to the Commission on the National Defense Strategy: Robert O'Brien of Heber City, Utah. **Page H3299**

Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026: The House passed H.R. 7567, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2031, by a yea-and-nay vote of 224 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 154. Consideration began yesterday, April 29th. **Pages H3299–H3311**

Rejected the Craig motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Agriculture by a yea-and-nay vote of 211 yeas to 214 nays, Roll No. 153. **Page H3310**

Agreed to:

Steube amendment (No. 50 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that prohibits the purchase of

agricultural land by foreign adversaries and state sponsors of terrorism; **Pages H3300–2**

Steube amendment (No. 51 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that establishes testing standards for honey products; **Pages H3302–3**

Crawford amendment (No. 8 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that was debated on April 29th that adds hot rotisserie chicken as an eligible item to be purchased by SNAP benefits (by a recorded vote of 384 ayes to 35 noes, Roll No. 145); **Pages H3303, H3304–5**

Grothman amendment (No. 20 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that was debated on April 29th that mandates a USDA report to Congress (after the SNAP restrictions pilots are completed) on implementation of the restrictions, outcomes, recommendations to Congress (by a recorded vote of 416 ayes to 8 noes, Roll No. 146); **Pages H3303, H3305**

Luna amendment (No. 28 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that was debated on April 29th that strikes section 10205 (relating to uniformity of pesticide labeling), strike section 10206 (relating to authority of States), and strike section 10207 (relating to lawful use of authorized pesticides) (by a recorded vote of 280 ayes to 142 noes, Roll No. 148); **Pages H3303, H3306–7**

Scholten amendment (No. 39 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that was debated on April 29th that revises the Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority program to provide federal support for sustainable agriculture and innovative sustainability solutions through enhancing the role of innovative voluntary resilience solutions and help farms adapt to challenges like extreme weather, drought, and soil water-holding capacity (by a recorded vote of 233 ayes to 194 noes, Roll No. 150); and **Pages H3303, H3307–8**

Spartz amendment (No. 49 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that removes costly, overreaching emissions mandates on farm equipment that drives up expenses for farmers and consumers (by a recorded vote of 215 ayes to 213 noes, Roll No. 152). **Pages H3303, H3309**

Rejected:

Bentz amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that was debated on April 29th that sought to broaden the Renewable Fuel Standard's definition of ''renewable biomass'' to include low-value forest materials and mill residuals, making them eligible for renewable fuel credits, while also permitting biomass sourcing from federal and tribal lands and supporting vegetation removal in wildfire-risk areas (by a recorded vote of 210 ayes to 216 noes, Roll No. 144); **Pages H3303, H3303–4**

Grothman amendment (No. 22 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that was debated on April 29th that sought to repeal and prohibits future implementation of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) rule mandating electronic identification (EID) eartags for bison and cattle moving interstate (by a recorded vote of 69 ayes to 355 noes, Roll No. 147); **Pages H3303, H3305–6**

Moore (WV) amendment (No. 36 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that was debated on April 29th that sought to preserve greyhound racing operations in West Virginia (by a recorded vote of 187 ayes to 239 noes, Roll No. 149); and **Pages H3303, H3307**

Self amendment (No. 47 printed in part B of H. Rept. 119–628) that was debated on April 29th that sought to add ''soda'' to the definition of ineligible items and defines soda as a carbonated beverage containing more than 1 gram of added sugar, artificial sweetener, or flavoring per serving (by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 238 noes, Roll No. 151). **Pages H3303, H3308–9**

Agreed by unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, and cross references, and to make other necessary technical and conforming corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 7567. **Page H3311**

H. Res. 1224, the rule providing for consideration was agreed to yesterday, April 29th.

Recess: The House recessed at 11:16 a.m. and reconvened at 12:59 p.m. **Page H3311**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure: Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026: Recede from the House amendment to the Senate amendment and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7147, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026. **Pages H3311–22**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:06 p.m. and reconvened at 3:46 p.m. **Page H3322**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure: Amending the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978: S. 4465, to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 261 yeas to 111 nays, Roll No. 155. **Pages H3322–26**

Work Period Designation: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated the period from Thursday, April 30, 2026, through Monday, May

11, 2026, as a ''district work period'' under clause 13 of rule 1. Page H3328

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate appears on page H3322.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes and nine recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3303–4, H3304–5, H3305, 3305–6, H3306–7, H3307, H3308, H3308–9, H3309, H3310, H3310–11 and H3325–26.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 5:02 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a markup on the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, FY 2027. The Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, FY 2027 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a markup on the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2027. The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2027, was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

APPROPRIATIONS—U.S. AIR FORCE AND U.S. SPACE FORCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a budget hearing on the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Space Force. Testimony was heard from Troy E. Meink, Secretary of the Air Force; General Kenneth S. Wilsbach, Chief of Staff of the Air Force; and General B. Chance Saltzman, Chief of Space Operations, U.S. Space Force.

APPROPRIATIONS—INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a budget hearing on the Indian Health Service. Testimony was heard from Clayton Fulton, Chief of Staff, Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services; and Jillian Curtis, Director, Office of Finance and Accounting, Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, MAY 4, 2026

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

6:45 a.m., Monday, May 4

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

10:30 a.m., Monday, May 4

House Chamber

Program for Monday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 10:30 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bishop, Sanford D., Jr., Ga., E394
Bonamici, Suzanne, Ore., E398
Castor, Kathy, Fla., E399
Costa, Jim, Calif., E393, E394
Courtney, Joe, Conn., E400
Crane, Elijah, Ariz., E398
Ezell, Mike, Miss., E397
Fitzpatrick, Brian K., Pa., E394
Foxx, Virginia, N.C., E395
Gooden, Lance, Tex., E398
Guthrie, Brett, Ky., E401
Hernández, Pablo José, Puerto Rico, E395
Huffman, Jared, Calif., E397
Hurd, Jeff, Colo., E400, E401
Kaptur, Marcy, Ohio, E398, E399
LaHood, Darin, Ill., E399
Larson, John B., Conn., E396
Morelle, Joseph D., N.Y., E399
Omar, Ilhan, Minn., E395
Rouzer, David, N.C., E393
Schmidt, Derek, Kans., E400
Sessions, Pete, Tex., E394
Simpson, Michael K., Idaho, E393
Thompson, Mike, Calif., E398
Tonko, Paul, N.Y., E397
Veasey, Marc A., Tex., E393
Wilson, Joe, S.C., E397
Yakym, Rudy, III, Ind., E395

Congressional Record The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at *www.govinfo.gov*, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, *contactcenter@gpo.gov*. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.