

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL. Also, I want to thank the cosponsors of this legislation—as mentioned earlier, it is an equal number of Republicans and Democrats—but especially BRAD SHERMAN and WILLIAM KEATING on the minority side.

Mr. Speaker, in 2015, the Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, said that 180 Americans have tried to go fight in Syria, either for ISIS, Al Nusra, or some other Islamic extremist group. There may be more; we don't know.

Americans citizens fighting for ISIS in Syria and Iraq are real, dangerous threats to the United States. These individuals are receiving training that makes them capable of sophisticated terrorist attacks, and they put themselves under the command and control of leaders in foreign places and leaders who want to attack the United States.

This is not unique to the United States. As the chairman has mentioned earlier, the West—European countries—have this as a tremendous problem where their citizens go and fight in Syria; they are trained, and they come back and cause havoc in these countries in the West.

It is not a hypothetical threat in the U.S., either. Moner Mohammad Abusalha was the first American to carry out a suicide bomb attack in Syria. Before he did so, he returned home to Florida as a fully trained terrorist. Our government had absolutely no idea. He was also a card-carrying member of al Qaeda, aligned to the Al Nusra front. Fortunately, he did not carry out an attack on the United States, but he could have.

Last September, ISIS announced a shift in strategy. Instead of using Americans to win in Syria, it called upon Americans to attack the United States after being trained in Syria. In an audiotape, one of their leaders was heard saying: “Rig the roads with explosives for them. Attack their bases. Raid their homes. Cut off their heads.”

He is talking about Americans killing Americans who have been radicalized by ISIS.

Earlier this year, Mr. Speaker, a 23-year-old Somali American man from Columbus was indicted on charges of supporting terrorists. He was trained in Syria and told by a cleric to go back to the United States and carry out an attack. That is the first time we have caught someone who was specifically told to go back home and attack the United States.

These traitors who have turned against America and joined the ranks of foreign radical terrorist armies should not be allowed to come back in to the United States, unless it is in handcuffs.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 237, the Foreign Terrorist Organization Passport Revocation Act, is a critical bill at a critical time. This bipartisan bill grants the Secretary of State the authority to

revoke or deny U.S. passports of individuals who support designated foreign terrorist organizations.

Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court has ruled in *Haig v. Agee* that the Secretary of State has the authority to revoke a passport when the national security of the United States is threatened. We are not talking about citizenship; we are talking about revocation of a passport. This bill does not deal with the issue of citizenship.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, there is a due process available for those who wish to challenge the Secretary of State's decision. Under existing regulations, a person is entitled to a hearing within 60 days of receiving notice that that passport is being revoked.

Foreign fighters are flowing into Iraq and Syria by the thousands. Some of them are Americans. We must stop these outlaws from coming back to the United States and committing crimes against us.

And that is just the way it is.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

ISIS is absolutely a barbaric regime that cannot be negotiated with and must be defeated. They literally want to return civilization back centuries and centuries.

It is hard for me and I think it is hard for almost any American to imagine what could possibly be going through the mind of a U.S. citizen who would be attracted to go over there and make common cause with ISIS.

Mr. Speaker, as the son of an immigrant who knows the sacrifices his father and grandparents made to come to this country, the fact that someone would actually jeopardize the most valuable thing they have, their American citizenship and their U.S. passport, to join ISIS is completely unfathomable.

We absolutely have to give our Secretary of State this authority. ISIS sadly presents a real threat both abroad and at home. This is a common-sense measure that we can take, and we must absolutely take it.

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

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

I will just quote the Bureau of Counterterrorism, Mr. Speaker. They say that the rate of foreign terrorist fighter travel to Syria exceeded the rate of foreign terrorist fighters that travel to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Yemen, or Somalia at any point in the last 20 years.

Individuals drawn to the conflict were diverse in their socioeconomic and geographic backgrounds, highlighting the need for comprehensive countermessaging and early engagement to dissuade vulnerable individuals from traveling to join the conflict.

The bill before us today, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 237, is a necessary addition to our national defense. It creates an important deterrent, and it reduces the ability of terrorists to travel.

I, again, thank the subcommittee chairman, Mr. POE, and the ranking member, Mr. KEATING of Massachusetts, and the bipartisan cosponsors of the bill before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for support of the measure, and I yield back balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 237, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON H.R. 3128, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-215) on the bill (H.R. 3128) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1557, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2256, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE ANTIDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 1557) to amend the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 to strengthen Federal antidiscrimination laws enforced by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and expand accountability within the Federal government, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 448]

YEAS—403

Abraham	Costello (PA)	Green, Gene
Adams	Courtney	Griffith
Aderholt	Crawford	Grijalva
Aguilar	Crenshaw	Grothman
Allen	Crowley	Guinta
Amash	Cuellar	Guthrie
Amodel	Culberson	Hahn
Ashford	Cummings	Hardy
Babin	Curbelo (FL)	Harper
Barletta	Davis (CA)	Harris
Barr	Davis, Danny	Hartzler
Barton	Davis, Rodney	Hastings
Beatty	DeFazio	Heck (NV)
Becerra	DeGette	Heck (WA)
Benishkek	Delaney	Hensarling
Bera	DeLauro	Herrera Beutler
Beyer	DelBene	Hice, Jody B.
Bilirakis	Denham	Higgins
Bishop (MI)	Dent	Hill
Bishop (UT)	DeSantis	Himes
Black	DeSaulnier	Hinojosa
Blackburn	DesJarlais	Holding
Blum	Deutch	Honda
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Hoyer
Bonamici	Dingell	Hudson
Bost	Doggett	Huelskamp
Boustany	Dold	Huffman
Boyle, Brendan	Donovan	Huizenga (MI)
F.	Doyle, Michael	Hultgren
Brady (TX)	F.	Hunter
Brat	Duckworth	Hurd (TX)
Bridenstine	Duffy	Hurt (VA)
Brooks (AL)	Duncan (SC)	Israel
Brooks (IN)	Duncan (TN)	Issa
Brown (FL)	Edwards	Jeffries
Brownley (CA)	Ellison	Jenkins (KS)
Buck	Ellmers (NC)	Jenkins (WV)
Bucshon	Emmer (MN)	Johnson (GA)
Burgess	Eshoo	Johnson (OH)
Bustos	Esty	Johnson, E. B.
Butterfield	Farenthold	Johnson, Sam
Byrne	Farr	Jolly
Calvert	Fattah	Jones
Capps	Fincher	Jordan
Capuano	Fitzpatrick	Joyce
Cárdenas	Fleischmann	Kaptur
Carney	Fleming	Katko
Carson (IN)	Flores	Keating
Carter (GA)	Forbes	Kelly (MS)
Cartwright	Fortenberry	Kelly (PA)
Castor (FL)	Foster	Kennedy
Castro (TX)	Fox	Kildee
Chabot	Frankel (FL)	Kilmer
Chaffetz	Franks (AZ)	Kind
Chu, Judy	Frelinghuysen	King (IA)
Cicilline	Fudge	King (NY)
Clark (MA)	Gabbard	Kinzinger (IL)
Clarke (NY)	Gallego	Kline
Clay	Garamendi	Knight
Cleaver	Garrett	Kuster
Clyburn	Gibbs	Labrador
Coffman	Gibson	LaMalfa
Cohen	Gohmert	Lamborn
Cole	Goodlatte	Lance
Collins (GA)	Gosar	Langevin
Collins (NY)	Gowdy	Larsen (WA)
Comstock	Graham	Larson (CT)
Conaway	Granger	Latta
Connolly	Graves (GA)	Lee
Cook	Graves (LA)	Levin
Cooper	Grayson	Lewis
Costa	Green, Al	Lieu, Ted

LoBiondo	Paulsen	Shuster
Loeb sack	Payne	Simpson
Lofgren	Pearce	Sinema
Long	Pelosi	Sires
Loudermilk	Perlmutter	Slaughter
Love	Perry	Smith (MO)
Lowenthal	Peters	Smith (NE)
Lowe	Peterson	Smith (TX)
Lucas	Pingree	Speier
Luetkemeyer	Pittenger	Stefanik
Lujan Grisham (NM)	Pitts	Stewart
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Pocan	Stivers
Lummis	Poe (TX)	Swalwell (CA)
Lynch	Poliquin	Takai
MacArthur	Polis	Takano
Maloney,	Pompeo	Thompson (CA)
Carolyn	Posey	Thompson (PA)
Maloney, Sean	Price (NC)	Thornberry
Marino	Quigley	Tiberi
Massie	Rangel	Tipton
Matsui	Ratcliffe	Titus
McCarthy	Reed	Tonko
McCaul	Reichert	Torres
McClintock	Renacci	Trott
McCollum	Ribble	Tsongas
McDermott	Rice (NY)	Turner
McGovern	Rice (SC)	Upton
McHenry	Rigell	Valadao
McKinley	Roby	Van Hollen
McMorris	Roe (TN)	Vargas
Rodgers	Rogers (AL)	Veasey
McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Vela
McSally	Rokita	Velázquez
Meadows	Rooney (FL)	Visclosky
Meehan	Ros-Lehtinen	Wagner
Meng	Roskam	Walberg
Messer	Ross	Walden
Mica	Rothfus	Walker
Miller (FL)	Rouzer	Walorski
Miller (MI)	Roybal-Allard	Walters, Mimi
Moolenaar	Royce	Walz
Mooney (WV)	Ruiz	Wasserman
Moore	Ruppersberger	Schultz
Moulton	Rush	Waters, Maxine
Mullin	Russell	Watson Coleman
Mulvaney	Ryan (OH)	Weber (TX)
Murphy (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Webster (FL)
Murphy (PA)	Salmon	Welch
Nadler	Sánchez, Linda	Wenstrup
Napolitano	T.	Westerman
Neal	Sanchez, Loretta	Westmoreland
Neugebauer	Sanford	Whitfield
Newhouse	Sarbanes	Williams
Noem	Scalise	Wilson (SC)
Nolan	Schakowsky	Wittman
Norcross	Schiff	Womack
Nugent	Schweikert	Woodall
Nunes	Scott (VA)	Yarmuth
O'Rourke	Scott, Austin	Yoder
Olsen	Scott, David	Yoho
O'Sullivan	Sensenbrenner	Young (AK)
Pallone	Serrano	Young (IA)
Palmer	Sessions	Young (IN)
Pascarell	Sewell (AL)	Zeldin
	Shimkus	Zinke

NOT VOTING—30

Bass	Gutiérrez	Price, Tom
Bishop (GA)	Hanna	Richmond
Brady (PA)	Jackson Lee	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Kelly (IL)	Schrader
Carter (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Sherman
Clawson (FL)	Lawrence	Smith (NJ)
Conyers	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
Cramer	Marchant	Stutzman
Engel	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Graves (MO)	Palazzo	Wilson (FL)

□ 1856

Messrs. DUNCAN of South Carolina and HUDSON changed their 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.

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR SERVICEMEMBERS KILLED IN CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday was a very difficult day in my beautiful hometown of Chattanooga, Tennessee. It was a day of horror; it was a day of terror, and it was a day like no other I have lived in my life.

Today, I am joined in this great House by my colleagues from the Tennessee delegation. Chattanooga is my hometown. A lone gunman—a terrorist, an evil man—killed five wonderful United States servicemembers, four marines and one sailor. At two locations in Chattanooga, he opened fire. There was devastation; there was death, and there was horror, and I am so deeply saddened.

Before I ask Members for a moment of silence, I am going to ask this great House—the people's House—for something special because, through all the carnage in the face of evil, I saw Chattanooga come together with good. In the face of despair, I saw Chattanooga come together with hope.

I saw something in my darkest hour; I saw the greatness in America. Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Whites, Blacks, and Latinos came together. We prayed together. We hoped for better days together. We honored the men and women who serve us in all of our branches together. I feel for our great marines. I feel for our Navy in these difficult times.

Let me tell you this: the Chattanooga Police Department selflessly showed up and fought this terrorist and killed him. Hamilton County police were there. While a brave sailor tried to cling to life, I saw throngs of doctors and nurses at Erlanger hospital giving their best skills to try to save this man. Sadly, they were unsuccessful.

This is a day I never want to see again. I ask you that we resolve to keep all American servicemen and -women safe here on American soil. We must do that. We owe that to those five wonderful lives that we lost, all precious.

I am going to ask for all of us to be Chattanooga strong. I am going to ask all of us to please come together as Americans.

I will read the name of those five outstanding folks: United States Marine Gunnery Sergeant Thomas J. Sullivan; United States Marine Staff Sergeant David Allen Wyatt; United States Marine Sergeant Carson Allen Louis Holmquist; United States Marine Lance Corporal Squire Kimpton Paul Wells; and United States Navy Petty Officer Second Class Randall Smith.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a moment of silence in honor of these great Americans.

The SPEAKER. The House will observe a moment of silence.