

day of judgment will not come about until Muslims fight Jews and kill them. Then the Jews will hide among the rocks and trees, and the rocks and trees will cry out: 'O Muslim, there is a Jew hiding behind me, come and kill him.'"

That is what they are defending.

#### HAPPY DIWALI

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the beginning of Diwali. Diwali is an anniversary of lights for the Sikhs, Jains, and Hindus here in our country and around the world. It represents times for new beginnings, and what a joyous occasion it is for new beginnings. We certainly reflect upon that.

Families will light dozens of candles in their homes and streets to light up the dark night.

It reminds us that light always triumphs over darkness, as Dr. Martin Luther King was reminded as a follower of Gandhi. It is about good over evil.

I am proud to join my colleagues in introducing a resolution recognizing the historical and cultural significance of Diwali for all of those who celebrate it throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, may the festival of lights inspire us to lift up our communities, to live with hope instead of despair, and to stand up for what is right.

Happy Diwali.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF RONALD DAVIS, SR.

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a dear friend of mine, Ronald Davis, Sr., who passed away on October 17 at the age of 73.

Ron grew up in West Knoxville to a great, great family. He had six siblings who all learned a love of nature and the outdoors of east Tennessee from their father.

Ron became the first Black person to receive a bachelor of science degree in forestry from the University of Tennessee. He was very involved with his community and held several positions at the Tennessee Valley Authority. He also cofounded the Minorities in Natural Resources Conservation organization.

Ron is survived by his wife, Dr. Maxine Thompson Davis; his daughter, Renee, who is a dear friend of mine; his sons, Ron and Khary; and his brothers, Edward, Stanford, Stephen, and Teddy. Stephen and Teddy went to Bearden High School where my mama had them in class.

Ron had eight wonderful grandchildren.

Ron was a good man. He was really a great man, Mr. Speaker. He was always very kind to me, and he will be dearly missed. I miss seeing him all the time at Wright's Cafeteria with his wife. Those days will be gone forever.

#### FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURCHETT). Pursuant to House Resolution 847 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. 4664.

Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) kindly resume the chair.

□ 0919

#### 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. 4664) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, with Mr. BOST (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, November 8, 2023, amendment No. 95 printed in part B of House Report 118-269 offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SALAZAR) had been disposed of.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 100 printed in part B of House Report 118-269.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . The salary of Karine Jean-Pierre, White House Press Secretary, shall be reduced to \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 847, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to reduce the salary of Karine Jean-Pierre, the White House Press Secretary, to \$1.

Mr. Chair, during Ms. Jean-Pierre's tenure as press secretary, she has repeatedly lied to the American people and acted in a condescending manner toward reporters, and she has also violated the Hatch Act.

Just to name a few of her lies, Ms. Jean-Pierre has claimed that illegal immigration is down under the Biden administration. She also claimed that nobody is just walking in across the southern border.

She also claimed that the 2016 election was stolen. She also claimed that Governor Brian Kemp stole the 2018 Governor race from Stacey Abrams. She also claimed that the Biden stimulus bill did not impact inflation. She also claimed critical race theory or its equivalent isn't being taught in our schools. She also claimed that nobody has done more for the southern border or our border in general than Joe Biden.

Mr. Chair, how can somebody with such a history of deceit continue to serve as the liaison for the President and the American people?

The American people should not be forced to pay the salary of an individual who dispenses bold-faced lies to the American people while they foot the bill.

Ms. Jean-Pierre also has a history of anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist rhetoric.

For example, she called AIPAC racist and Islamophobic for supporting Israel. She wrote an op-ed that pro-Israel policies and values are not progressive values, which I think many of my Democratic colleagues even would contest.

Mr. Chair, I urge all my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment to use the Holman rule to reduce the White House Press Secretary Karine Jean-Pierre's salary to \$1.

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

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

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, this is another unserious amendment. We have had over 50 of these. Every one that has been put to a roll call vote has lost, and this one will, as well, I hope.

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chairman, I respect the views of the gentleman in opposition. However, the American taxpayers are beleaguered now with inflation and with high energy costs, and dispensing lies from the White House—our own White House—from the press secretary knowingly is not something that the American people should tolerate or have to pay for, quite honestly.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, this seems to be the substance of the Republican response to all the issues that the gentlewoman raises.

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chairman, inflammatory language comes out of Karine Jean-Pierre. In fact, she is an election denier. She claimed that the election of 2016 was stolen. She claimed that Stacey Abrams actually beat Governor Brian Kemp in the election of 2018. An election denier is standing at the podium of the White House actually dispensing even more misinformation to the American people at their expense.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I don't want to prolong this debate, but to hear about election denial from the other side of the aisle is extraordinary, and it is extraordinarily inconsistent with the performance of the former President who lied regularly.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

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

Mr. HOYER. 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 New York will be postponed.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Connecticut, and I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member of the FS-GG Subcommittee.

Mr. Chair, here in Congress we have a big opportunity to fight drug trafficking in this country.

Congress originally authorized the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program, HIDTA, in 1988 and renewed it in 1993 and in 1998.

The program provides significant financial assistance to State and local law enforcement and facilitates strong cooperation among those agencies and with Federal law enforcement.

That cooperation has led to many successes in our efforts to disrupt the market for illegal drugs by interdicting and seizing drugs off of our shores and within our borders.

This High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program removes the supply of illicit substances, making it harder for drug trafficking organizations to sell their products. For example, in 2021, the HIDTA program seized over 193 metric tons of cocaine products, 195 metric tons of methamphetamine, 2,900 metric tons of marijuana, 4 metric tons of heroin, and 9 metric tons of fentanyl.

We all know the toll that the drug trafficking continues to take on communities across our country. Along our southern border, the Mexican cartels are using any means necessary to import precursor chemicals from China to produce synthetic opioids such as

fentanyl. That is to meet a growing demand, a demand that has resulted in over 100,000 deaths of Americans in just 1 year.

The accessibility and the affordability of these drugs leave Federal, State, local, and Tribal partners in a continuous defensive posture to keep dangerous narcotics out of our communities and successfully to combat the drug trafficking networks that are responsible.

Nevertheless, still today we continue to see draconian cuts by the majority to law enforcement efforts not only in this bill, the FS-GG bill, but also in the bill produced by the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee where I am the ranking member.

These cuts serve only to amplify the supply of illicit drugs. These cuts cause a proliferation in the violence associated with the drug trade. These cuts damage the important work of successful programs like HIDTA.

Here in Congress we have the opportunity to build on the investments we have made in the war against drugs. We can provide the HIDTA program with the resources it needs to address its existing and emerging challenges in this war. We can send a clear signal to our adversaries on the global stage that we will not allow this attack on our communities without consequence. We can bring those responsible for this drug trafficking scum to justice.

For these reasons, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to the committee. If the House rules permit, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to the bill. My amendment would increase the Office of National Drug Control Policies High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program by \$15 million.

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

Mr. Cartwright moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4664 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

Page 41, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chair, I hope my colleagues join me in voting for this motion to recommit.

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

□ 0930

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 101 printed in part B of House Report 118-269.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, or enforce the proposed rule of the Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space

Administration titled "Federal Acquisition Regulation: Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Related Financial Risk" (87 Fed. Reg. 68312; published November 14, 2022).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 847, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer my amendment to prohibit any funding to finalize, implement, or enforce the Federal Acquisition Regulation Council's proposed "Federal Acquisition Regulation: Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate-Related Financial Risk" rule.

Mr. Chair, this disastrous rule proposed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation Council has numerous constitutional, national security, and practical concerns, none of which have been adequately addressed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation Council, otherwise known as FAR, nor has the Council on Environmental Quality done its due diligence. Both agencies have pushed for this rule in spite of a lack of due diligence.

First and foremost, this rule requires all Federal contractors that do business of more than \$50 million with the Federal Government to disclose all scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. This includes everything from emissions produced by the contractor to the emissions produced by mere office supplies that they buy for their employees.

We debated the ridiculousness of scope 3 emissions earlier, but this is simply not practical or helpful to the American people. This rule also seeks to require major Federal contractors to comply with the Paris climate accords, a flawed deal that has never been ratified by the Senate. However, the most objectionable part concerning this rule is the requirement that companies set climate targets and then have them validated by a company called Science Based Targets initiative, or SBTi.

SBTi is a foreign—and I emphasize "foreign"—London-based company, which inherently has national security concerns. Under this rule, every major Federal contractor, including companies critical to our national security, is required to provide this foreign company with information about all of their scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions and then strategize with this foreign company about how to reduce them.

Despite the existence of numerous American-based companies that could fill this same role, the FAR Council and CEQ chose a foreign company as the named sole-source provider. Why? Because SBTi is nothing but a front for Democratic donors and Democratic advocacy groups.

SBTi is owned by the We Mean Business Coalition, which is a project of the New Venture Fund, which is managed by the famous Arabella Advisors.

Arabella Advisors, for those who do not know, is the George Soros-funded,

leftwing advocacy group that funnels dark money to leftwing causes and candidates.

To summarize, the Biden administration has named this subsidiary, one of their top donor's leftwing dark money organizations, as the sole-source provider for all climate target validating for all major Federal contractors.

During a hearing in the Science, Space, and Technology Committee on this rule, even the Democrats' witness said that the SBTi was a poor choice for this role, yet the Biden administration continues to forge ahead with this rule anyway.

I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues on the Science, Space, and Technology Committee to get to the bottom of this rule's suspicious creation, and I continue to urge the committee to subpoena CEQ Chair Brenda Mallory to answer these concerns so the American people know why this is continuing.

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

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

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, the proposed rule promotes transparency by requiring Federal contractors to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related financial risks. This transparency enhances accountability and helps the government and the American people make informed decisions regarding its contracts.

By addressing climate-related financial risk, the rule encourages businesses to assess and mitigate their exposure to climate-related challenges. This proactive approach is critical in addressing the financial implications of climate change and fosters sustainability.

Access to data on greenhouse gas emissions and climate risk enables the government to make more informed procurement decisions. This means selecting contractors that are actively addressing climate change and demonstrating environmental responsibility.

Mr. Chair, for all those reasons, I strongly oppose the adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the concerns about making sure that we have a cleaner climate. However, the gentleman doesn't talk about this obvious issue with Arabella Advisors.

Everyone knows this is a dark money group that funds entities that actually fund donors and is part of the donor class of the Democratic Party, which is put in a unique position to actually control how we manage climate and how we deal with these issues with Federal contractors.

I cited in my initial remarks that this also includes security issues. These are companies that are now

going to have to confer with suspect foreign entities to talk about these issues and share information. This is a dangerous precedent.

Not only is it a Democratic donor issue, which is politically charged and shouldn't be allowed in our rulemaking process or in our governmental process, but it is also a threat to our security.

Mr. Chair, for those reasons, I urge all of my colleagues to support this rule. It is a commonsense rule, and it is something that they would certainly object to if the Republicans had proposed their major donor base to be in this position on the Federal level and certainly as part of the Federal bureaucracy in such a critical role.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I will not characterize it as rightwing or leftwing, but what the gentlewoman does not talk about, of course, is the donor base of the Republican Party and the interests that exist that do not want this transparency.

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Chair, with all due respect, this is a mandatory rule that requires every Federal contractor doing business over \$50 million a year to use this company, a foreign-based company, not an American company, not a company where we can actually have oversight over it using our rules.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

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

Ms. TENNEY. 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 New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 102 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 102 printed in part B of House Report 118-269.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize or implement the proposed interpretive guidance of the Financial Stability Oversight Council titled "Authority To Require Supervision and Regulation of Certain Nonbank Financial Companies" (88 Fed. Reg. 26234; published April 28, 2023).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 847, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Chair, I rise today to prevent the Financial Stability Oversight Council, FSOC, from making it easier to designate nonbank financial companies as a systemically important financial institution, or SIFI.

The 2008 financial crisis was a result of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac's poor government housing policy that bilked taxpayers out of billions of dollars and the inability of financial regulators to properly identify systemic risk and take action until it was too late.

As a response to the crisis, Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Act of 2010. The Democrats' law has dramatically reduced competition in the banking sector, imposed barriers to entry for new banks, and saddled financial institutions with a mountain of new requirements that hit small, midsize, and regional banks particularly hard.

Under Dodd-Frank, FSOC has the power to designate companies as a SIFI and, therefore, subject to Federal Reserve supervision and enhanced prudential standards—in other words, too big to fail.

Last week, FSOC finalized guidance that would allow it to apply these same "too big to fail" burdens to nonbank financial institutions, such as asset managers or broker-dealers, insurance companies, and private funds.

It has been reported that the annual consumer cost of designating a nonbank financial institution as a SIFI could range from \$5 billion to \$8 billion, yet FSOC's new guidance fails to require any cost-benefit analysis when making such a designation. Let me repeat that one more time. These designations would cost consumers, American taxpayers, \$5 billion to \$8 billion per year.

This guidance put forth by the Biden administration rescinds the 2019 changes that rightfully moved FSOC's authority from an entities-based approach to an activities-based approach in determining whether a nonbank entity should be deemed a SIFI. To grant such unfettered discretionary power to a government agency should concern every American, particularly when the body exercising that power, FSOC, is composed almost entirely of members of a single political party.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment that reins in our regulators, restores Congress' Article I powers, and saves Main Street investors billions of dollars.

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

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

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I have great respect for my friend from Missouri, and it seems to me that this is a very serious matter that she has raised.

It is also my belief that it ought to be considered in the context of the Financial Services Committee and legislation propounded and offered to this House for careful consideration of the serious assertions that the gentlewoman makes. We ought to have the time to debate and fully understand the ramifications of the actions that the gentlewoman speaks of. However, in the context of this bill, we don't have the opportunity to really make that kind of assertion or analysis.

The authority granted to the Financial Stability Oversight Council, FSOC, to require supervision and regulation of certain nonbank financial companies helps mitigate systemic risks in the financial system. I was here in 2008, and we saw that. We saw it at great cost to the economy and to individuals. By identifying and regulating systematically important nonbank entities, FSOC can prevent potential destabilizing events that could harm the broader economy.

The 2008 financial crisis highlighted, Mr. Chairman, the need to monitor and regulate nonbank financial firms that can pose very significant risks. The FSOC's authority fosters a coordinated regulatory approach, ensuring that nonbank financial companies are subject to appropriate oversight without duplicating efforts across different regulatory agencies.

Mr. Chair, this may well be something that ought to be the subject of greater discussion by the committee of jurisdiction and expertise, but I strongly oppose the amendment and urge a "no" vote.

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

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for his consideration of the amendment. However, we have, in fact, held a hearing in the Financial Services Committee about this very issue and some of the costs that I am talking about. The \$5 billion to \$8 billion that this would cost our taxpayers to implement was a part of that discussion within the Financial Services Committee and came from testimony directly there.

Again, these designations would cost consumers, American taxpayers, \$5 billion to \$8 billion per year, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment that reins in our regulators, restores Congress' Article I powers, and saves our Main Street investors billions and billions of dollars.

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

□ 0945

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, again, I thank the gentlewoman for her observations and concern because, obviously, the conclusion that she makes would be of concern to all of us. I simply suggest that this is not the proper place for us to give the analysis and assess the correctness of the assertion that has been made in terms of cost.

We have experienced a time where a failure to deal with nonbanks cost this

economy one of its deepest recessions since I have been in the Congress of the United States.

I have no reason to believe one way or the other whether the gentlewoman's assertion is correct because I just don't know. She is a member of the Financial Services Committee, to my understanding, and if her assertion is correct, then I think a bipartisan bill ought to be brought to the floor and considered.

However, I think at this juncture this amendment ought to be rejected.

Mr. Chairman, I urge its defeat, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend across the aisle for his consideration and his kind words. I would just simply urge my colleagues to support this amendment that would rein in our regulators, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 103 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 104 OFFERED BY MR. WILLIAMS OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 104 printed in part B of House Report 118-269.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to establish a new pilot program (as such term is defined in section 7(a)(25)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(25)(B))) of the Small Business Administration.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 847, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise today in full support of my amendment to H.R. 4664.

Congress alone has the ability to authorize new programs. Unfortunately, this past year we saw the SBA get around this basic fact and effectively made a pilot program permanent through the rulemaking process. This is unacceptable, and this amendment makes it clear that the agency must respect the rule of law and not skirt congressional authority.

This amendment would prevent the SBA from creating any new lending programs. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the SBA took an outsized role in the economy. Unfortunately, the after-action reports show the SBA's track record was awful, horrible. SBA's inspector general estimates that between \$200 billion and \$600 billion of

American taxpayer dollars from pandemic lending was lost to fraud.

Think about how large that number is. The entire FSGG bill we are debating today has a top line appropriation number of \$25 billion. This agency alone had almost 10 times this amount of fraud flow through the agency.

Where did it go? Well, we know it went to people who phoned up their Social Security numbers. We know it went to people who said they were somebody when they weren't. We also know it went to foreign nationals.

Now, in the private sector, where I come from, something with such a poor track record would be shut down, not given additional responsibilities. This amendment would stop any additional attempts for the SBA to simply decide they can take on more lending activities.

In the Committee on Small Business we have worked to hold the SBA accountable for its shortcomings and to increase transparency. With many rule changes imposed by the SBA just this year, my amendment is a commonsense approach that continues to build on the committee's mission to restore and preserve the integrity of the agency.

Mr. Chair, the SBA should focus on their core mission, which is helping entrepreneurs, Main Street America, capitalism, and what this economy is all about. Let's get them back on that mission to where we can get our economy going and small business can rely on what the SBA says and does. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman indicates that he came from the private sector. I am sure he was very successful in the private sector, as he has been in public life. In the private sector, one of the things that we admire is the ability to innovate, adjust, and to make changes when those are demanded by the marketplace.

This amendment undermines the ability of the Small Business Administration to do exactly that: to innovate and reach more small businesses by taking away the agency's pilot loan authority.

The gentleman is the chairman of the committee and knows better than I, but pilot loan authority is the flexibility to assess the market, assess the need, and take action. If they don't have that authority, then, as some have argued in numerous amendments here, the Congress ought to take that responsibility. Congress has not taken responsibility very well, Mr. Chairman. We are not doing things we ought to do.

If the private sector or the SBA were as inefficient and ineffective as the Congress of the United States, we would shut it down, but of course we can't shut down the Congress. We can just lament the fact that we can't do

our work, that we don't respond in a timely fashion.

I am particularly concerned about Ukraine, under assault by a despotic power. They need resources from the United States. By the way, I read a report today that the United States is not the biggest contributor to Ukraine. We are certainly the major partner. The EU and others, including Japan, are the major partners because they want to defend freedom. I am concerned about the fact that we haven't acted to send a message to Putin, to Iran, to other despots that we will not shrink from the responsibility of defending freedom here and around the world.

This authority, in a microcosm, is to try to give the SBA the opportunity to respond in a timely and effective fashion to opportunities that it sees on behalf of small businesses. Pilot 7(a) loans are provided by SBA to address the development of a specific sector or geographical region based on the agency's identified needs.

We can shut everybody down in government, and unfortunately, frankly, government is very risk averse, not as nimble as the private sector.

Why? It is because the administrators of all these agencies know that they have got us looking over their shoulder, and if they make a slight mistake, they have an amendment or they have a hearing or they have some Congressman or Congresswoman who says: A-ha, gotcha.

If the private sector had that, it would be immobilized. It wouldn't help because in the private sector, we understand that mistakes happen because you are taking risks. By definition, risks sometimes result in not succeeding or they wouldn't be a risk.

When we have an amendment like this—and we have had a number of amendments like this, and concerns expressed—I get that. However, it seems to me in this instance when my friend starts by saying he is in the private sector, I welcome his experience. It is critically important. We are the most successful economy on Earth because we allow people to take risks. By definition, some fail. Obviously, most fail, as a matter of fact. However, some are extraordinarily successful because they took that risk. Now, what needs to happen, of course, in the course of risking is when you find a failure, you stop it.

Mr. Chair, I urge that we reject this amendment because it precludes the SBA from taking chances when they are available and can be successful.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Chair, I have a hard time relating this bill to Ukraine and Putin, which we just heard. Risk reward is a great thing. Taking a risk and getting a reward is what made America great. We find ourselves trying to fight for that all the time.

The SBA is needed for Main Street America. It is needed for small business, but it needs to be fluid. It needs

to be capitalized properly. The SBA has misplaced \$200 billion, as the auditor has said. We need to find that. The SBA doesn't need to be getting bigger right now. It actually needs to be getting smaller. Let's get this \$200 billion and put it back in the economy so Main Street America can take advantage of it. That is why this bill is important.

In closing, Mr. Chair, I think this bill is important. I think it is going to actually help the SBA. It needs to be passed. The SBA is a great agency when it is cooking on all cylinders, but it is not doing that right now. Let's get them back in line. Let's get them to a size that they can compete with and help Main Street America and get our economy going again.

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

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

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 118-269 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 100 by Ms. TENNEY of New York.

Amendment No. 101 by Ms. TENNEY of New York.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 100 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 100, printed in part B of House Report 118-269 offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY), 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 165, noes 257, answered “present” 1, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 641]

AYES—165

Aderholt	Brecheen	DesJarlais
Alford	Buchanan	Donalds
Allen	Burchett	Duarte
Amodei	Burgess	Duncan
Arrington	Burlison	Dunn (FL)
Babin	Cammack	Emmer
Balderson	Carl	Estes
Banks	Carter (GA)	Ezell
Barr	Cline	Fallon
Bean (FL)	Cloud	Feenstra
Bentz	Clyde	Ferguson
Bergman	Collins	Finstad
Biggs	Comer	Fischbach
Bilirakis	Crane	Fitzgerald
Bishop (NC)	Crawford	Fleischmann
Boebert	Curtis	Foxx
Boyt	De La Cruz	Franklin, Scott

Fry	LaTurner
Fulcher	Lesko
Gaetz	Letlow
Gallagher	Loudermilk
Garcia, Mike	Luetkemeyer
Gonzales, Tony	Luna
Good (VA)	Luttrell
Gooden (TX)	Malliotakis
Gosar	Mann
Graves (LA)	Massie
Graves (MO)	Mast
Green (TN)	McCaul
Greene (GA)	McClain
Grothman	McClintock
Guest	McHenry
Guthrie	Meuser
Hageman	Miller (IL)
Harris	Miller (OH)
Harshbarger	Miller (WV)
Hern	Miller-Meeks
Higgins (LA)	Mills
Houchin	Molinaro
Huizenga	Moolenaar
Hunt	Mooney
Issa	Moore (AL)
Jackson (TX)	Moore (UT)
Johnson (LA)	Murphy
Johnson (OH)	Nehls
Johnson (SD)	Norman
Jordan	Ogles
Joyce (PA)	Owens
Kelly (MS)	Palmer
Kustoff	Perry
LaHood	Pfluger
LaMalfa	Posey
Lamborn	Reschenthaler
Langworthy	Rodgers (WA)
Latta	Rogers (AL)

Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—257

Adams	Davidson	Kean (NJ)
Aguilar	Davis (IL)	Keating
Allred	Davis (NC)	Kelly (IL)
Armstrong	Dean (PA)	Kelly (PA)
Auchincloss	DeGette	Khanna
Bacon	DeLauro	Kiggans (VA)
Baird	DelBene	Kildee
Balint	Deluzio	Kiley
Barragan	DeSaulnier	Kilmer
Beatty	Diaz-Balart	Kim (CA)
Bera	Doggett	Kim (NJ)
Beyer	Edwards	Krishnamoorthi
Bice	Ellzey	Kuster
Bishop (GA)	Escobar	LaLota
Blumenauer	Eshoo	Landsman
Blunt Rochester	Espaillet	Larson (CT)
Bonamici	Evans	Lawler
Bowman	Fitzpatrick	Lee (CA)
Boyle (PA)	Fletcher	Lee (FL)
Brown	Flood	Lee (NV)
Brownley	Foushee	Lee (PA)
Buck	Frost	Leger Fernandez
Bucshon	Gallego	Levin
Budzinski	Garamendi	Lieu
Bush	Garbarino	Lofgren
Calvert	Garcia (IL)	Lucas
Caraveo	Garcia (TX)	Lynch
Carbajal	Garcia, Robert	Mace
Cárdenas	Golden (ME)	Magaziner
Carey	Goldman (NY)	Manning
Carson	Gomez	Matsui
Carter (LA)	Gonzalez,	McBath
Carter (TX)	Vicente	McCarthy
Cartwright	González-Colón	McClellan
Casar	Granger	McCollum
Case	Green, Al (TX)	McCormick
Casten	Grijalva	McGarvey
Castor (FL)	Harder (CA)	McGovern
Castro (TX)	Hayes	Meeks
Chavez-DeRemer	Higgins (NY)	Menendez
Cherfilus-	Hill	Meng
McCormick	Himes	Mfume
Chu	Hinson	Moore (WI)
Clark (MA)	Horsford	Moran
Clarke (NY)	Hoyer	Morelle
Cleaver	Hoyle (OR)	Moskowitz
Clyburn	Hudson	Moulton
Cohen	Huffman	Moylan
Cole	Ivey	Mrvan
Connolly	Jackson (IL)	Mullin
Correa	Jackson (NC)	Nadler
Costa	Jacobs	Napolitano
Courtney	James	Neal
Craig	Jayapal	Neguse
Crockett	Jeffries	Newhouse
Crow	Johnson (GA)	Nickel
Cuellar	Joyce (OH)	Norcross
D'Esposito	Kamlager-Dove	Norton
Davids (KS)	Kaptur	Nunn (IA)

Obernolte	Salinas	Thompson (CA)	Brecheen	Guest	Moylan	Keating	Neal	Scott, David
Ocasio-Cortez	Sánchez	Thompson (MS)	Buchanan	Guthrie	Murphy	Kelly (IL)	Neguse	Sewell
Omar	Sarbanes	Thompson (PA)	Buck	Hageman	Nehls	Khanna	Nickel	Sherman
Pallone	Scanlon	Titus	Bucshon	Harris	Newhouse	Kildee	Norcross	Sherrill
Panetta	Schakowsky	Tlaib	Burchett	Harshbarger	Norman	Kilmer	Norton	Slotkin
Pappas	Schiff	Tokuda	Burgess	Hern	Nunn (IA)	Kim (NJ)	Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)
Pascarell	Schneider	Tonko	Burlison	Higgins (LA)	Obernolte	Krishnamoorthi	Omar	Soto
Payne	Scholten	Torres (CA)	Calvert	Hill	Ogles	Kuster	Pallone	Spanberger
Peltola	Schrier	Torres (NY)	Cammack	Hinson	Owens	Landsman	Panetta	Stansbury
Pence	Scott (VA)	Trahan	Carl	Houchin	Palmer	Larson (CT)	Pappas	Stanton
Perez	Scott, David	Trone	Carter (GA)	Hudson	Pence	Lee (CA)	Pascarell	Stevens
Peters	Sewell	Turner	Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Perez	Lee (NV)	Payne	Strickland
Pettersen	Sherman	Underwood	Chavez-DeRemer	Hunt	Perry	Lee (PA)	Pelosi	Swalwell
Plaskett	Sherrill	Valadao	Cline	Issa	Pfleger	Leger Fernandez	Peltola	Sykes
Pocan	Simpson	Vargas	Cloud	Jackson (TX)	Posey	Levin	Peters	Takano
Porter	Slotkin	Vasquez	Clyde	James	Reschenthaler	Lieu	Pettersen	Thanedar
Pressley	Smith (WA)	Veasey	Cole	Johnson (OH)	Rodgers (WA)	Lofgren	Plaskett	Thompson (CA)
Quigley	Soto	Wagner	Collins	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (AL)	Lynch	Pocan	Thompson (MS)
Ramirez	Spanberger	Wasserman	Comer	Jordan	Rogers (KY)	Magaziner	Porter	Titus
Raskin	Spartz	Schultz	Crane	Joyce (OH)	Rose	Manning	Pressley	Tlaib
Rogers (KY)	Stansbury	Watson	Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Rosendale	Matsui	Quigley	Tokuda
Ross	Stanton	Watson Coleman	Cuellar	Kean (NJ)	Rouzer	McBath	Ramirez	Tonko
Rouzer	Stevens	Wexton	Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Roy	McClellan	Raskin	Torres (CA)
Ruiz	Strickland	Wild	Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Rutherford	McCollum	Ross	Torres (NY)
Ruppersberger	Swalwell	Williams (GA)	De La Cruz	Kiggans (VA)	Salazar	McGarvey	Ruiz	Trahan
Ryan	Sykes	Wilson (FL)	DesJarlais	Kiley	Salazar	McGovern	Ruppersberger	Trone
Sablan	Takano	Womack	Diaz-Balart	Kim (CA)	Santos	Meeks	Ryan	Underwood
Salazar	Thanedar		Donalds	Kustoff	Scalise	Menendez	Sablan	Vargas
			Duarte	LaHood	Schweikert	Meng	Salinas	Vasquez
			Duncan	LaLota	Scott, Austin	Mfume	Sánchez	Veasey
			Dunn (FL)	LaMalfa	Self	Moore (WI)	Sarbanes	Wasserman
			Edwards	Lamborn	Sessions	Morelle	Scanlon	Schultz
			Ellzey	Langworthy	Simpson	Moskowitz	Schakowsky	Waters
			Emmer	Latta	Smith (MO)	Moulton	Schiff	Watson Coleman
			Estes	LaTurner	Smith (NE)	Mrvan	Schneider	Wexton
			Ezell	Lawler	Smith (NJ)	Mullin	Scholten	Wild
			Fallon	Lee (FL)	Smucker	Nadler	Schrier	Williams (GA)
			Feenstra	Lesko	Spartz	Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
			Ferguson	Letlow	Staubert			
			Finstad	Loudermilk	Steel			
			Fischbach	Lucas	Stefanik			
			Fitzgerald	Luetkemeyer	Steil			
			Fleischmann	Luna	Steube			
			Flood	Luttrell	Strong			
			Foxx	Mace	Tenney			
			Franklin, Scott	Malliotakis	Thompson (PA)			
			Fry	Mann	Tiffany			
			Fulcher	Massie	Timmons			
			Gaetz	Mast	Turner			
			Gallagher	McCarthy	Valadao			
			Garbarino	McCaul	Van Drew			
			Garcia, Mike	McClain	Van Duyne			
			Golden (ME)	McClintock	Van Orden			
			Gonzales, Tony	McCormick	Wagner			
			Gonzalez, Vicente	McHenry	Walberg			
			González-Colón	Meuser	Waltz			
			Good (VA)	Miller (IL)	Weber (TX)			
			Gooden (TX)	Miller (OH)	Webster (FL)			
			Gosar	Miller (WV)	Wenstrup			
			Granger	Miller-Meeks	Westerman			
			Graves (LA)	Mills	Williams (NY)			
			Graves (MO)	Molinaro	Williams (TX)			
			Green (TN)	Moolenaar	Wilson (SC)			
			Greene (GA)	Mooney	Wittman			
			Griffith	Moore (AL)	Womack			
			Grothman	Moore (UT)	Yakym			
				Moran	Zinke			

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Griffith  
NOT VOTING—16

Ciscomani	Gottheimer	Pingree
Crenshaw	Houlihan	Radewagen
Dingell	Jackson Lee	Sorensen
Foster	Larsen (WA)	Velázquez
Frankel, Lois	Pelosi	
Gimenez	Phillips	

□ 1036

Messrs. HUDSON, VEASEY, LUCAS, BAIRD, and MOULTON changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi, POSEY, CURTIS, WESTERMAN, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. MOORE of Utah changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. GRIFFITH changed his vote from "aye" to "present."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. YAKYM). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 101, printed in part B of House Report 118-269 offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY), 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 220, noes 202, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 642]

AYES—220

Aderholt	Bacon	Bergman
Alford	Baird	Bice
Allen	Balderson	Biggs
Amodoi	Banks	Bilirakis
Armstrong	Barr	Bishop (NC)
Arrington	Bean (FL)	Boebert
Babin	Bentz	Boatman

NOES—202

Adams	Castro (TX)	Fitzpatrick
Aguilar	Cherfilus-McCormick	Fletcher
Allred	Chu	Foushee
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Frost
Balint	Clarke (NY)	Galleo
Barragán	Cleaver	Garamendi
Beatty	Clyburn	García (IL)
Bera	Connolly	García (TX)
Beyer	Correa	Cohen
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Goldman (NY)
Blumenauer	Courtney	Gomez
Blunt Rochester	Craig	Green, Al (TX)
Bonamici	Crockett	Grijalva
Bowman	Crow	Harder (CA)
Boyle (PA)	Davids (KS)	Hayes
Brown	Davis (IL)	Higgins (NY)
Brownley	Davis (NC)	Himes
Budzinski	Dean (PA)	Horsford
Bush	DeGette	Hoyer
Caraveo	DeLauro	Hoyle (OR)
Carbajal	DelBene	Huffman
Cárdenas	Deluzio	Ivey
Carey	DeSaunier	Jackson (IL)
Carson	Doggett	Jackson (NC)
Carter (LA)	Escobar	Jacobs
Carterwright	Eshoo	Jayapal
Casar	Españolat	Jeffries
Case	Evans	Johnson (GA)
Casten		Kamlager-Dove
Castor (FL)		Kaptur

NOT VOTING—16

Ciscomani	Gimenez	Pingree
Crenshaw	Gottheimer	Radewagen
D'Esposito	Houlihan	Sorensen
Dingell	Jackson Lee	Velázquez
Foster	Larsen (WA)	
Frankel, Lois	Phillips	

□ 1044

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chair, I missed the following votes, but had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 641 and "no" on rollcall No. 642.

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

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YAKYM) having assumed the chair, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, has had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4664) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 847, he reported 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.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4664 is postponed.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2023, TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2023

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the