

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

This amendment highlights the extreme lengths that House Republicans will go in order to dismantle public education for students and families nationwide.

The Institute of Education Sciences', IES', mission is to provide scientific evidence on which to ground education practice and policy and to share this information and make it accessible to educators, parents, policymakers, researchers, and the public.

IES is independent. IES is non-partisan. They are the statistics research and evaluation arm of the U.S. Department of Education.

What would happen if this amendment is successful? Well, it would mean the end of the National Assessment of Educational Progress, NAEP. That is the assessment of what students in the United States are able to do in various subjects. That has been administered since 1969.

It would mean the end of regional educational laboratories, which provide evidence-based technical assistance to school districts and States across the country.

It would mean the end of new advances in education research and development, including exciting initiatives to expand high-risk, high-reward transformational research.

This amendment would be the death of our Federal investment in education research.

We just saw a little while ago that we were going to end our investment in biomedical research. Now, we are ending our investment in educational research. Simply, I cannot accept that outcome.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chair, under the Institute of Education Sciences, they will establish two research networks, the pre-kindergarten through grade 12 recovery research network and the community college recovery research network to study pandemic events. It is a grant that pertains to gender-integrated classrooms to see if boys and girls are better equipped to learn together or separately in the classroom.

The fiscal year 2019 enacted level was over \$615 million, but 2024 is currently set at over \$707 million. That is a \$90 million increase in just 5 years. This rate of growth is not sustainable.

This program is part of what we could safely call the educational-industrial complex. Over the years, our predecessors created a constituency and expanded on it every year by giving more money. They justify it by putting more mandates and doing more studies that don't mean anything. They come back and do it again and again.

Thus, we are well over \$33 trillion in national debt. Our structural deficit

last year was over \$2 trillion. Fiscal year 2024 looks like it is going to be about the same, except we are going to be north of \$35 trillion, \$36 trillion in national debt. That is crushing.

Mr. Chair, I take my colleagues back to the New York Fed and its study. Of every dollar of tuition that increased, 60 percent of that, 60 cents of that, goes to the fact that the Federal Government is meddling in postsecondary education. That is what is happening here. That is the educational-industrial complex.

In December 2020, the Trump administration nominated Steve Hanke and John Yoo, both professors, to the advisory board for the IES. Education Secretary Miguel Cardona refused to acknowledge the appointments, deliver their credentials, or facilitate statutorily required board meetings.

That is the educational-industrial complex that we are facing today. It is crushing. It is crushing our students who want an education.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I continue to oppose this amendment, but I want to provide a framework here for a moment.

I was looking through the various amendments over the last little while. Amendment No. 69 from Mr. BIGGS slashes the Pell grant funding. Amendment No. 70 from Mr. BIGGS eliminates funding to give out Pell grants and to be able to collect student loans. Amendment No. 71 from Mr. BIGGS eliminates funds for HBCUs, MSIs, TRIO, GEAR UP, and Tribal colleges. Amendment No. 76 from Mr. BIGGS eliminates education, research, and funding. The most recent one is eliminating the funding by the Department of Education for the Institute of Education Sciences.

There are two others, amendment No. 104 that eliminates the salary of the Department of Education Secretary, and amendment No. 92 from Mr. CRANE that cuts education staff by \$38 million.

This is the litany of this battery of amendments where I make my point that the Republican majority is really in the business, within this bill, of eliminating public education. These amendments come on top of the underlying bill, which makes a 28 percent cut in education.

Do we think we have a reasonable understanding of where the Republican majority wants to go with public education? Let's do it in.

Mr. Chairman, I say to Mr. BIGGS that he has the lion's share of taking education and public education to the graveyard. Is that what we are to do?

The greater strength of this institution is its potential to help make a difference in people's lives and to provide opportunity. That is what we are supposed to do in the United States Congress and in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Chair, this battery of amendments would destroy educational op-

portunity, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chair, the greatest strength of this body is that we represent constituents who send us here knowing that we are constrained in protecting their rights because we are limited by what we can and cannot do by that great document, the Constitution.

I stand here willing to learn and find out where in the Constitution there is any specific authority for this body to meddle in postsecondary educational choices of the American people. That is the educational-industrial complex at work, for what we are seeing in the arguments against my amendments today.

I support postsecondary education. I do not support the Federal Government meddling in the choices of individuals to get that education and how they are going to get it and the institutions that are providing it—the harassment that some of those institutions are receiving from this administration.

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1600

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW) having assumed the chair, Mr. CALVERT, 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. 5894) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT, 2024

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6363) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6363

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 “Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
- Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

Title I—Extensions and Other Matters
Title II—Health and Human Services
Title III—Miscellaneous Extensions
Title IV—Budgetary Effects

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.

DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

SEC. 101. Division A of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Public Law 118-15) is amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting “February 2, 2024, except as provided in paragraph (4)”;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) of section 106 the following:

“(4) In the case of appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to sections 101(1), 101(4), 101(10), 101(12), 134, and 137, January 19, 2024.”;

(3) in section 101(1) by inserting after “except section 729,” the following: “and except that the language under the heading ‘Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account’ in title III shall be applied by inserting ‘direct loans and,’ before ‘loan guarantees’ at the beginning of the first sentence of the second paragraph.”;

(4) in section 101(10), by inserting before the period “, except section 123 as well as the provisions carrying the same restriction in prior Acts”;

(5) in section 123, by striking “17 days” and inserting “94 days” and by striking “17-day” and inserting “94-day”;

(6) in section 124, by striking “\$621,270,000” and inserting “\$663,070,000”;

(7) in section 125, by striking “During the period covered by this Act” and inserting “Through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act”; and

(8) by adding after section 137 the following new sections:

“SEC. 138. Section 2(f)(2) of the Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) shall be applied through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act by substituting ‘36’ for ‘35’.

“SEC. 139. Through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act, amounts appropriated in section 124 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117-180) may be charged for any proper

expense pursuant to section 1553(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, notwithstanding the limitation in section 1553(b)(2) of such title.

“SEC. 140. Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for ‘Procurement—Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy’ may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for ‘Columbia Class Submarine (AP)’ in an amount not to exceed \$3,338,413,000.

“SEC. 141. (a) Notwithstanding section 101, section 747 of title VII of division E of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act by—

“(1) substituting ‘2025’ for ‘2024’;

“(2) substituting ‘2024’ for ‘2023’ each place it appears;

“(3) substituting ‘2023’ for ‘2022’ each place it appears; and

“(4) substituting ‘section 747 of division E of Public Law 117-328, as in effect on September 30, 2023’ for ‘section 747 of division E of Public Law 117-103’ each place it appears.

“(b) Subsection (a) shall not take effect until the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

“SEC. 142. Section 302 of title III of Public Law 108-494 shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for ‘December 31, 2023’ each place it appears.

“SEC. 143. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading ‘United States Secret Service—Operations and Support’ may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out activities related to National Special Security Events and the 2024 Presidential Campaign.

“SEC. 144. Section 1901(e) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 591(e)) shall be applied by substituting the date that is 1 day after the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for ‘the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 2018’.

“SEC. 145. (a) Amounts made available by section 101 for ‘Department of Education—Student Aid Administration’ may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to ensure the continuation of student loan servicing activities, including supporting borrowers reentering repayment.

“(b) The limitation in section 302 of division H of Public Law 117-328 regarding transfers increasing any appropriation shall be applied to transfers to appropriations under the heading ‘Department of Education—Student Aid Administration’ through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act by substituting ‘10 percent’ for ‘3 percent’ for the purposes of the continuation of basic operations, including student loan servicing, business process operations, digital customer care, common origination and disbursement, cybersecurity activities, and information technology systems.

“SEC. 146. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, there is hereby appropriated for fiscal year 2024, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for payment to Katherine Anne Feinstein, beneficiary of Dianne Feinstein, late a Senator from the State of California, \$174,000.

“This division may be cited as the ‘Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024’.

This division may be cited as the ‘Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024’.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS TITLE I—EXTENSIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Section 2101 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Public Law 118-15; 137 Stat. 81) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA” and inserting “COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS”; and

(2) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking “November 17, 2023” and inserting “February 2, 2024”;

(B) by inserting “, section 103(f)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921b(f)(2)), and sections 211, 213, and 216 of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands set forth in section 201(b) of that Act (48 U.S.C. 1921 note; Public Law 108-188)” before “shall.”;

(C) by inserting “or the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as applicable” before “, continue.”; and

(D) by striking “of that Compact” and inserting “of the applicable Compact”.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Except as otherwise provided in this section and the amendments made by this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authorities (including any limitations on the authorities) provided by each provision of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334; 132 Stat. 4490) and each provision of law amended by that Act (and for mandatory programs at such funding levels), as in effect on September 30, 2023, shall continue, and the authorities shall be carried out, until the later of—

(1) September 30, 2024; or

(2) the date specified in the provision of that Act or the provision of law amended by that Act.

(b) DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS.—Programs carried out using the authorities described in subsection (a) that are funded by discretionary appropriations (as defined in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c))) shall be subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) COMMODITY PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of law applicable to a covered commodity (as defined in section 1111 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9011)), a loan commodity (as defined in section 1201 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 9031)), sugarcane, or sugar beets for the 2023 crop year pursuant to title I of that Act (7 U.S.C. 9011 et seq.) and each amendment made by subtitle C of title I of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334; 132 Stat. 4511) shall be applicable to the 2024 crop year for that covered commodity, loan commodity, sugarcane, or sugar beets.

(2) DAIRY.—

(A) BASE PRODUCTION HISTORY ADJUSTMENT FOR PARTICIPATING DAIRY OPERATIONS WITH PRODUCTION OF LESS THAN 5,000,000 POUNDS.—Section 1405(a) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9055(a)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting “paragraph (4) and” before “subsection (b)”;

and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) BASE PRODUCTION HISTORY ADJUSTMENT FOR PARTICIPATING DAIRY OPERATIONS WITH PRODUCTION OF LESS THAN 5,000,000 POUNDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the amount determined under paragraph (1) is less than 5,000,000 pounds, the production history of the dairy operation for dairy margin coverage shall be equal to—

“(i) the amount determined under paragraph (1); plus

“(ii) 75 percent of the amount described in subparagraph (B).