

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.
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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).

“(B) AMOUNT.—The amount referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) is, with respect to a dairy operation, the amount equal to—

“(i) the production volume of such dairy operation for the 2019 milk marketing year; minus

“(ii) the amount determined under paragraph (1).”.

(B) DAIRY MARGIN COVERAGE.—

(i) DURATION.—Section 1409 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9059) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

(ii) AVAILABILITY OF PREMIUM DISCOUNT.—With respect to coverage for calendar year 2024, section 1407(g) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9057(g)) shall only apply to a participating dairy operation with respect to which the premium was reduced in accordance with that section for calendar year 2023.

(C) DAIRY FORWARD PRICING PROGRAM.—Section 1502(e)(2) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8772(e)(2)) is amended by striking “2026” and inserting “2027”.

(3) EXTENSION OF PAYMENT AMOUNT.—Section 1116(d) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9016(d)) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “2018” and inserting “2024”.

(4) SUSPENSION OF PERMANENT PRICE SUPPORT AUTHORITIES.—The provisions of law specified in—

(A) subsections (a) and (b) of section 1602 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9092)—

(i) shall not be applicable to the 2024 crops of covered commodities (as defined in section 1111 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 9011)), cotton, and sugar; and

(ii) shall not be applicable to milk through December 31, 2024; and

(B) section 1602(c) of that Act (7 U.S.C. 9092(c)) shall not be applicable to the crops of wheat planted for harvest in calendar year 2024.

(d) OTHER PROGRAMS.—

(1) CONSERVATION.—

(A) GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM.—Section 1240O(b)(3) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-2(b)(3)) is amended—

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

(ii) by striking “use \$5,000,000” and inserting the following: “use—

“(A) \$5,000,000”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) \$1,000,000 beginning in fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended.”.

(B) VOLUNTARY PUBLIC ACCESS AND HABITAT INCENTIVE PROGRAM.—Section 1240R(f)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-5(f)(1)) is amended—

(i) by striking “and” after “2018.”; and

(ii) by inserting “, and \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2024” before the period at the end.

(C) FERAL SWINE ERADICATION AND CONTROL PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 2408(g)(1) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 8351 note; Public Law 115-334) is amended by inserting “and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2024” before the period at the end.

(2) TRADE.—Section 302(h)(2) of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1(h)(2)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

(3) NUTRITION.—Section 203D(d)(5) of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7507(d)(5)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

(4) RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—Section 313B(e)(2) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 940c-2(e)(2)) is amended by striking “and 2023” and inserting “through 2024”.

(5) RESEARCH.—

(A) SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS.—Section 1446 of the National Agricultural Research,

Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222a) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(3), by striking “three” and inserting “4”; and

(ii) in subsection (b)(1)—

(I) by striking “Of” and inserting the following:

“(A) FUNDING.—Of”; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall make available to carry out this section \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.”.

(B) URBAN, INDOOR, AND OTHER EMERGING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION INITIATIVE.—Section 1672E(d)(1) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5925g(d)(1)) is amended—

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

(ii) by striking “section \$10,000,000” and inserting the following: “section—

“(A) \$10,000,000”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended.”.

(C) FOUNDATION FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH.—Section 7601(g)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 5939(g)(1)(A)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this clause, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall transfer to the Foundation to carry out this section \$37,000,000, to remain available until expended.”.

(D) GRAZINGLANDS RESEARCH LABORATORY.—Section 7502 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 2019; 132 Stat. 4817) shall be applied by substituting “the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on September 30, 2024” for “the 15-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act”.

(6) ENERGY.—

(A) BIOBASED MARKETS PROGRAM.—Section 9002(k)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8102(k)(1)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

(B) BIOENERGY PROGRAM FOR ADVANCED BIOFUELS.—Section 9005(g)(1)(F) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8105(g)(1)(F)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

(C) FEEDSTOCK FLEXIBILITY PROGRAM.—Section 9010(b) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8110(b)) is amended in paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A) by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2024”.

(7) HORTICULTURE.—

(A) ORGANIC PRODUCTION AND MARKET DATA INITIATIVES.—Section 7407(d)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8125c(d)(1)) is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.”.

(B) MODERNIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS AND DATA COLLECTION.—Section 2123(c)(4) of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6522(c)(4)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “and \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2024” after “2019”.

(C) NATIONAL ORGANIC CERTIFICATION COST-SHARE PROGRAM.—Section 10606(d)(1)(C) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 6523(d)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “and 2023” and inserting “through 2024”.

(D) MULTIPLE CROP AND PESTICIDE USE SURVEY.—Section 10109(c)(1) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334; 132 Stat. 4906) is amended by inserting “and \$100,000 for fiscal year 2024” after “2019”.

(8) MISCELLANEOUS.—

(A) PIMA AGRICULTURE COTTON TRUST FUND.—Section 12314 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 2101 note; Public Law 113-79) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”; and

(ii) in subsection (h), by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

(B) AGRICULTURE WOOL APPAREL MANUFACTURERS TRUST FUND.—Section 12315 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 7101 note; Public Law 113-79) is amended by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2024”.

(C) WOOL RESEARCH AND PROMOTION.—Section 12316(a) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 7101 note; Public Law 113-79) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

(D) EMERGENCY CITRUS DISEASE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND.—Section 12605(d) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 7632 note; Public Law 115-334) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”.

(E) SHEEP PRODUCTION AND MARKETING GRANT PROGRAM.—Section 209(c) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1627fa(c)) is amended by inserting “and \$400,000 for fiscal year 2024,” after “2019.”.

(9) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to mandatory funding under the following provisions of law:

(A) Section 1614(c)(4) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9097(c)(4)).

(B) Subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 1241(a)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(a)(1)).

(E) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), any requirement under a provision of law described in subsection (a) to submit a report on a recurring basis, and the final report under which was required to be submitted during fiscal year 2023, shall continue, and the requirement shall be carried out, on the same recurring basis, until the later of the dates specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of that subsection.

(2) APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.—If 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))) are required to carry out a reporting requirement described in paragraph (1), the application of that paragraph to that reporting requirement shall be subject to the availability of appropriations.

(f) RESCISSION.—Of the unobligated balances of amounts made available under section 9003(g)(1)(A) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8103(g)(1)(A)), \$177,350,000 is rescinded.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section (except subsection (f) and the amendments made by subparagraphs (A) and (C) of subsection (d)(5)) shall be applied and administered as if this section and those amendments had been enacted on September 30, 2023.

TITLE II—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Subtitle A—Public Health Extenders****SEC. 201. EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS, AND TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GME PROGRAMS.**

(a) **TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.**—Section 340H(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(g)) is amended by striking “and \$16,635,616 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” and inserting “\$16,635,616 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, and \$21,834,247 for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024”.

(b) **EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.**—Section 10503(b)(1)(F) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(1)(F)), as amended by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act, is further amended by striking “and \$526,027,397 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” and inserting “\$526,027,397 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, and \$690,410,959 for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024”.

(c) **EXTENSION FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.**—Section 10503(b)(2)(I) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(2)(I)), as amended by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act, is further amended by striking “\$40,767,123 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” and inserting “\$40,767,123 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, and \$53,506,849 for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024”.

(d) **APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by this section shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 117-328 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b et seq.).

(e) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 3014(h)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “and section 2321(d) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act” and inserting “section 2321(d) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act, and section 201(d) of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024”.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS.

(a) **EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR TYPE I DIABETES.**—Section 330B(b)(2)(E) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-2(b)(2)(E)), as amended by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act, is further amended by striking “\$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” and inserting “\$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, and \$25,890,411 for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024”.

(b) **EXTENDING FUNDING FOR SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS.**—Section 330C(c)(2)(E) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-3(c)(2)(E)), as amended by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act, is further amended by striking “\$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” and inserting “\$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, and \$19,726,027 for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024”.

on November 17, 2023, and \$25,890,411 for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024”.

SEC. 203. NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY EXTENSIONS.

(a) Section 319(e)(8) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d(e)(8)) is amended by striking “November 17, 2023” and inserting “January 19, 2024”.

(b) Section 319L(e)(1)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7(e)(1)(D)) is amended by striking “on the date that is 17 years after the date of enactment of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act” and inserting “after January 19, 2024”.

(c) Section 319L-1(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7f(b)) is amended by striking “at the end of the 17-year period that begins on the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “after January 19, 2024”.

(d) Section 2811A(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10b(g)) is amended by striking “November 17, 2023” and inserting “January 19, 2024”.

(2) Section 2811B(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10c(g)(1)) is amended by striking “November 17, 2023” and inserting “January 19, 2024”.

(3) Section 2811C(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10d(g)(1)) is amended by striking “November 17, 2023” and inserting “January 19, 2024”.

(e) Section 2812(c)(4)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11(c)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “November 17, 2023” and inserting “January 19, 2024”.

Subtitle B—Medicaid**SEC. 301. DELAYING CERTAIN DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE PAYMENT CUTS.**

Section 1923(f)(7)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-4(f)(7)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “November 18, 2023” and inserting “January 20, 2024”; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “November 18, 2023” and inserting “January 20, 2024”.

SEC. 302. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND REDUCTION.

Section 1941(b)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w-1(b)(3)(A)), as amended by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act, is further amended by striking “\$6,357,117,810” and inserting “5,796,117,810”.

Subtitle C—Human Services**SEC. 401. EXTENSION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAMS.**

Activities authorized by part B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall continue through January 19, 2024, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2023, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 402. SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710), as amended by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” and inserting “, for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, and for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024”; and

(ii) by striking “with respect to such period” and inserting “with respect to the applicable period”;

(B) in paragraphs (2)(A), by striking “for the period” and inserting “for the applicable period”; and

(C) in paragraphs (2)(B), by striking “for the period” and inserting “for the applicable period”; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023” and inserting “for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023, and for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “for the period” and inserting “for the applicable period”.

SEC. 403. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 513 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 713), as amended by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023,” and inserting “, for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, and for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024,”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting after “November 17, 2023” the following: “, and for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)(i), by striking “for a fiscal year or the period” and inserting “for a fiscal year or period”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “for a fiscal year or the period” and inserting “for a fiscal year or period”; and

(C) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(i) by striking “for the period” each place it appears and inserting “for each period”; and

(ii) by striking “for a fiscal year or the period” and inserting “for a fiscal year or period”;

(D) in paragraph (4)(B)(i), by striking “the period described in paragraph (1)(A)” and inserting “each period described in paragraph (1)(A)”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “for the period described in subsection (a)(1)(A)” and inserting “for a period described in subsection (a)(1)(A) for fiscal year 2024”; and

(3) in subsection (f)(1), by striking “2023, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023” and inserting “2023, for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023, and for the period beginning on November 18, 2023, and ending on January 19, 2024, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023”.

Subtitle D—Medicare**SEC. 501. EXTENDING FLOOR FOR WORK GEOGRAPHIC INDEX.**

Section 1848(e)(1)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-4(e)(1)(E)) is amended by striking “January 1, 2024” and inserting “January 20, 2024”.

SEC. 502. REVISING PHASE-IN OF MEDICARE CLINICAL LABORATORY TEST PAYMENT CHANGES.

(a) REVISED PHASE-IN OF REDUCTIONS FROM PRIVATE PAYOR RATE IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 1834A(b)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m-1(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “2026” and inserting “2027”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”; and

(B) in clause (iii), by striking “2024 through 2026” and inserting “2025 through 2027”.

(b) REVISED REPORTING PERIOD FOR REPORTING OF PRIVATE SECTOR PAYMENT RATES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICARE PAYMENT RATES.—Section 1834A(a)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m-1(a)(1)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “2023” and inserting “2024”; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “2024” each place it appears and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 503. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ii(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$180,000,000” and inserting “\$466,795,056”.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS EXTENSIONS**SEC. 601. COUNTER-UAS AUTHORITIES.**

Section 210G(i) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124n(i)) is amended by striking “November 18, 2023” and inserting “February 3, 2024”.

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS**SEC. 701. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members 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 gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the continuing resolution, H.R. 6363.

Before my discussion of the CR, I want to explain our process. At the beginning of Congress, House Republicans said they would change how Washington works. Today, we have sent seven appropriations bills totaling 75 percent of government funding. The Senate passed just three of its bills.

We still have a lot more work to do to get full-year bills enacted into law. That is why I support the Speaker’s reasonable plan to continue government funding into early next year. It buys us time to agree on a top-line funding level and negotiate final bills with the Senate.

More importantly, this plan will allow us to avoid harmful government shutdowns during the holidays, prevent a last-minute omnibus, and allow us to discuss supplemental funding separately from full-year spending.

A continuing resolution is not ideal, but it is needed at this time. I thank the Speaker for choosing this very practical plan while we work out our political differences.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, once again, the Republican majority needs Democratic votes to govern. We are considering this bill under suspension of the rules because House Republicans could not agree to pass a rule on a bill to keep the government open and operating on behalf of the American people. They can’t do it. It says something very poignant about the ability to govern and the willingness to govern.

This continuing resolution is flawed. Critically, it does nothing to help our allies. It does not include any emergency assistance for Israel, Ukraine, or our Indo-Pacific partners, for humanitarian aid, for childcare, or for disaster victims here at home.

At a time when the Departments of State and Defense need to be able to respond quickly to global crises, House Republicans would put our diplomats and warfighters under outdated funding levels into February, for more than one-third of the fiscal year.

Not only is it irresponsible to kick the can down the road for several months, but it is really a waste of taxpayer dollars, and these are folks who pride themselves on wanting to save taxpayer dollars.

This proposal also shortchanges the WIC program, the women, infants, and children program. As a result of increased participation rates, the administration requested an additional \$405 million to ensure that we can meet the demand for nutrition programs. The House Republican proposal includes no additional funds and will require States to halt enrollment or scale back benefits.

A continuing resolution is a bridge to a final agreement. It should be judged on how it helps facilitate our goal, which is to update spending levels for full-year bills and the full-year bill of 2024. A so-called laddered bill makes it harder to reach a final agreement. Why? Because it doubles the likelihood of future shutdowns. In a time of global crisis, we should promote stability and not chaos.

Ultimately, we are here because House Republicans broke the June budget agreement they overwhelmingly supported that was signed into law by the President. It established a top line, the amount of money that could be translated into the dollar amount to each one of the appropriations subcommittees.

To make it simple, Mr. Speaker, it is a number that we agreed to, then you take that number, and it gets broken up into pieces. That is the majority’s responsibility. I took that responsibility last December in the prior year in dealing with the allocation to each one of the 12 appropriations subcommittees. They then proceeded to waste the entire 6 weeks of the current stopgap bill overthrowing their own Speaker and pushing partisan spending measures that take us further from a final agreement.

Congress must avoid a shutdown.

I have just one point, Mr. Speaker. I think it is so interesting that we are discussing this continuing resolution at the same time—and I happen to be managing both bills—that the Labor-HHS-Education bill is on the floor and when we are going through a marathon of 146 amendments. It is the same path we were on for the last several weeks, where two bills had to be pulled from the floor because there weren’t enough votes to pass them.

I don’t know if there are the votes to pass the Labor-HHS bill this afternoon or this evening or tomorrow morning. I just don’t know. Nevertheless, it is the same path that we are on.

Nothing is changed in looking at a continuing resolution that makes an additional proposal.

Again, Congress must avoid a shutdown. That is our responsibility. I am very aware of that. Nonetheless, we must find a path forward to finish full-year bills.

The worth of this agreement will be proven by what comes next, and the only successful path forward requires the following.

First, the majority must recognize reality and abide by the bipartisan budget agreement that accompanied the debt-limit law.

I think I am one of the few in this institution who voted against the budget agreement. I was fearful of where we would be today, and it is where we are today. Nevertheless, I understand the law of the land: It passes in the House. It passes in the Senate. The President signs it. It becomes the law of the land.

We must abide by the bipartisan budget agreement that accompanied

the debt-limit law. That means a modest increase for defense programs and maintaining nondefense investment levels. It also means adhering to the same policy framework that we have adopted on a bipartisan—that is Democrats and Republicans—bicameral—House and Senate—basis.

We have this done over and over again. That means no new poison pill riders. We have done this over and over again. We did it just last December and the prior December.

Second, the Appropriations Committee must be let loose to effectuate the agreement, and that means a good-faith negotiation to set the allocations for all 12 bills. Chair GRANGER and I have done this before, and she knows that I am ready to get to work to do it again.

In the Senate, Chair MURRAY and Ranking Member COLLINS are already on a path to dealing with following the budget agreement so that we hold down the four corners of appropriations. I am so proud that we are all women. We get it. We are on track. We know how to do this.

Lastly, we have to address the crises across the globe that threaten our allies, endangering our own national security. That means a promise—a promise—to work in good faith to bring forward an emergency supplemental bill that deals with Ukraine, Israel, humanitarian needs, our influence in the Indo-Pacific, and border security.

Why are we holding up the resources and investments to the American people? Why are we abdicating our leadership in the world community by not moving forward? Why is it when the world is clamoring for humanitarian assistance that the only people holding back humanitarian assistance in this entire Congress on the House side and on the Senate side were the Republican majority?

Mr. Speaker, let us move forward. That is the only way that we avoid finding ourselves right back here in January and February, considering another extension.

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

□ 1615

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), who is the chairman of the Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6363, which will prevent a government shutdown.

Over the past several months, House Republicans have been hard at work passing appropriations bills to cover over 75 percent of Federal discretionary spending. We also passed the supplemental appropriations bill to support our ally, Israel.

As a chairman of the Defense Subcommittee, I am proud of our Members' work to pass a bipartisan fiscal year '24 Defense spending bill with a high level of Member input.

However, the Senate has been unable to pass all their appropriations bills in a timely manner and, unfortunately, this means we need more time to complete the FY24 appropriations process.

H.R. 6363 extends current spending to January and February of next year. This split approach incentivizes the Senate to negotiate with us on all 12 bills.

For our military, this bill ensures our troops continue their mission without fear of missing a paycheck. It also includes anomalies to keep the Columbia-class submarine, which is the top modernization priority of the Department of Defense, United States Navy, on schedule.

For those of us who have been in Congress for a shutdown, we have seen firsthand the damage it does to our military readiness. A shutdown would prevent any contract changes or new contracts for the entire Department of Defense. It would require Active-Duty servicemembers to report to work without pay. It would close essential base services for military families. It would reduce training, and it would create a long list of other hardships for the United States military.

As threats like China and Russia continue their provocation, we must avoid these failures at all costs. As an appropriator, I know how imperative it is that Congress carries out its constitutional responsibility and passes the 12 appropriations bills as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge support of this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut for her leadership as former chair and ranking member. I thank my good friend from Texas, as well.

I think they are completely accurate that left to their own devices, we could have an appropriations process that would work, but I thank Chairwoman DELAURO for laying the groundwork of the crisis that we are now in.

Let us be very clear: It is the Democrats who have come to save America and to stop this dastardly shutdown. As I have listened to the debate on the Labor-HHS, all I could see was the crushing of the American spirit, the eliminating of GEAR UP and TRIO, the very programs that give a lifeline to young people across America; a stamping down of the greatest of our aspirations.

Weeks ago, the President gave to us a supplemental for Ukraine and Israel and the border, ensuring that we would be able to provide funding and engage the way we should for Defense. And now we are hearing that in a crisis, we don't even have humanitarian aid that is needed in Gaza.

All we are doing here is kicking the can, but thank goodness Democrats are able to say that we refuse to shut down the government and it is because of the

cities that are so desperately in need. How dare we put our cities in this catastrophe of having a government shutdown?

In the State of Texas—I am here today to vote for this CR—172,877 Active-Duty and Reserve personnel and their families would not be paid.

What would impact the city of Houston is: \$2,742,702,800 in funding to small businesses in Texas would not get that funding for creating jobs. They are the job engine of America and Houston will be devastatingly impacted.

176,276 persons traveling through Bush Intercontinental Airport and our airports in Texas would face slowdowns because TSA would not be working;

786,686 people in Texas would lose access to their nutrition programs—women, infant, and children denied food;

168,413 Federal workers in our city alone laid off, and;

3,291,584 beneficiaries would not have the SNAP program to feed their families.

This is shameful. But we are here today to ensure the government does not shut down and to make sure that, even though it is not perfect, even though the bills that we are watching that Republicans say they are doing, are literally taking the lifeline out of the hands of our fellow Americans, not doing border security, not providing humanitarian assistance that is needed, but yet Democrats stood tall. We are going to fund this at FY23. We are not going to have the draconian taking away of reproductive rights.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we would not have the denying of reproductive rights, discriminating against people because of their LGBTQ+, or discriminating against them because of race or immigrant status. We won't have any of those draconian provisions in there. Thank God we will not have the cuts that we have seen that would hurt the American people, hurt Texans, hurt Houstonians.

The CR is the right way right now because we have no other door, and it will be Democrats that will save America, save our 50 States, save Texas, save our cities, save Houston. I am here today to ensure that we move forward so that we can do what is right by the American people.

Mr. Speaker, when Congress fails to do its job, the consequences are real.

Families suffer, the economy takes a hit, and government costs rise—all unnecessarily.

H.R. 6363, Further Continuing Appropriations, and other Extensions Act of 2024 proves one thing, this weak Republican majority is unable to govern without help from the Democratic Caucus.

Instead of working to finish the FY 2024 funding process between now and when the first CR was enacted, House Republicans wasted time by ousting their own leader, further propelling the House into chaos and

bringing partisan bills to the floor that not only have zero chance of becoming law but include massive cuts and poison pill riders that move us further apart, not closer to resolution.

H.R. 6363 would avoid a government shutdown today, but kicks the can down the road and adds unnecessary complexities that will increase the likelihood of future shutdowns by creating two separate CR dates.

January 19, 2024: Agriculture, Energy and Water, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Transportation, Housing and Urban Development.

February 2, 2024: The remaining eight.

This legislation also lacks emergency funds requested by the Biden Administration to accommodate increased participation in WIC.

An estimated \$405 million is needed in the second quarter is needed to administer the program.

This legislation also lacks emergency supplemental funding for Ukraine, Israel, humanitarian assistance, childcare, disaster victims, broadband, Indo-Pacific allies, and a number of other pressing priorities.

Although this legislation is flawed in many significant ways, a government shut down would be devastating for Americans across the country.

A government shutdown would hurt hard working families in Texas:

172,877 active duty and reserve personnel serving our nation's armed forces in Texas would be forced to go without the pay they earn during a shutdown.

The Small Business Administration would stop processing small business loans, halting a program that provides \$2,742,702,800 in funding to small businesses in Texas every year.

176,276 people flying through Texas airports every day would face potential delays and safety concerns due to staffing impacts on TSA agents and air traffic controllers.

786,686 people in Texas would soon lose access to Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits.

168,413 federal workers in Texas would be furloughed or forced to work without pay, in addition to the many employees of businesses with government contracts who could be laid off, furloughed, or see their hours cut.

Workers at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) would be sidelined, risking interruptions and delays to the 892 food safety, pharmaceutical manufacturing, and other inspections conducted in Texas last year.

The Department of Agriculture would be forced to stop processing housing loans, which provide \$456,125,359 in funding to help 2,742 families in rural Texas communities buy homes every year.

The Department of Agriculture would be forced to stop processing farm loans which provide \$209,391,000 in funding for farmers in Texas every year.

3,291,584 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) beneficiaries in Texas would lose access to benefits in a prolonged shutdown.

5,413,161 people who visit national parks in Texas every year would be turned away or unable to fully access parks, monuments, and museums.

State governments would be forced to pay for federal services like the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, po-

tentially risking benefits for the 20,846 TANF beneficiaries in Texas.

A government shutdown would hurt working families, damage our economy, interrupt vital services, endanger our national security, and force millions of our troops and government employees to work without pay.

It is time to get serious, it is time to do the work we are required to do as Members of Congress regardless of our political stripes.

Congress has a responsibility to keep our government open, and I hope we can work with House Republicans and the Senate to facilitate the timely completion of full-year spending bills and a supplemental package.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

I rise today in strong support of the continuing resolution. With government funding set to expire on Friday, this legislation is necessary to ensure we avoid a harmful government shutdown. There is no other option.

The bill before us extends government funding until either January 19 or February 2 depending on the agency. It also includes temporary extensions for critical expiring programs, such as Community Health Centers, the National Flood Insurance Program, and others that are important to rural regions like Kentucky's Fifth District.

Plus, on the heels of Veterans Day, it ensures that we continue providing critical resources to our military, defending America around the world, and takes care of our country's heroic veterans.

While a CR is not my preferred method of conducting business, a government shutdown right before the holidays, does our Nation no good. We need more time to complete our fiscal year '24 to give the House a better negotiating position with the Senate so we can eventually pass full-year appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge Members to vote for this CR.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN), the chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6363, the Further Continuing Appropriations Act. I applaud Speaker JOHNSON for his leadership in avoiding a harmful government shutdown, especially near the holidays. I also thank Chairwoman GRANGER for her work in putting together this clean continuing resolution.

No one dislikes CRs more than the Appropriations Committee. As chairman of the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee, I know the importance of enacting full-year bills

to address issues like the nuclear weapons modernization programs at the Department of Energy and the navigation, flood and storm-damage reduction projects of the Army Corps of Engineers.

House Republicans all agree we need to get the Federal Government on a more fiscally responsible path, but lengthy government shutdowns don't save money. They actually cost more money. The CR will give us time to reach an agreement on a top-line spending level and to negotiate final bills with the United States Senate.

The two-step deadlines will also prevent a massive omnibus right before the holidays. A vote in favor of this continuing resolution is the only fiscally responsible vote.

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

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE), the chairman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the continuing resolution.

Every Member of this body has a duty to ensure that the core, constitutional responsibilities of our government are funded. That work is not easy. Our Democratic colleagues will, of course, have different views on the top-line spending levels and we will have to work through those sharp differences in spending and policy preferences.

Republicans already passed seven fiscal year 2024 bills through the House outlining our priorities. Each of those bills was considered individually and allowed Members of both parties to offer amendments considered on the merits.

Passing bills through regular order is not as clean or as easy as we would like it to be, but it is a better alternative than one huge omnibus bill passed right before Christmas. There is no question about it: More work will be required to enact all 12 appropriations bills into law. The bill before us gives us the time necessary to agree on a top-line spending amount and negotiate difficult policy choices in the final fiscal year 2024 appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman of the full committee, Ms. GRANGER, for her knowledge, her leadership, and tireless efforts to bring these appropriations bills to the floor, and I look forward to working alongside her as we finish the fiscal year 2024 spending bills.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS), the chairman of Agriculture Subcommittee.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 6363, a bill that would keep the government operating

while putting Congress on a path toward fiscal responsibility. We simply can't continue to pass large, bloated omnibus appropriations bills just before Christmas, and this bill is a new approach to break the cycle.

Moody's changed the outlook of the Nation's debt on Friday to negative. Rising interest rates from Bidenomics, the sharp increase in public debt, and a lack of agreement on measures to reduce the public deficit led to that downgrade.

This should be a wake-up call for all of us. This bill gives us time to complete our work in a fiscally responsible manner while working toward a more normal appropriations process.

Additionally, I would specifically address concerns for funding of the WIC program. I have heard our colleagues on the other side of the aisle use scare tactics and a straw man that this bill does not provide enough funding for WIC and the States will have to have a wait list for participants. Nothing could be further from the absolute truth.

Let me remind everyone that provisions in the first CR continue in this bill, so the Department of Agriculture has the authority to maintain WIC participation, period.

If States need more money, they should ask USDA for funding, not start wait lists. USDA and OMB have the authority to work together to fully fund the program, and if they don't, it is 100 percent the fault of the Biden administration.

It is shameful that advocacy groups and the Biden administration's team use such scare tactics when they know full well they have the ability to fully fund WIC for the duration of this continuing resolution.

I thank Speaker JOHNSON for his leadership in restoring fiscal restraint and supporting a new approach to control spending.

I also thank Chairwoman GRANGER for her leadership and dedication in moving the FY24 House appropriations bills forward. The world has taken notice of the unsustainable spending and debt which undermines our credibility as a world leader.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6363 to put us on the path to fiscal responsibility.

□ 1630

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

As you know, Mr. CALVERT is the chair of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee and a very respected member. I don't see him on the floor now. He is someone who cares deeply about our national security here at home and our international obligations and responsibilities.

I mention a couple of things in this context. As of this bill, \$28 billion for the Department of Defense is held up until next February, and that depends whether or not we can come to agreement. Next February, \$28 billion to the Department of Defense.

The other piece of this is that the State Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies Subcommittee and the Defense Subcommittee have shared responsibilities. As you know from reading this laddered approach, those two bills will not get to a continuing resolution until February 2.

What do they do that has relevance in this period of time? The State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies Subcommittee has a very small amount of money in which they can move humanitarian assistance in this global crisis that we have and the world clamoring for humanitarian assistance.

Now, the State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies Subcommittee and the Defense Subcommittee share some other pieces which have to do with funding for Ukraine and funding for Israel. The \$3.3 billion to Israel is held up until next February, and money for Ukraine, which is depleted, is nowhere to be found; so we are walking off the international stage. We have abdicated a moral responsibility to Israel and Ukraine—not unlike what happened in 1938 with appeasement—and to humanitarian assistance. Think about who was responsible for that.

There is another piece of this which I think is very, very interesting. We have seen the delay. It has been 5 months since we had the budget agreement in June, so 5 months of delay there. Then another 45 days of delay.

I said a few moments ago, given what we have seen on the floor with regard to Labor-HHS today, I don't understand what is going to change in this next go-round. There is every opportunity for further delays. Further delays.

What happens then is we move toward something called sequestration. Let me translate it into real terms. Those are across-the-board cuts in every single area, both domestic and international. That is what the law has done here.

There appears to be no understanding or no consideration for the movement of where we need to go. We have a history now of delay after delay after delay, and I don't see anything that portends a change in that activity or behavior.

With regard to those across-the-board cuts, if all 12 appropriations bills are not passed—not 8, not 4—and there is one hanging out there, that across-the-board cut comes crashing down on our heads. I think people just need to know this information and fully understand.

I don't want a government shutdown—I don't—but I want to fully understand what the stakes are. I have to believe that every Member of this body wants to know what the stakes are and what is actually in these bills.

Finally, I am going back to something I said earlier: Who is holding up the resources that the American people are clamoring for, whether it is their health, their education, or their ability

for a job? Every bill that we have seen on this floor curtails and cuts back in a remarkable way.

In the Labor-HHS bill, they are taking us back to 2008 numbers. The resources that the American public needs to thrive are being cut back. People in this country are living paycheck to paycheck, and we are doing nothing to help them deal with their cost of living. I believe that they know that. On the domestic front, we are short-changing the American people.

Let's get to the international scene. Who is holding up aid to Israel? Who is holding up funding the support for Ukraine? When did we believe that Vladimir Putin has noble intentions? He would gobble it up in a nanosecond. Who would believe who was holding up humanitarian assistance?

We have a moral responsibility. We are watching children in Ukraine, Israel, and Gaza dying, but we don't have the strength to blow past this and say let's do what we have been charged to do by this Constitution and carry out our duty.

House Republicans are holding up all of these critical security funding needs. Think about it and think about how we should break the logjam with people who know better in this institution. Get us those top-line numbers. Get us the allocations. Get the appropriations process on track. Fund the bills for 2024.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CRAWFORD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6363, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 864 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. 5894.

Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1638

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole