

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, last night during the debate on the Freedom Caucus-led inherent contempt resolution, Republicans once again tried to silence me. They wanted to take my words down. They wanted to prevent me from speaking on the House floor, not because I disparaged a Member but because I criticized their resolution. You heard that right. The freedom-loving Freedom Caucus wanted to silence me.

They believe in free speech for themselves. They regularly attack President Biden and Democrats in a most personal and vicious manner, but because I told the truth about their resolution, they tried to forcibly silence me.

It is chilling, it is scary, and it is frightening that Republicans are embracing authoritarian tactics to silence their critics. This is Congress, not the Kremlin, Mr. Speaker, but this is a pattern that connects them to authoritarian leaders like Putin.

I will fight back. I love this institution and this country too much to allow Republicans to trample on our freedom.

HONORING DAVE TOLLIVER

(Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to posthumously recognize Mr. Dave Tolliver.

Dave was born to William and Emma Tolliver on September 5, 1947, in Pierpont, West Virginia, and he passed away on Monday, June 3, of this year.

Dave leaves behind him a long legacy of dedication to his community, his State, and his country.

Throughout his life, Dave took on many important roles. He proudly served in the United States Army, 101st Airborne Division, became an ambulance driver for the Wyoming General Hospital, and worked for the Beckley Fire Department. He also worked as a school bus driver for the Raleigh County Board of Education and eventually ended up working in the local government where he served as a county commissioner in Raleigh County.

His fellow commissioners have credited him with providing 98 percent of the county with water. In a State as mountainous and rural as West Virginia where the majority of the people rely on private wells, this was no small feat.

Dave was an honorable man and a kind man who had a servant's heart and cared deeply for his community. I am so grateful I was able to work with him in my capacity as a Member of Congress.

Dave leaves behind him a wife, two children, and many, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. We are going to miss him. God bless you, Dave.

NORTH CAROLINA ART COMPETITION WINNERS

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the three winners of North Carolina's First Congressional District Art Competition.

Kayla Lassiter, a Bertie High School senior, won first place with her piece, Rainbow-Hued. Lassiter brilliantly used color and digital design.

I had the distinct honor of meeting her and her mother right here in our Nation's Capitol where her artwork will remain on display for thousands of visitors to see.

Nathan Varney, a J.H. Rose High School senior, was a runner-up with his piece, Bamboo Forester.

I also proudly recognize Jocelyn Hernandez Jimenes, a North Edgecombe High School student who earned third place with her piece, The Mythical Bird.

Clearly, we have incredible, creative, talented artists in eastern North Carolina. I now commend all of this year's participants.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 8772, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 8772.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from New York (Mr. LALOTA) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 0921

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 consideration of the bill (H.R. 8772) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

The gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) each will control 30 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer H.R. 8772. The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for 2025.

The recommendation for the fiscal year 2025 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act provides \$5.546 billion, excluding Senate items, which are traditionally left to the Senate to determine. The bill supports the legislative branch as an essential branch of government and ensures the House is open to and works for the American people.

Regardless of what side of the aisle you are on, we can agree that our greatest duty is to our constituents and that this bill funds our ability to advocate on their behalf. It invests in the resources necessary to provide robust oversight of the executive branch. It also includes modest increases to ensure the safety of the Capitol complex and the work of the Capitol Police as well as the institutions that support our work such as the Library of Congress and the Government Accountability Office.

I believe the bill balances the legislative branch's capacity to effectively serve the American people in a fiscally responsible manner.

I thank Chairman COLE for his leadership and guidance throughout this process, and I also thank Ranking Member ESPAILLAT for his cooperation and support throughout the formation of the bill. Finally, I thank the legislative branch staff for their hard work in getting the bill to this point.

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

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

Today, Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to H.R. 8772, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2025.

Before I discuss the bill, Mr. Chair, let me start by taking a moment to thank our colleague, JENNIFER WEXTON, who represents Virginia's 10th District, for her unwavering dedication and service in this Congress. I am in awe of her courage and wish her and her family all the best. We will miss Ms. WEXTON all over Congress here. She has been an exemplary Member of this House, and we trust that her legacy will be forever cemented in this House. We thank Ms. WEXTON for all that she does, her courage, her resilience, her honesty, and her commitment to the American people.

I thank also my colleague, Chairman VALADAO, and the subcommittee staff who work daily to ensure the legislative branch has the resources that it needs to support America and its people. Really, this work is so important to our Nation.

As the chairman indicated, the bill before us today includes \$5.5 billion in

discretionary appropriations to fund the offices of the House of Representatives and joint legislative branch items. This is an increase of 3.5 percent from fiscal year 2024 enacted levels.

I agree with the chairman when he says this bill provides the resources for Congress to serve their constituents and conduct our oversight responsibilities.

The funding in this bill is reasonable and continues the operations for legislative branch agencies.

However, Mr. Chairman, the legislative branch bill should never be a place for divisive politics. The legislative branch bill should be used to ensure Congress has the tools, the necessary tools, it needs to legislate and support the constituents we serve in a fair, transparent, and equitable manner.

Instead, and unfortunately, this bill contains some very concerning messaging provisions that have absolutely no place within the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act.

This bill contains provisions that eliminate diversity, equity, and inclusion programs and allows for discrimination towards the LGBTQI+ community.

The majority seems obsessed with cutting Federal funding and eliminating programs that help fight climate change and those that help grow and diversify our country.

For example, this bill removes a provision to eliminate or reduce plastic waste right here in this legislative branch of government. We should start by leading with our own example. To save the planet, we should start right here in our House. In addition, it eliminates a requirement for Members to lease low-emissions vehicles.

As we face a tremendous heat wave, I challenge anybody to walk back to Longworth or Rayburn three or four times today to see how much of a challenge it will be. Yet, we don't want to accept the provisions that were enacted before to have climate change impact provisions in the bill.

Plus, this bill does not include longstanding legislation allowing the legislative branch agencies to employ individuals with an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival program, DACA.

This House and the many agencies that make up the entire legislative branch of government should make every effort to reflect and consider all the people in this great Nation we serve and the many districts our Members represent.

Mr. Chair, the legislative branch bill should represent a collaboration between our two parties. We come to this campus to work together. That is what the American people expect and deserve. Our place of business is to be a role model for a more equitable, inclusive, and positive working environment.

Instead, this bill includes hurtful and offensive provisions to many Ameri-

cans, including our very own staff supporting this great institution and those we work alongside daily.

I don't agree with these divisive ideas, and for that reason, Mr. Chairman, for that reason alone, I cannot support this bill.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague from California, the chairman of our subcommittee, for yielding time.

I rise today to speak in opposition to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and I think we can all agree that everything that this body does must be measured against the Constitution, as it is the supreme law of the land. All of us raised our hand and swore an oath to support and defend the Constitution, and this legislation has constitutional problems.

In 1989, Congress passed the Ethics Reform Act, which granted Members an annual cost-of-living adjustment, known as a COLA, meant to adjust for inflation so that the value of congressional compensation would remain the same.

□ 0930

This COLA was meant to be capped at the annual percentage that every other Federal employee would receive. In exchange for the annual COLA, all Members of Congress were prohibited or severely limited from earning additional outside income, like speaking fees or other fees that could be easily translated into pay-for-play arrangements resulting in potentially tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of dollars of additional income, especially for more popular or more powerful Members.

I certainly agree with the prohibition of this type for outside income for Members of Congress, yet I disagree with the manner in which the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act addresses eliminating the lawfully required COLA.

If Congress wants to eliminate the annual COLA, Congress can certainly do so, but this cannot, and I repeat, cannot be done through the appropriations process and remain in compliance with the Constitution. It must be done through a bill on the House floor that goes into effect after the next election.

The 27th Amendment says: "No law, varying the compensation for the services of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened." This means that the 27th Amendment prohibits any law from taking effect that varies congressional compensation without an intervening election of Members of the House. It was originally drafted by James Madison in 1789 and meant to ensure Members stay accountable to the people who elect them.

I firmly believe that the appropriations process is the wrong vehicle for this effort because appropriation bills are annual only by fiscal year, and there will never be an intervening election necessary between enactment and implementation in order to comply with the 27th Amendment of the Constitution.

Now, we all know that even if we pass this bill this fiscal year, the Senate will do nothing with it before the November election, and we will have a continuing resolution that goes to either December or into the new year.

For over the last decade, the continuing resolutions have included the COLA prohibition language, and when it passes, the COLA prohibition will immediately go into effect on October 1. Again, there will be no intervening election, therefore failing to be compliant with the 27th Amendment.

The language stripping the COLA has been added as section 214 of this FY 2025 appropriation, and so, per the 27th Amendment, it will have to wait until after the November 2024 election before it can take effect. Yet, it takes effect October 1, 2024, the beginning of FY 2025 without an intervening election.

To have the COLA prohibition language in H.R. 8772 would violate the 27th Amendment of the Constitution and make the bill unconstitutional.

My opposition to this bill is solely on a constitutional basis, and I would support the rest of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act if this were not in it. Shy of section 214, I do commend our committee chairman for the excellent work in the rest of the bill.

I did offer an amendment to remove section 214, but it was not accepted for a vote, and I certainly wish it had.

I regretfully cannot vote for a piece of legislation that as I see clearly violates the Constitution because—and solely because—of section 214. I would hope none of my colleagues would either.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague, Congressman ESPAILLAT, for his work on this bill, and I want to associate myself with his words about our colleague Congresswoman JENNIFER WEXTON. I believe that we all are inspired by JENNIFER, and for me I will just say she is the face of courage, of tenacity, of determination, and, in fact, she is someone who was elected to this office and knows why she came to serve. She serves every single day in the face of great adversity. I thank JENNIFER.

Let me first congratulate Chairman VALADAO on reaching this milestone in his first year as chair of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee, and I thank him and Ranking Member ESPAILLAT for their hard work on this

effort, and to the majority and minority staff for their work on this bill, especially Faye Cobb and Raquel Spencer.

As I said when we marked this bill up in committee, this bill is not far removed from one that I would support. It builds upon our investments in the legislative branch that have enabled us to better serve the American people.

Unfortunately, the majority has included harmful policy riders that hurt our ability to attract and retain diverse and talented staff, unwind important measures that ensure we are doing our part to protect the environment, and undo sensible, historical restrictions in statute on compensation for outside work for certain Members of Congress.

Partisan policies in this bill hurt our ability to attract and retain talented staff, and every one of us knows that it is our staff who keeps our name on the door.

The bill would create a license to discriminate against LGBTQ+ people and block diversity and inclusion programs, and I remain frustrated that we continue to bar DACA recipients from employment in the legislative branch.

These policies all make it harder for us to build a congressional workforce as diverse and talented as the country that they serve.

A strong and well-functioning legislative branch is essential to ensuring the House of Representatives can do the work Americans sent us here to do. If we cannot create an environment where staff of all backgrounds feel safe and welcome, we will not be able to serve the American people in the ways that they expect and deserve.

The bill also includes a provision that would allow medical and dental professionals serving in the Congress to receive compensation for outside work in addition to their congressional salary, opening the door to changing the rules we must all follow when it comes to external professions, unfairly benefiting certain Members, and potentially creating conflicts of interest.

This body considers legislation touching every single facet of the economy, including healthcare. We should be focusing on helping people, not doing the job of authorizers or the Ethics Committee to amend current law to help a select few Members receive outside income.

The bill's reasonable funding levels are proof that House Republicans are capable of writing bills that can get bipartisan support and have a path to becoming law—if they could simply abandon their obsession with partisan riders which they know will be removed from the final agreement.

A clean version of this bill could pass with strong support from both Democrats and Republicans, but at this time I cannot support this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

I hope Republicans will reconsider their strategy. Please join us at the table to support our staff, our constitu-

ents, and workers and families around this country. Above all, it is time to govern.

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished ranking member of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Normally I don't speak on this bill, and I have been on the Appropriations Committee long enough to remember when this bill came to the floor in a bipartisan fashion.

Mr. Lewis, who was chairman of our committee at one point in time, and Mr. Fazio, who was chairman of our Democratic Caucus, joined together as the leaders, as the chair and ranking member or vice versa, on that committee and brought this bill to the floor. The legislative branch of government, the first branch of government, the first part of the Constitution, mentions the people's House and the United States Senate.

Unfortunately, it is no longer the case that this is a bipartisan bill because both parties have interest in making sure that we have the resources and the ability to do the job that we are asked to do, and that is not only to raise and authorize the money to be spent to do the people's work, but, also, to oversee the executive department to ensure that the laws are faithfully carried out.

One of the things that is necessary to make this body viable is to make sure that all Americans can serve in this House and that they be compensated in a way that will allow them—even though they may not be rich—to come to Washington, D.C., and serve the people of this country.

Sadly, for the last 14 years, the Congress has been unwilling because of, in my opinion, a lack of political courage and trust in the people's understanding that from a commonsense standpoint people will not be able to serve in a body, in a town, where the cost of renting an apartment has increased approximately 120 percent since the last cost-of-living adjustment, which all people understand is necessary to stay even. That means that the Members of Congress have substantially had their buying power reduced.

That is unfortunate because if we continue along that road, this will become a more aristocratic body and a less democratic body. That is not good for the country, it is not good for this institution, and it certainly is not good for the Members.

I would hope that as we move forward in this process, in a bipartisan way we could say honestly to the American people: That is not a sustainable policy.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I come to the floor to urge Members to understand it is not just about them. It is about this institution and the ability of people to serve in this institution with the resources necessary to sustain themselves and their families.

Too many people think that Members of Congress get money under the table. I don't think that is true. Are there some who abuse the rules? Of course, in any body there are some, but there are few.

To the extent that they can sustain themselves and their families on the resources that they earn, Members of Congress I think have average days of 10, 12, 14 hours a day and weekends. I have talked to my friends on both sides of the aisle, and let us over the next months come together and effect an appropriate compensation package for Members.

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

For the past several years, I have been part of an effort to modernize the legislative branch to ensure that this institution is working better for the American people. The Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress passed 202 recommendations. Roughly two-thirds of them have been fully or partially implemented. We looked at everything from congressional capacity to outdated technology to rising polarization.

Chair VALADAO, Ranking Member ESPAILLAT, and their staffs have been invaluable partners in these efforts.

Importantly, the FY 2025 bill includes funding for something called the Modernization Initiatives Account, which helps implement some of the open recommendations made by the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. It also includes language to address a range of other recommendations, including training for Members and staff, improving constituent services, and better use of data.

These are important efforts because it helps this institution build its capacity to better serve our constituents.

While a lot has been accomplished, lots of work on implementation remains, and this funding helps.

Now, I am disappointed that I can't vote for this bill given the partisan riders; however, I remain grateful for the worthwhile investments that are in this bill, the investment that Congress makes in itself not just for the institution but for the institution's ability to serve the people we represent.

Leaving this institution better off than we found it I think is a responsibility of each Member. It is certainly a responsibility that I will keep in mind during my final 6 months here in the institution. I am grateful, again, to the

chair and the ranking member for their leadership on this.

□ 0945

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

Mr. Chair, I rise again to oppose this bill. This bill contains many, many poison pills and partisan riders that are unnecessary—really unnecessary—and aim to do more harm than good.

In addition, I am disappointed the bill, as currently written, does not include bipartisan language that has been supported by both sides of the House for years to allow the legislative branch agencies to employ individuals under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program known as DACA. An overwhelming majority of Americans support the DACA program.

Let me remind you, Mr. Chair, that 75 percent of Americans favor permanent legal status to noncitizens who came to the United States as children. Moreover, 85 percent of DACA recipients already participate in the labor force. It is unconscionable that we will not allow them to work in the legislative branch.

Let me remind you that during the pandemic, more than 200,000 Dreamers stepped up to the front line and served as essentials workers to provide fellow Americans with important goods and services, including medical care, educational instruction, food, and more.

For this reason, at the appropriate time, I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to the committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill.

My amendment would include language permitting the funds in the act to be used to employ individuals with employment authorization documents under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program known as DACA.

I hope my colleagues will join me in voting for the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. Espaillat moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8772 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

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

SEC. ____ Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an entity may use amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act to pay the compensation of an officer or employee without regard to the officer's or employee's immigration status if the officer or employee has been issued an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program of the Secretary of Homeland Security, as set forth in the Department of Homeland Security's August 24, 2022 final rule entitled "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals".

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close, I and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, in closing, let me repeat: The legislative

branch bill should not be the place for divisive politics. It should be used solely to ensure Congress has the tools that it needs to legislate and support the constituents we all serve. It should be used to ensure we have a successful democracy through effective and responsible governance.

The majority, again, is obsessed with cutting Federal funds and eliminating vital programs that help to grow and diversify our country.

Passing these partisan bills is a complete waste of time. I don't agree with these divisive ideas and partisan tactics. I believe we can do and should really do much better. For these reasons, I cannot support this bill.

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

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, today's measure provides funding for the Legislative Branch for Fiscal Year 2025. Although this is the smallest of our twelve annual appropriations bills, it carries an outsized importance for our democracy.

Each member of Congress has been entrusted with the solemn duty of representing the voices of their district, and this bill provides resources to serve the American people. It ensures we can assist our constituents and keep the government working for them. We also uphold resources to support our Article One lawmaking responsibilities prescribed by the Constitution—and the national institutions that contribute to this work.

The measure provides funding to maintain vigorous oversight over the Executive Branch. It allows us to continue critical committee work that serves as a check to the other branches and funds institutions like the Congressional Budget Office, which has a key role to play in supervising our national budget and appropriations work.

The safety of the Capitol complex for visitors and the good work of the U.S. Capitol Police are also reinforced. As the citadel for freedom and democracy, we sustain maintenance for the Capitol Building. More than just a meeting place, this chamber stands as a proud symbol of our constitutional form of government and our way of life, and it must be preserved for generations to come.

This is a very strong bill, and one that champions our capacity to effectively represent the public in a fiscally responsible manner.

I thank Chairman VALADAO for his hard work in assembling this measure, and I urge all members to support its passage.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8772

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to Beatrice Y. Payne, widow of Donald M. Payne, Jr., late a Representative from the State of New Jersey, \$174,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$1,932,655,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$36,560,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$10,499,000, including \$35,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$3,730,000, including \$15,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$10,499,000, including \$17,500 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Majority Whip, \$3,099,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, including the Chief Deputy Minority Whip, \$2,809,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip; Republican Conference, \$2,962,000; Democratic Caucus, \$2,962,000: *Provided*, That such amount for salaries and expenses shall remain available from January 3, 2025 until January 2, 2026.

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

INCLUDING MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE, OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, AND OFFICIAL MAIL

For Members' representational allowances, including Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail, \$843,605,000.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN MEMBER OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 120 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2019 (2 U.S.C. 5322a) for the compensation of interns who serve in the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, \$20,638,800, to remain available from January 3, 2025 until January 2, 2026: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 120(b) of such Act, an office of a Member of the House of Representatives may use not more than \$46,800 of the allowance available under this heading during legislative year 2025.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2020 (2 U.S.C. 5106) for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices, \$586,000, to remain available from January 3, 2025 until January 2, 2026: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$322,300 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices of the majority, to be allocated among such offices by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and \$263,700 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in House leadership offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Minority Floor Leader.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE STANDING, SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEE OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113(a)(1) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of standing, special, and select committees (other than the Committee on Appropriations), \$2,600,000, to remain available from January 3, 2025 until January 2, 2026: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under

this heading, \$1,300,000 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, and \$1,300,000 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Chair, in consultation with the ranking minority member, of the Committee on House Administration.

ALLOWANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF INTERNS IN HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE OFFICES

For the allowance established under section 113(a)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the Committee on Appropriations, \$463,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$231,500 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the majority, and \$231,500 shall be available for the compensation of interns who serve in offices of the minority, to be allocated among such offices by the Chair, in consultation with the ranking minority member, of the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by House resolutions, \$180,862,000: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2026, except that \$6,075,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended for committee room upgrading.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, \$31,294,000, including studies and examinations of executive agencies and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed: *Provided*, That such amount shall remain available for such salaries and expenses until December 31, 2026.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$325,961,000, including: for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk, including the positions of the Chaplain and the Historian, and including not more than \$25,000 for official representation and reception expenses, of which not more than \$20,000 is for the Family Room and not more than \$2,000 is for the Office of the Chaplain, \$44,984,000, of which \$9,555,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, including the position of Superintendent of Garages and the Office of Emergency Management, and including not more than \$3,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$34,141,000, of which \$12,625,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer including not more than \$5,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$213,072,000, of which \$26,477,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Whistleblower Ombuds, \$1,250,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, \$5,772,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of General Counsel, \$2,048,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian, \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, and not more than \$1,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$2,287,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the

House, \$5,048,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$15,300,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until expended; for salaries and expenses of the Office of Interparliamentary Affairs, \$994,000; for other authorized employees, \$1,065,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$480,085,200, including: supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$1,555,000; official mail for committees, leadership offices, and administrative offices of the House, \$190,000; Government contributions for health, retirement, Social Security, contractor support for actuarial projections, and other applicable employee benefits, \$428,960,200, to remain available until March 31, 2026, except that \$37,000,000 of such amount shall remain available until expended; salaries and expenses for Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery, \$27,428,000, of which \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended; transition activities for new members and staff, \$15,786,000, to remain available until expended; Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program, \$3,356,000, to remain available until expended; Office of Congressional Ethics, \$1,810,000; and miscellaneous items including purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$1,000,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MODERNIZATION INITIATIVES ACCOUNT

For the House of Representatives Modernization Initiatives Account established under section 115 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2021 (2 U.S.C. 5513), \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That disbursement from this account is subject to approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That funds provided in this account shall only be used for initiatives approved by the Committee on House Administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

REQUIRING AMOUNTS REMAINING IN MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES TO BE USED FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION OR TO REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT

SEC. 110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amounts appropriated under this Act for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—SALARIES AND EXPENSES—MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES" shall be available only for fiscal year 2025. Any amount remaining after all payments are made under such allowances for fiscal year 2025 shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction (or, if there is no Federal budget deficit after all such payments have been made, for reducing the Federal debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury considers appropriate).

(b) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this section.

(c) As used in this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" means a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.

LIMITATION ON AMOUNT AVAILABLE TO LEASE VEHICLES

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to make any payments from any Members' Representational Allowance for the leasing of a vehicle, excluding mobile dis-

tribut offices, in an aggregate amount that exceeds \$1,000 for the vehicle in any month.

CYBERSECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 112. The head of any Federal entity that provides assistance to the House of Representatives in the House's efforts to deter, prevent, mitigate, or remediate cybersecurity risks to, and incidents involving, the information systems of the House shall take all necessary steps to ensure the constitutional integrity of the separate branches of the government at all stages of providing the assistance, including applying minimization procedures to limit the spread or sharing of privileged House and Member information.

LONG TERM LEASE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 113. (a) Section 303(f) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13212(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "branch, except that it does include the House of Representatives with respect to an acquisition described in paragraph (2)(C)." and inserting "branch."; and

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (C).

(b) The amendments made by this section apply to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year.

USE OF CHILD CARE CENTER REVOLVING FUND

SEC. 114. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 312(d)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1992 (2 U.S.C. 2062 (d)(3)) is amended

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

"(C) In order to ensure that the Center can receive and transmit critical and emergency communications in connection with the provision of child care services, the payment of telecom expenses for the Center, to include voicemail boxes, land lines, and official cellular devices of the Center issued to Center employees."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year.

JOINT ITEMS

For Joint Committees, as follows:

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$4,283,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$14,450,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and their assistants, including:

(1) an allowance of \$3,500 per month to the Attending Physician;

(2) an allowance of \$2,500 per month to the Senior Medical Officer;

(3) an allowance of \$900 per month each to three medical officers while on duty in the Office of the Attending Physician;

(4) an allowance of \$900 per month to 2 assistants and \$900 per month each not to exceed 11 assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistants; and

(5) \$3,145,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, which shall

be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$4,416,000, to be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, \$1,814,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CAPITOL POLICE
SALARIES

For salaries of employees of the Capitol Police, including overtime, hazardous duty pay, and Government contributions for health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other applicable employee benefits, \$619,257,000, of which overtime shall not exceed \$74,976,000 unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate are notified, to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or a duly authorized designee: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated, \$15,000,000 shall be available for tuition reimbursement, recruitment and retention bonuses and other retention focused salary related items.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including motor vehicles, communications and other equipment, security equipment and installation, uniforms, weapons, supplies, materials, training, medical services, forensic services, Member protection-related activities and equipment, stenographic services, personal and professional services, the employee assistance program, the awards program, postage, communication services, travel advances, relocation of instructor and liaison personnel for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, and not more than \$5,000 to be expended on the certification of the Chief of the Capitol Police in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$213,158,000, of which \$5,848,000 shall remain available until expended to fund the Congressional Continuity of Operations (C-COOP), to be disbursed by the Chief of the Capitol Police or a duly authorized designee: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost of basic training for the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers for fiscal year 2025 shall be paid by the Secretary of Homeland Security from funds available to the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided further*, That none of the amounts made available under this heading may be used to purchase a drone manufactured in the People's Republic of China or by a business affiliated with the People's Republic of China except for national security purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

AUTHORIZATIONS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

SEC. 115. (a) Section 4120 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) An employee of the Capitol Police may receive training under this section outside of the United States only with the prior approval of the Capitol Police Board. In this subsection, the term ‘United States’ means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States.”.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the operation of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, \$8,150,000, of which \$500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026, and of which not more than \$1,000 may be expended on the certification of the Executive Director in connection with official representation and reception expenses.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary for operation of the Congressional Budget Office, including not more than \$6,000 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$73,259,000: *Provided*, That the Director shall use not less than \$500,000 of the amount made available under this heading for (1) improving technical systems, processes, and models for the purpose of improving the transparency of estimates of budgetary effects to Members of Congress, employees of Members of Congress, and the public, and (2) to increase the availability of models, economic assumptions, and data for Members of Congress, employees of Members of Congress, and the public.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

For salaries for the Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services, at rates of pay provided by law; for all necessary expenses for surveys and studies, construction, operation, and general and administrative support in connection with facilities and activities under the care of the Architect of the Capitol, including the Botanic Garden, Senate and House office buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol; for furnishings and office equipment; for official reception and representation expenses of not more than \$5,000, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; for purchase or exchange, maintenance, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle, \$165,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

CAPITOL BUILDING

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol, \$41,002,000, of which \$6,599,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, \$33,922,000, of which \$18,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care, and operation of the House office buildings, \$148,000,000, of which \$64,050,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029, and of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the restoration and renovation of the Cannon House Office Building: In addition, for a payment to the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund, \$5,500,000 to remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; and all electrical substations of the Capitol; lighting, heating, power (including the purchase of electrical energy) and water and sewer services for the Capitol,

Senate and House office buildings, Library of Congress buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; heating the Government Publishing Office and Washington City Post Office, and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, the Union Station complex, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, \$127,414,000, of which \$21,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That not more than \$10,000,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2025.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, \$86,043,000, of which \$45,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND SECURITY

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of buildings, grounds and security enhancements of the United States Capitol Police, wherever located, the Alternate Computing Facility, and Architect of the Capitol security operations, \$97,016,000, of which \$28,200,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That none of the amounts made available under this heading may be used to purchase a drone manufactured in the People's Republic of China or by a business affiliated with the People's Republic of China except for national security purposes.

BOTANIC GARDEN

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; and purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$21,214,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That, of the amount made available under this heading, the Architect of the Capitol may obligate and expend such sums as may be necessary for the maintenance, care and operation of the National Garden established under section 307E of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (2 U.S.C. 2146), upon vouchers approved by the Architect of the Capitol or a duly authorized designee.

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

For all necessary expenses for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center, \$29,127,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

NO BONUSES FOR CONTRACTORS BEHIND SCHEDULE OR OVER BUDGET

SEC. 116. None of the funds made available in this Act for the Architect of the Capitol may be used to make incentive or award payments to contractors for work on contracts or programs for which the contractor is behind schedule or over budget, unless the Architect of the Capitol, or agency-employed designee, determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC OUTREACH AND SERVICES FOR CAPITOL GROUNDS AND ARBORETUM

SEC. 117. (a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol, subject to the

approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, may enter into cooperative agreements with entities under such terms as the Architect determines advisable, in order to support the Capitol Grounds and Arboretum in carrying out its duties, authorities and mission.

(b) **PLANT MATERIAL EXCHANGES.**—The Architect of the Capitol may engage in plant material exchanges between the Capitol Grounds and Arboretum and other entities including Federal, State, or local government agencies, botanic gardens, arboretums, educational institutions, non-profit organizations, municipal parks, and gardens.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Library of Congress not otherwise provided for, including development and maintenance of the Library's catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library buildings; information technology services provided centrally; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog records and other publications of the Library; hire or purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$617,000,000, and, in addition, amounts credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2025 under the Act of June 28, 1902 (chapter 1301; 32 Stat. 480; 2 U.S.C. 150), shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Library of Congress may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under the Act of June 28, 1902, in excess of the amount authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, not more than \$18,000 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses, including for the Overseas Field Offices: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, no less than \$10,698,000 shall remain available until expended for the Teaching with Primary Sources program, of which: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$1,547,000 shall remain available until expended for upgrade of the Legislative Branch Financial Management System: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$150,000 shall remain available until expended for the Surplus Books Program to promote the program and facilitate a greater number of donations to eligible entities across the United States: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$4,409,000 shall remain available until expended for the Veterans History Project to continue digitization efforts of already collected materials, reach a greater number of veterans to record their stories, and promote public access to the Project.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, \$105,642,000, of which not more than \$38,025,000, to remain available until expended, shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 2025 under sections 708(d) and 1316 of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That the Copyright Office may not obligate or expend any funds derived from collections under such section in excess of the amount

authorized for obligation or expenditure in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,870,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 2025 under sections 111(d)(2), 119(b)(3), 803(e), and 1005 of such title: *Provided further*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than \$45,895,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this heading, not less than \$10,300,000 is for modernization initiatives, of which \$9,300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2026: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies: *Provided further*, That not more than \$6,500 may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for activities of the International Copyright Institute and for copyright delegations, visitors, and seminars: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any provision of chapter 8 of title 17, United States Code, any amounts made available under this heading which are attributable to royalty fees and payments received by the Copyright Office pursuant to sections 111, 119, and chapter 10 of such title may be used for the costs incurred in the administration of the Copyright Royalty Judges program, with the exception of the costs of salaries and benefits for the Copyright Royalty Judges and staff under section 802(e).

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, \$141,487,000: *Provided*, That no part of such amount may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate: *Provided further*, That this prohibition does not apply to publication of non-confidential Congressional Research Service (CRS) products: *Provided further*, That a non-confidential CRS product includes any written product containing research or analysis that is currently available for general congressional access on the CRS Congressional Intranet, or that would be made available on the CRS Congressional Intranet in the normal course of business and does not include material prepared in response to Congressional requests for confidential analysis or research.

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE BLIND AND PRINT DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses to carry out the Act of March 3, 1931 (chapter 400; 46 Stat. 1487; 2 U.S.C. 135a), \$65,205,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount appropriated, \$650,000 shall be available to contract to provide newspapers to blind and print disabled residents at no cost to the individual.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

REIMBURSABLE AND REVOLVING FUND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 118. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—For fiscal year 2025, the obligational authority of the Li-

brary of Congress for the activities described in subsection (b) may not exceed \$328,789,000.

(b) **ACTIVITIES.**—The activities referred to in subsection (a) are reimbursable and revolving fund activities that are funded from sources other than appropriations to the Library in appropriations Acts for the legislative branch.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For authorized publishing of congressional information and the distribution of congressional information in any format; publishing of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and publishing, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, \$83,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading "GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND" no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for publishing congressionally mandated reports under the Access to Congressionally Mandated Reports Act, Pub. L. 117-263, div. G, title LXXII, subtitle D: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding sections 901, 902, and 906 of title 44, United States Code, this appropriation may be used to prepare indexes to the Congressional Record on only a monthly and session basis.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses of the public information programs of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications in any format, and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$41,664,000: *Provided*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized

for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for the preceding two fiscal years to depository and other designated libraries: *Provided further*, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading "GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND" no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND

For payment to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund, \$11,425,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology development and facilities repair: *Provided*, That the Government Publishing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,500 may be expended on the certification of the Director of the Government Publishing Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That activities financed through the Business Operations Revolving Fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund and the funds provided under the heading "PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS" may not be used for contracted security services at Government Publishing Office's passport facility in the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Government Accountability Office, including not more than \$12,500 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with section 3324 of title 31, United States

Code; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), (6), and (8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), (6), and (8)); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries, \$896,700,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, \$33,424,000 of payments received under sections 782, 791, 3521, and 9105 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available without fiscal year limitation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of either Forum's costs as determined by the respective Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants: *Provided further*, That payments hereunder to the Forum may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed.

CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP FUND

For a payment to the Congressional Office for International Leadership Fund for financing activities of the Congressional Office for International Leadership under section 313 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 1151), \$6,600,000: *Provided*, That funds made available to support Russian participants shall only be used for those engaging in free market development, humanitarian activities, and civic engagement, and shall not be used for officials of the central government of Russia.

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund established under section 116 of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1105), \$430,000.

TITLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2025 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

RATES OF COMPENSATION AND DESIGNATION

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 (46 Stat. 32 et seq.) is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting serv-

ice through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

COSTS OF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FINANCIAL MANAGERS COUNCIL

SEC. 205. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$2,000.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS

SEC. 206. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 207. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol in this Act may be used to eliminate or restrict guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and Senate, unless through regulations as authorized by section 402(b)(8) of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (2 U.S.C. 2242(b)(8)).

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

SEC. 208. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

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

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

SEC. 209. (a) PROHIBITION ON USE OR PROCUREMENT.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the head of an agency, office, or other entity to—

(A) procure or obtain or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain any equipment, system, or service that uses covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system; or

(B) enter into a contract (or extend or renew a contract) with an entity that uses any equipment, system, or service that uses

covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to—

(A) prohibit the head of an agency, office, or other entity from procuring with an entity to provide a service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or

(B) cover telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.

(b) PROHIBITION OF LOAN AND GRANT FUNDS.—

(1) The head of an agency, office, or other entity may not obligate or expend loan or grant funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act to procure or obtain, extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain, or enter into a contract (or extend or renew a contract) to procure or obtain the equipment, services, or systems described in subsection (a).

(2) In implementing the prohibition in paragraph (1), heads of agencies, offices, and entities administering loan, grant, or subsidy programs shall prioritize available funding and technical support to assist affected businesses, institutions, and organizations as is reasonably necessary for those affected agencies, offices, and entities to transition from covered communications equipment and services, to procure replacement equipment and services, and to ensure that communications service to users and customers is sustained.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to—

(A) prohibit the head of an agency, office, or entity from procuring with an entity to provide a service that connects to the facilities of a third-party, such as backhaul, roaming, or interconnection arrangements; or

(B) cover telecommunications equipment that cannot route or redirect user data traffic or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such equipment transmits or otherwise handles.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The prohibition under subsection (a)(1)(A) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2025 and each succeeding fiscal year, and the prohibitions under subsections (a)(1)(B) and (b)(1) shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2026 and each succeeding fiscal year.

(d) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The head of an agency, office, or other entity may, on a one-time basis, waive the requirements under subsection (a) with respect to an agency, office, or entity that requests such a waiver. The waiver may be provided, for a period of not more than two years after the effective dates described in subsection (c), if the agency, office, or entity seeking the waiver—

(1) provides a compelling justification for the additional time to implement the requirements under such subsection, as determined by the head of the agency, office, or entity; and

(2) submits to the head of the agency, office, or entity, who shall not later than 30 days thereafter submit to the appropriate congressional committees, a full and complete laydown of the presences of covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services in the agency's, office's, or entity's supply chain and a phase-out plan to eliminate such covered telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services from the agency's, office's, or entity's systems.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(2) The term “covered telecommunications equipment or services” means any of the following:

(A) Telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).

(B) For the purpose of public safety, security of government facilities, physical security surveillance of critical infrastructure, and other national security purposes, video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).

(C) Telecommunications or video surveillance services provided by such entities or using such equipment.

(D) Telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise connected to, the government of a foreign adversary country.

(3) The term “foreign adversary country” means a country specified in section 4872(d) of title 10, United States Code.

ANNUAL RATE OF PAY FOR PERSONNEL OF CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OFFICES

SEC. 210. (a) Any provision of law which prohibits an increase in the annual rate of pay which would otherwise apply during a calendar year for an employee serving in a position for which the rate of pay is fixed by statute at an Executive Schedule rate, or which prohibits the employee from receiving a rate increase during such calendar year, including section 747 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024 (division B of Public Law 118-47), shall not apply to the Director of the Government Publishing Office or the Librarian of Congress.

(b) This section applies with respect to calendar year 2025 and each succeeding calendar year.

LIMITATION ON TREATMENT AS FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP

SEC. 211. (a) Section 13144 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) LIMITATION ON TREATMENT AS FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP.—For purposes of this section, the relationship between a Member who is providing care directly to a patient in the form of medical services or dental services and the patient to whom such care is provided shall not be considered a fiduciary relationship.”

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to compensation received in fiscal year 2025 or any succeeding fiscal year.

SEC. 212. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any office, program, or activity for the purposes of diversity, equity, and inclusion training or implementation that promotes or perpetuates divisive concepts related to race or sex, such as the concepts that one race or sex is inherently superior to another, or that an individual's moral character or worth is determined by their race or sex.

SEC. 213. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 7 of title 1, United States Code, section 1738C of title 28, United States Code, or

any other provision of law, none of the funds provided by this Act, or previous appropriations Acts, shall be used in whole or in part to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman.

(b) DISCRIMINATORY ACTION DEFINED.—As used in subsection (a), a discriminatory action means any action taken by the Federal Government to—

(1) alter in any way the Federal tax treatment of, or cause any tax, penalty, or payment to be assessed against, or deny, delay, or revoke an exemption from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of, any person referred to in subsection (a)

(2) disallow a deduction for Federal tax purposes of any charitable contribution made to or by such person;

(3) withhold, reduce the amount or funding for, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, guarantee, loan, scholarship, license, certification, accreditation, employment, or other similar position or status from or to such person;

(4) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, any entitlement or benefit under a Federal benefit program, including admission to, equal treatment in, or eligibility for a degree from an educational program, from or to such person; or

(5) withhold, reduce, exclude, terminate, or otherwise make unavailable or deny access or an entitlement to Federal property, facilities, educational institutions, speech fora (including traditional, limited, and non-public fora), or charitable fundraising campaigns from or to such person.

(c) ACCREDITATION; LICENSURE; CERTIFICATION.—The Federal Government shall consider accredited, licensed, or certified for purposes of Federal law any person that would be accredited, licensed, or certified, respectively, for such purposes but for a determination against such person wholly or partially on the basis that the person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief or moral conviction described in subsection (a).

SEC. 214. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4501) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during fiscal year 2025.

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 215. \$0.

This Act may be cited as the “Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2025”.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in House Report 118-578 and pro forma amendments described in section 5 of House Resolution 1341. Each amendment printed in House Report 118-578 shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 5 of House Resolution 1341, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 118-578.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 34, strike lines 1 through 12.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I say to my friend from California that I appreciate his work and this overall bill. I know there are a lot of challenges that confront any of those decisions that the appropriators have, but I find that it is necessary that I offer my amendment to call attention to a problem and an issue and to hopefully gain some time to solve that problem.

My amendment, Mr. Chair, is rather simple. It eliminates funding for the Congressional Office for International Leadership, also known as COIL.

Our national debt is \$34 trillion. I have been working on that in a bipartisan manner, trying to attempt to bring that down and find solutions. Yet, we all know, and our constituents know, that whether it is at the grocery store or gas at the pump, American families are feeling the full impact of inflation.

In the midst of this spending and affordability crisis, the American people may not be realizing that Congress is funding an office called COIL, which has been inappropriately used to host social justice themed adventures for foreign delegations on the U.S. taxpayer dime. This is the U.S. taxpayer funding trips of foreigners to come into the United States to ostensibly learn about our system.

After uncovering this office's priorities earlier this year, we did a little more digging only to find at least 13 other trips occurred in 2023 and 2024 with themes involving social advocacy, or diversity, equity, and inclusion programming exclusively.

For example, in March 2023, a COIL trip came to my district without any notification or the courtesy of letting me know there was a foreign delegation coming. This foreign delegation was treated to a trip filled with social justice and DEI messaging under the guise of "civic advocacy." Stops also along the way included an evening at "queer theater," a visit to a "Pride center and trans foundation," and many more.

Other trips in 2023 and 2024 included a visit to Detroit under the theme of

inclusivity and tolerance and a trip to Sacramento, California, to engage in gender-related activism.

American taxpayers should not be funding this, Mr. Chair, and footing the bill for these visits.

We have disagreements about whether those things are important or not or whether they should be highlighted or not. The question here is whether the taxpayer, the U.S. taxpayer, should be paying for a trip for foreigners to come to our country to learn about these things.

I kind of wonder about my friends on the other side of the aisle because many believe that the shoe is going to be on the other foot after this November, so they might be offering the exact same amendment if this COIL was directed to do only things that dealt with fossil fuel organizations, maybe weapons manufacturers, or maybe only for pro-life advocacy groups. My guess is they would have a very different view of this program.

What is more, Members of Congress are shielded from conducting any oversight on these funds. Consider the process: COIL puts together a calendar of themes each year, and COIL then grants funds under the themes selected to national and community organizations. That organization will then make a subgrant at the local level to an NGO to fully implement the trip programming at their complete discretion.

In other words, COIL doesn't even have any input on this. COIL has zero say in the programming because the funds are shielded through what are essentially passthrough entities.

What are the results? Unelected bureaucrats are using the American people's money to push an agenda that fits their interests, and COIL walks away with their hands clean. Again, this is all at the American taxpayers' expense.

While COIL has been flatlined at \$6 million in funding for a number of years now, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2025 actually provides a 10 percent increase in that funding. This is an additional \$600,000 in taxpayer dollars going toward who knows what.

I know there are positive programs, very neutral programs, consensus-building programs, whether they be regarding and surrounding veterans' groups, protecting children, or those with disabilities. Those are not the controversial parts.

Again, I still ask whether our U.S. taxpayer dollars should be funding that rather than an NGO or some other funding, but we have to weed this out and make sure that this is acceptable programming-wise to all American taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, this is a commonsense step to rein in out-of-control spending by bureaucrats in Washington and a 1-year pause provides a much-needed opportunity to reevaluate.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I oppose my friend's amendment because I do not believe all the good the Congressional Office for International Leadership has done for Congress over the last 25 years should be negated by one embassy programming selection.

The Congressional Office for International Leadership links Members of Congress to leaders in Eurasia and Asia and is an instrument for Americans engaged in citizen diplomacy.

COIL's place as the only regularized international exchange program in the legislative branch provides opportunities for Members of Congress and their constituents to engage with their peers from countries of strategic importance to the United States.

COIL convenes congressional leadership and its constituents to provide foreign visitors with a multilevel State, Federal, and local introduction to American democratic governing systems and accountable governance.

This is the next generation of government and civic leaders where they begin, in the Halls of the most powerful legislative body in the world, the United States Congress.

The exchange establishes a personal and profound connection between leaders from around the world, providing unique and meaningful insights and experiences while fostering a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect.

Thousands of Americans across the country benefit from hosting COIL participants in their homes and communities. The agency provides an important service for a very modest amount of money.

Mr. Chair, I oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman has the only time remaining.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, this is the way government should work. I agree with the chairman, and I join the chair and rise in opposition to this amendment.

At a time when international conflicts are on the rise, it is vital for America to lead and spread democracy. In fact, for 25 years, the Congressional Office for International Leadership has sponsored political and civic leaders of participating countries to exchange democratic best practices and encourage mutual understanding.

In 2023, COIL brought 532 rising leaders from 24 countries to these United States, facilitated meetings with more than 100 congressional offices, and showcased 62 American communities in 37 States, Mr. Chairman.

Eliminating this program is another attempt to divide us further and prevent our country from doing what it does best, leading by example.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment. Isolation is not a political tool that should

be exploited at this time when we face international conflicts, and they are on the rise. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that we are both on the same side on this issue.

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Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

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

Mr. Chair, I do recognize the concerns of Mr. HUIZENGA. I think they should be corrected, but there is a lot of goodness in this program as well. Let's not throw out the baby with the bathwater.

Earlier this year we mourned the murder of Alexei Navalny by Putin, an anticorruption activist and courageous leader of the political opposition to Putin of Russia.

Navalny's legacy of leadership has been recognized and honored all around the world.

While many are familiar with the renowned life of Alexei Navalny, most do not know he first came to America in his early twenties under a congressional exchange program for emerging world leaders, the same program this amendment now seeks to defund.

The Congressional Office for International Leadership was founded in 1999 to promote democracy and accountable governance. For more than two decades, COIL has been investing in the best and brightest young leaders from around the world to show them how government of, by, and for the people functions and remains accountable to the people it serves.

Since 1999, COIL has introduced more than 30,000 young leaders to the United States of America to see firsthand what self-government looks like at the Federal, State, local, and Tribal levels in all 50 States, all for about \$6 million a year.

I have hosted three of those delegations, two from Vietnam, and one from Papua New Guinea. I was surprised to see the Vietnamese members who came here from the initial parliament in Vietnam, the seeds of democracy that we want to water, nurture, and grow.

So, Mr. Chairman, the COIL program promotes and inspires America's foundational values. I ask my colleagues to join me in opposing the amendment which would end one of the most cost-effective ways the United States Congress, the most powerful and consequential legislative body in the world, has to grow and inspire America's future allies and partners around the world.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. SELF

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 118-578.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Tennessee, and I have an amendment at the desk.

The 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 appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to enforce a COVID-19 mask mandate.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chairman, this amendment offered by Representative OGLES prohibits Federal funds from being used to make a mask mandate in Congress.

Policies involving mandatory mask implementation are not about science or safety, but they are about control.

Mr. OGLES and many other Americans recognized this years ago, and our views have been justified by Dr. Fauci's admission that these policies were not based on science.

In the 117th Congress, then-Speaker PELOSI compelled everyday Americans who visited the House of Representatives to walk around wearing glorified muzzles.

The House is supposed to be the most democratic body within our Federal Government. As Representatives, we are supposed to have the most direct connection with the people of any Federal officials. From the beginning of the Nation, we have been elected by a majority vote of our constituents.

Yet, Democrats chose to make it more difficult for constituents to visit their Representatives by forcing them to wear masks and follow COVID-19 protocols that didn't protect anybody. We have a responsibility to ensure that any future Congress does not adopt these same policies again.

My colleagues here have a choice between following the science that we now know or clinging to superstitions based on fear and ignorance.

During the height of the COVID frenzy, policymakers relied on studies far removed from anything resembling a scientific method. What we have before us is the most rigorous and comprehensive analysis of scientific studies conducted on the efficacy of masks. Frankly, I am going with the science on this one.

I am happy that many of my colleagues who argued in favor of these

mandates realized their mistake and supported banning them last fall. Mask mandates destroyed our economy and damaged families for little discernible gain.

Mr. Chair, we have tried mask mandates in this country. They failed to control the spread of respiratory viruses and set our fellow citizens against each other. They, along with other policies based on the same bad science, were used to restrict the access the people had to their elected Representatives.

Mask mandates are ineffective at preventing the spread of disease, but they certainly infringed on our rights. They were part of a grotesque lockdown legacy that severely damaged our economy and instilled an unwarranted level of fear in the minds of Americans.

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CARTER of Georgia). The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. These policies should be debated in a different context on a different bill. However, I will debate this since the Congressman is addressing the issue.

Wearing a mask can help lower the risk of virus transmission and can save lives.

Here we go again. Since 2021, according to the CDC, we have lost over 1.2 million lives in these United States due to COVID-19. According to the World Health Organization, we lost over 7 million people across the globe. People are still contracting the disease. As of this past April, there were 22 million active cases.

Vaccines and masks are for the safety of self and others. COVID-19 and other viral illnesses significantly impact and strain our hospital and healthcare workers.

We have come a long way in protecting ourselves against COVID. We have more tools now to combat the deadly disease. However, creating a law that would limit our use of health mandates is shortsighted. Congress' health mandates are guided by the recommendations of our very own Attending Physician who coordinates with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Under this amendment, agencies would be limited in which tools they could use to ensure the health of Members, staff, and visitors, our own constituents who come to the campus in the face of a pandemic.

This amendment undermines public health and our ability to ensure the safety of our Capitol complex for all of us.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SELF

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 118-578.

Mr. SELF. 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 appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to operate an electric vehicle charging station in any of the Capitol Buildings (as defined in section 5101 of title 40, United States Code) or on the United States Capitol Grounds (as described in section 5102 of title 40, United States Code).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my amendment to the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill that will prohibit electric vehicle charging on the U.S. Capitol Grounds.

Imagine how ridiculous it would sound if we told the American people that Members of Congress and their staff could get unlimited gasoline for their cars for just \$27 a month.

It would be outrageous. Nonetheless, that is what is happening inside the Capitol parking garages, but only for electric vehicles.

For \$27 a month, Members and their D.C. staffers are plugging in their Teslas and Priuses, draining my constituents' tax dollars who are paying full price for their gasoline back at home. This is especially egregious in light of the fact that huge subsidies for EV purchases already exist.

The bottom line is this: It is a free market. The Federal Government should not be picking winners and losers. If you choose to purchase an electric vehicle with all of those subsidies, then you should pay for it and be prepared for higher costs. Americans should not be subsidizing the vehicle choices of D.C. elites.

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

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

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment as written.

The amendment would prohibit the use of all Architect of the Capitol electric vehicles and equipment, which are used for facility and ground maintenance activities.

For example, the Capitol Visitor Center's electric shuttles provide transportation to those needing mobility assistance while they are visiting the Capitol. Over the past year, Visitor Services provided over 33,000 shuttle rides for the elderly and disabled constituents and visitors to the campus.

These electric vehicles, currently in good working condition, would need to be replaced which would require a significant initial outlay of funds and would cause exposure to engine exhaust and noise for the equipment that would then have to be used indoor and in the buildings that we work in.

In addition to AOC operations, this would also adversely affect Members and House staff who pay to use the power from receptacles in the House garages.

Due to these adverse impacts, I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chair, I would like to remind the gentleman that those who drive gas-powered vehicles into work every day do not get reimbursed for their commute.

Why is it acceptable, why is it correct, and why is it seemingly prudent to reimburse someone for the energy to commute here every day given the subsidies?

Not only the purchase of their vehicle, but the energy to run that vehicle on a daily basis.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, again, I think it is important to remind folks at home watching that these are all-electric vehicles in the building. So for the 33,000 people who required shuttle assistance to get around the Capitol, elderly and disabled people who needed assistance to visit their building that their tax dollars are paying for, there are a lot of services.

As the amendment is written currently, I have to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SELF. Mr. Chair, this is a simple, commonsense amendment. Politicians should not get a free pass on the ridiculously high energy prices under the Biden administration. I choose to stand with my constituents.

This amendment also reduces the cost of Federal spending within our branch of government and makes us more accountable to the constituents we represent.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. VALADAO. 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 Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 118-578.

Mr. JACKSON 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:

Page 13, line 5, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$1,325)".

Page 13, line 7, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$1,200)".

Page 13, line 9, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$175)".

Page 13, line 12, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$175)".

Page 13, line 13, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$320)".

Page 13, line 16, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$345,000)".

Page 13, line 23, insert after the dollar amount "(reduced by \$548,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 1341, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, my amendment seeks to reset the budget of the Office of the Attending Physician to appropriate levels.

The Office of the Attending Physician to Congress was created nearly 100 years ago following the unexpected deaths of several Members of Congress.

I think we can all agree there is a need for medical care here in Congress to provide things like preventative medicine, vaccinations for travel, and occasional emergency medical care. I do not disagree with that concept.

That being said, during the pandemic and in the years following, the Office of the Attending Physician was provided substantial increases in funding, which might have been necessary to meet the unique challenges being presented at the time.

However, the pandemic is long over, and it is time to restore fiscal sanity to the Federal Government across the board, and that includes bringing this office's budget back to prepandemic levels.

In addition, and, unfortunately, what was meant to be a nonpartisan role of Attending Physician to Congress has been highly politicized by the current Attending Physician.

Dr. Monahan was appointed to his current position in 2009, and according to the Congressional Research Service, has been the longest serving person in the role since the 1960s.

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During his historically long tenure, the attending physician has grown extremely close to former Speaker NANCY PELOSI. In 2021, he actively did her bidding by implementing a politically motivated mask mandate here in the House of Representatives despite that not being in line with the best available science or the CDC recommendations at the time.

What made this mask mandate particularly political was that there was no mask mandate across the Capitol in

the United States Senate. Under Speaker PELOSI, masks were required in the House; however, crossing to the upper Chamber, the mandate went away. Members might ask how that is possible.

Well, it is possible because NANCY PELOSI directed it to occur. Dr. Monahan compromised himself and abandoned good medical judgment in order to appease the left's radical COVID lockdown agenda as part of their power-seeking political agenda.

While there are ample reforms needing to occur in this office and despite the fact that the person currently occupying the job has become political, I am not calling to completely slash funding. I simply want to bring the funding back to a reasonable level.

Before the pandemic, the Office of the Attending Physician received roughly \$3.8 million per year. Since then, the budget has ballooned by nearly 15 percent. While that increase might have been necessary to address some of the unique challenges created by COVID, it is certainly not justifiable now.

Some might argue that this is a small amount of money and that we should look the other way because it is just a drop in the bucket. However, I personally refuse to stand by as taxpayer dollars are funneled to a now highly politicized office, which was weaponized at the time to advance the left's radical lockdown agenda at the Capitol during the pandemic.

Mr. Chair, I urge every Member of this body to support my reasonable amendment to restore the funding to appropriate levels in this particular office, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment. Many of my colleagues are highly frustrated by the way the attending physician managed the COVID pandemic here in Washington. I am one of them.

I understand, but I do not agree that decreasing the funds of the Office of the Attending Physician will reduce the actual attending physician's salary.

To do that, how the United States Navy pay structure works needs to be changed. We are paying a nonnegotiable reimbursement to the Navy, and that is the way this process works. This will not affect the attending physician's salary.

I make clear that what this amendment will do is dramatically reduce the medical services provided to the people who work, visit, and protect this campus. For this reason, I cannot support this amendment.

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

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I would still continue to make the argu-

ment that there was care provided to this body before the pandemic with the budget that was in place at the time. I think we can reasonably go back to that same budget now that COVID is no longer a threat to this body, and I recommend that we do so.

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Chair, in the event that this amendment was to pass, emergency services that run throughout the Capitol complex would continue, as would the security initiatives. Members would not see a change in their service, as Members are the first priority of the Office of the Attending Physician.

However, the Office of the Attending Physician would decrease services to staff, security forces, and visitors to the campus. Medicines and immunizations for official travel would be limited only to Members. The staff required to travel on official business would have to find other means of preparation on their own time and with personal funds.

The same would be true for seasonal influenza shots. It would be limited to Members and not to staff or security forces. In addition, over-the-counter medications and lower-cost durable medical equipment for health units would not be replaced.

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

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

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

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. 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 Texas will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in of House Report 118-578 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. SELF of Texas.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. JACKSON of Texas.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1, printed in House Report 118-578, offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-

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 169, noes 240, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]

AYES—169

Alford	Garcia, Mike	Mooney
Allen	Gimenez	Moore (AL)
Amodei	Gonzales, Tony	Moran
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Moylan
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Murphy
Babin	Gosar	Nehls
Baird	Graves (LA)	Norman
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Ogles
Banks	Green (TN)	Owens
Barr	Greene (GA)	Palmer
Bean (FL)	Griffith	Pence
Bergman	Grothman	Perez
Bice	Guest	Perry
Biggs	Guthrie	Pflugger
Bilirakis	Hageman	Posey
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Reschenthaler
Boebert	Harshbarger	Rodgers (WA)
Bost	Hern	Rose
Brecheen	Higgins (LA)	Rosendale
Buchanan	Hill	Rouzer
Buchson	Houchin	Roy
Burchett	Hudson	Rulli
Burgess	Huizenga	Salazar
Burlison	Issa	Scalise
Cammack	Jackson (TX)	Schweikert
Carey	James	Scott, Austin
Carl	Johnson (SD)	Self
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Sessions
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NJ)
Clyde	Kustoff	Spartz
Collins	LaLota	Staubert
Comer	Lamborn	Steel
Crane	Langworthy	Stefanik
Crawford	Latta	Steil
Curtis	Lesko	Steube
D'Esposito	Letlow	Strong
Davidson	Lopez	Tenney
De La Cruz	Loudermilk	Thompson (PA)
DesJarlais	Lucas	Tiffany
Donalds	Luna	Timmons
Duncan	Luttrell	Van Drew
Dunn (FL)	Mace	Van Dyne
Emmer	Malliotakis	Van Orden
Estes	Maloy	Wagner
Ezell	Mann	Walberg
Fallon	McClain	Waltz
Feenstra	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Ferguson	McCormick	Wenstrup
Finstad	Meuser	Westerman
Fischbach	Miller (IL)	Williams (TX)
Fitzgerald	Miller (OH)	Wilson (SC)
Fleischmann	Miller (WV)	Wittman
Foxx	Miller-Meeks	Yakym
Franklin, Scott	Mills	Zinke
Fulcher	Molinaro	
Gaetz	Moolenaar	

NOES—240

Adams	Carter (TX)	Davis (NC)
Aderholt	Cartwright	Dean (PA)
Aguilar	Casar	DeGette
Allred	Case	DeLauro
Amo	Casten	DeBene
Auchincloss	Castor (FL)	Deluzio
Bacon	Castro (TX)	DeSaulnier
Balint	Chavez-DeRemer	Diaz-Ballart
Barragan	Cerfilus-	Dingell
Beatty	McCormick	Doggett
Bera	Chu	Duarte
Beyer	Ciscomani	Edwards
Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)	Elizy
Blumenauer	Clarke (NY)	Escobar
Blunt Rochester	Cleaver	Eshoo
Bonamici	Clyburn	Espallat
Bowman	Cohen	Fitzpatrick
Boyle (PA)	Cole	Fletcher
Brown	Connolly	Fong
Brownley	Correa	Foster
Budzinski	Costa	Foushee
Bush	Courtney	Frankel, Lois
Calvert	Craig	Frost
Caraveo	Crockett	Galleo
Carbajal	Crow	Garbarino
Cárdenas	Cuellar	García (IL)
Carson	Dauids (KS)	García (TX)
Carter (LA)	Davis (IL)	García, Robert

Golden (ME) Manning
 Goldman (NY) Matsui
 Gomez McBeth
 Gonzalez, McCaul
 Vicente McClellan
 Gottheimer McCollum
 Green, Al (TX) McGarvey
 Harder (CA) McGovern
 Hayes Meeks
 Himes Menendez
 Hinson Meng
 Horsford Mfume
 Houlahan Moore (UT)
 Hoyer Moulton
 Huffman Mrvan
 Ivey Mullin
 Jackson (IL) Nadler
 Jackson (NC) Napolitano
 Jacobs Neal
 Jayapal Neguse
 Jeffries Newhouse
 Johnson (GA) Nickle
 Joyce (OH) Norcross
 Kamlager-Dove Norton
 Kaptur Nunn (IA)
 Kean (NJ) Obernolte
 Keating Ocasio-Cortez
 Kelly (IL) Omar
 Kelly (PA) Pallone
 Kennedy Panetta
 Khanna Pappas
 Kiggans (VA) Pascrell
 Kildee Peters
 Kiley Pettersen
 Kilmer Phillips
 Kim (CA) Pingree
 Kim (NJ) Plaskett
 Kuster Pocan
 LaHood Porter
 Landsman Pressley
 Larsen (WA) Quigley
 Larson (CT) Ramirez
 Lawler Raskin
 Lee (CA) Velázquez
 Lee (NV) Rogers (KY)
 Lee (PA) Ross
 Leger Fernandez Ruiz
 Levin Ruppertsberger
 Lieu Rutherford
 Lofgren Ryan
 Luetkemeyer Sablan
 Lynch Salinas
 Magaziner Sánchez
 Sarbanes Wilson (FL)
 Womack

NOT VOTING—29

Bentz Hunt
 Crenshaw Jackson Lee
 Evans Krishnamoorthi
 Flood LaMalfa
 Fry LaTurner
 Garamendi Lee (FL)
 González-Colón Massie
 Granger Mast
 Grijalva McHenry
 Hoyle (OR) Moore (WI)

□ 1043

Messrs. MRVAN, PETERS, ROGERS of Kentucky, CALVERT, ELLZEY, SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. TITUS, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mrs. BICE, Mr. RULLI, Ms. MALOY, Messrs. CURTIS, and OWENS changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 348.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SELF

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. CAMMACK). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 3, printed in House Report 118-578, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SELF), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 149, noes 262, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 349]

AYES—149

Aderholt Gimenez
 Allen Gonzales, Tony
 Amodei Good (VA)
 Armstrong Gooden (TX)
 Arrington Gosar
 Babin Graves (LA)
 Balderson Graves (MO)
 Banks Green (TN)
 Barr Greene (GA)
 Bean (FL) Grothman
 Bergman Guest
 Bice Guthrie
 Biggs Hageman
 Bilirakis Harris
 Bishop (NC) Harshbarger
 Boebert Hern
 Bost Higgins (LA)
 Brecheen Hinson
 Burchett Houchin
 Burlison Hudson
 Cammack Huizenga
 Carl Hunt
 Carter (TX) Jackson (TX)
 Cline James
 Cloud Jordan
 Clyde Joyce (PA)
 Collins Kelly (MS)
 Comer Kelly (PA)
 Crane Kustoff
 Davidson Lamborn
 De La Cruz DeLaCruz
 DesJarlais Latta
 Donalds Lesko
 Duncan Letlow
 Dunn (FL) Lopez
 Emmer Loudermilk
 Estes Lucas
 Ezell Luna
 Fallon Luttrell
 Feenstra Malliotakis
 Finstad Mann
 Fischbach McClain
 Fitzgerald McCormick
 Fleischmann Meuser
 Flood Miller (IL)
 Foxx Miller (OH)
 Franklin, Scott Miller (WV)
 Fry Mills
 Fulcher Moolenaar
 Gaetz Mooney

NOES—262

Adams Cárdenas
 Aguilar Carey
 Allred Carson
 Amo Carter (GA)
 Auchincloss Carter (LA)
 Bacon Cartwright
 Baird Casar
 Balint Case
 Barragán Casten
 Beatty Castor (FL)
 Bentz Castro (TX)
 Bera Chavez-DeRemer
 Beyer Cherfilus-McCormick
 Bishop (GA) Chu
 Blumenauer Ciscomani
 Blunt Rochester Clark (MA)
 Bonamici Clarke (NY)
 Bowman Bowler
 Boyle (PA) Cleaver
 Brown Clyburn
 Brownley Cohen
 Buchanan Cole
 Bucshon Connolly
 Budzinski Correa
 Burgess Costa
 Bush Courtney
 Calvert Craig
 Caraveo Crawford
 Carbajal Crow

Garbarino Lynch
 Garcia (IL) Mace
 Garcia (TX) Magaziner
 Garcia, Mike Maloy
 Green, Robert Manning
 Goldman (ME) Matsui
 Goldman (NY) McBeth
 Gomez McCaul
 Gonzalez, McClellan
 Vicente McClintock
 Gottheimer McCollum
 Green, Al (TX) McGarvey
 Griffith McGovern
 Harder (CA) Meeks
 Hayes Menendez
 Hill Meng
 Himes Mfume
 Horsford Molinaro
 Houlahan Moore (UT)
 Hoyer Morelle
 Hoyle (OR) Moulton
 Huffman Mrvan
 Issa Mullin
 Ivey Nadler
 Jackson (IL) Napolitano
 Jackson (NC) Neal
 Jacobs Neguse
 Jayapal Newhouse
 Jeffries Nickle
 Johnson (GA) Norcross
 Johnson (SD) Norton
 Joyce (OH) Nunn (IA)
 Kamlager-Dove Obernolte
 Kaptur Ocasio-Cortez
 Kean (NJ) Omar
 Keating Owens
 Kelly (IL) Pallone
 Kennedy Panetta
 Khanna Pappas
 Kiggans (VA) Pascrell
 Kildee Pence
 Kiley Peters
 Kilmer Pettersen
 Kim (CA) Phillips
 Kim (NJ) Pingree
 Krishnamoorthi Plaskett
 Kuster Pocan
 LaHood Porter
 LaLota Pressley
 Landsman Quigley
 Larsen (WA) Ramirez
 Lawler Raskin
 Lee (CA) Rogers (KY)
 Lee (NV) Ross
 Lee (PA) Ruiz
 Leger Fernandez Ruppertsberger
 Levin Ryan
 Lieu Sablan
 Lofgren Salinas
 Luetkemeyer Sánchez

NOT VOTING—27

Alford Jackson Lee
 Crenshaw LaMalfa
 Crockett Larson (CT)
 Edwards LaTurner
 Evans Lee (FL)
 Garamendi Massie
 González-Colón Mast
 Granger McHenry
 Grijalva Miller-Meeks

□ 1047

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 4, printed in House Report 118-578, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 128, noes 289, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]

AYES—128

Alford	Franklin, Scott	Mills
Amodei	Fry	Molinaro
Armstrong	Fulcher	Mooney
Arrington	Gaetz	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Gonzales, Tony	Moran
Baird	Good (VA)	Norman
Balderson	Gooden (TX)	Ogles
Banks	Gosar	Owens
Barr	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Perez
Biggs	Greene (GA)	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Griffith	Pfleger
Boebert	Guthrie	Reschenthaler
Bost	Hageman	Rose
Brecheen	Harris	Rosendale
Burchett	Harshbarger	Roy
Burgess	Hern	Rulli
Burlison	Higgins (LA)	Rutherford
Cammack	Hinson	Schweikert
Carl	Houchin	Self
Cline	Hudson	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Huizenga	Smith (NE)
Clyde	Hunt	Smucker
Collins	Issa	Stauber
Comer	Jackson (TX)	Steele
Crane	Jordan	Stefanik
Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Steil
Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Steube
De La Cruz	LaHood	Strong
DesJarlais	Langworthy	Tenney
Donalds	Latta	Tiffany
Duncan	Lopez	Timmons
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Van Drew
Emmer	Luna	Van Duyn
Estes	Mace	Van Orden
Ezell	Maloy	Waltz
Fallon	Mann	Wenstrup
Feenstra	McClain	Westerman
Finstad	McClintock	Williams (TX)
Fischbach	McCormick	Wittman
Fitzgerald	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Flood	Miller (OH)	Zinke
Foxx	Miller (WV)	

NOES—289

Adams	Casar	Edwards
Aderholt	Case	Ellzey
Aguiar	Casten	Escobar
Allen	Castor (FL)	Eshoo
Allred	Castro (TX)	Españlat
Amo	Chavez-DeRemer	Ferguson
Auchincloss	Cherfilus-	Fitzpatrick
Babin	McCormick	Fleischmann
Balint	Chu	Fletcher
Barragán	Ciscomani	Fong
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Foster
Bentz	Clarke (NY)	Foushee
Bera	Cleaver	Frankel, Lois
Bergman	Clyburn	Frost
Beyer	Cohen	Gallego
Bice	Cole	Garbarino
Bilirakis	Connolly	García (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Correa	García (TX)
Blumenauer	Costa	García, Mike
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	García, Robert
Bonamici	Craig	Gimenez
Bowman	Crawford	Golden (ME)
Boyle (PA)	Crockett	Goldman (NY)
Brown	Crow	Gomez
Brownley	Cuellar	Gonzalez,
Buchanan	D'Esposito	Vicente
Bucshon	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer
Budzinski	Davis (IL)	Graves (LA)
Bush	Davis (NC)	Green, Al (TX)
Calvert	Dean (PA)	Grothman
Caraveo	DeGette	Guest
Carbajal	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Cárdenas	DelBene	Hayes
Carey	Deluzio	Hill
Carson	DeSaulnier	Himes
Carter (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Horsford
Carter (LA)	Dingell	Houlahan
Carter (TX)	Doggett	Hoyer
Cartwright	Duarte	Hoyle (OR)

Huffman	Meng	Scholten
Ivey	Meuser	Schrier
Jackson (IL)	Mfume	Scott (VA)
Jackson (NC)	Miller-Meeks	Scott, Austin
Jacobs	Moolenaar	Scott, David
James	Moore (UT)	Sessions
Jayapal	Morelle	Sewell
Jeffries	Moulton	Sherman
Johnson (GA)	Moylan	Sherrill
Johnson (SD)	Mrvan	Simpson
Joyce (OH)	Mullin	Slotkin
Kamlager-Dove	Murphy	Smith (NJ)
Kaptur	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Kean (NJ)	Napolitano	Sorensen
Keating	Neal	Soto
Kelly (IL)	Neguse	Spanberger
Kelly (MS)	Newhouse	Stansbury
Kennedy	Nickel	Stanton
Khanna	Norcross	Stevens
Kiggans (VA)	Norton	Strickland
Kildee	Nunn (IA)	Suozi
Kiley	Obermole	Swalwell
Kilmer	Ocasio-Cortez	Sykes
Kim (CA)	Omar	Takano
Kim (NJ)	Pallone	Thanedar
Krishnamoorthi	Panetta	Thompson (CA)
Kuster	Pappas	Thompson (MS)
Kustoff	Pascrell	Thompson (PA)
LaLota	Pelosi	Titus
Lamborn	Pence	Tlaib
Landsman	Peters	Tokuda
Larsen (WA)	Pettersen	Tonko
Lawler	Phillips	Torres (CA)
Lee (CA)	Pingree	Torres (NY)
Lee (NV)	Plaskett	Torres (NY)
Lee (PA)	Pocan	Trahan
Leger Fernandez	Porter	Trone
Lesko	Posey	Turner
Letlow	Pressley	Underwood
Levin	Quigley	Valadao
Lieu	Ramirez	Vargas
Lofgren	Raskin	Vasquez
Lucas	Rodgers (WA)	Veasey
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)	Velázquez
Luttrell	Ross	Wagner
Lynch	Rouzer	Walberg
Magaziner	Ruiz	Wasserman
Malliotakis	Ruppersberger	Schultz
Manning	Ryan	Waters
Matsui	Sablan	Watson Coleman
McBath	Salazar	Webster (FL)
McCaul	Salinas	Wexton
McClellan	Sánchez	Wild
McCollum	Sarbanes	Williams (GA)
McGarvey	Scalise	Williams (NY)
McGovern	Scanlon	Wilson (FL)
McHenry	Schakowsky	Wilson (SC)
Meeks	Schiff	Womack
Menendez	Schneider	

NOT VOTING—21

Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Moskowitz
Evans	Larson (CT)	Nehls
Garamendi	LaTurner	Peltola
González-Colón	Lee (FL)	Radewagen
Granger	Massie	Rogers (AL)
Grijalva	Mast	Spartz
Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)	Weber (TX)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1054

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

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

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. CAMMACK) having assumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, 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. 8772) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1341, he reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with an amendment

adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Españlat of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8772 to the Committee on Appropriations.

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit H.R. 8772 will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of H.R. 8772;

Adoption of H. Res. 1344;

Passage of H.J. Res. 165; and

Passage of H.J. Res. 109, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 206, nays 211, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

YEAS—206

Adams	Casten	Dingell
Aguiar	Castor (FL)	Doggett
Allred	Castro (TX)	Escobar
Amo	Cherfilus-	Eshoo
Auchincloss	McCormick	Españlat
Balint	Chu	Fletcher
Barragán	Clark (MA)	Foster
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Foushee
Bera	Cleaver	Frankel, Lois
Beyer	Clyburn	Frost
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Gallego
Blumenauer	Connolly	García (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Correa	García (TX)
Bonamici	Costa	García, Robert
Bowman	Courtney	Golden (ME)
Boyle (PA)	Craig	Goldman (NY)
Brown	Crockett	Gomez
Brownley	Crow	Gonzalez,
Budzinski	Cuellar	Vicente
Bush	Davids (KS)	Gottheimer
Caraveo	Davis (IL)	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	Davis (NC)	Harder (CA)
Cárdenas	Dean (PA)	Hayes
Carson	DeGette	Himes
Carter (LA)	DeLauro	Horsford
Cartwright	DelBene	Houlahan
Casar	Deluzio	Hoyer
Case	DeSaulnier	Hoyle (OR)

Huffman	Morelle	Scott, David	Rose	Smucker	Van Orden	Owens	Sessions	Van Drew
Ivey	Moulton	Sewell	Rosendale	Spartz	Wagner	Palmer	Simpson	Van Dyne
Jackson (IL)	Mirvan	Sherman	Rouzer	Stauber	Walberg	Smith (MO)	Smith (MO)	Van Orden
Jackson (NC)	Mullin	Sherrill	Roy	Steel	Waltz	Smith (NE)	Smith (NE)	Wagner
Jacobs	Nadler	Slotkin	Rulli	Stefanik	Webster (FL)	Perry	Smith (NJ)	Walberg
Jayapal	Napolitano	Rutherford	Salazar	Steil	Wenstrup	Pfluger	Smucker	Waltz
Jeffries	Neal	Salazar	Scalise	Steupe	Westerman	Posey	Spartz	Weber (TX)
Johnson (GA)	Neguse	Soto	Schweikert	Strong	Williams (NY)	Reschenthaler	Stauber	Webster (FL)
Kamlager-Dove	Nickel	Spanberger	Scott, Austin	Tenney	Williams (TX)	Rodgers (WA)	Steel	Wenstrup
Kaptur	Norcross	Stansbury	Self	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)	Rogers (KY)	Stefanik	Westerman
Keating	Ocasio-Cortez	Stanton	Sessions	Tiffany	Wittman	Rose	Steil	Williams (NY)
Kelly (IL)	Omar	Stevens	Simpson	Timmons	Womack	Rouzer	Steube	Williams (TX)
Kennedy	Pallone	Strickland	Smith (MO)	Turner	Yakym	Roy	Strong	Wilson (SC)
Khanna	Panetta	Suozi	Smith (NE)	Valadao	Zinke	Rulli	Tenney	Wittman
Kildee	Pappas	Swalwell	Smith (NJ)	Van Drew		Rutherford	Thompson (PA)	Womack
Kilmer	Pascrell	Sykes		Van Duyn		Salazar	Tiffany	Yakym
Kim (NJ)	Pelosi	Takano				Scalise	Timmons	Zinke
Krishnamoorthi	Perez	Thanedar				Schweikert	Turner	
Kuster	Peters	Thompson (CA)	Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Moskowitz	Scott, Austin	Valadao	
Landsman	Pettersen	Thompson (MS)	Evans	LaTurner	Peltola			
Larsen (WA)	Phillips	Titus	Garamendi	Lee (FL)	Rogers (AL)			
Larson (CT)	Pingree	Tlaib	Granger	Massie	Weber (TX)			
Lee (CA)	Pocan	Tokuda	Grijalva	Mast				
Lee (NV)	Porter	Tonko	Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)				
Lee (PA)	Pressley	Torres (CA)						
Leger Fernandez	Quigley	Torres (NY)						
Levin	Ramirez	Trahan						
Lieu	Raskin	Trone						
Lofgren	Ross	Underwood						
Lynch	Ruiz	Vargas						
Magaziner	Ruppersberger	Vasquez						
Manning	Ryan	Veasey						
Matsui	Salinas	Velázquez						
McBath	Sánchez	Wasserman						
McClellan	Sarbanes	Schultz						
McCollum	Scanlon	Waters						
McGarvey	Schakowsky	Watson Coleman						
McGovern	Schiff	Wexton						
Meeks	Schneider	Wild						
Menendez	Scholten	Williams (GA)						
Meng	Schrier	Wilson (FL)						
Mfume	Scott (VA)							

NOT VOTING—16

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1106

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 213, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 352]

YEAS—205

Aderholt	Edwards	Jordan	Adams	Garcia (TX)	Pallone
Alford	Ellzey	Joyce (OH)	Aguilar	Garcia, Robert	Panetta
Allen	Emmer	Joyce (PA)	Allred	Goldman (NY)	Pappas
Amodei	Estes	Kean (NJ)	Amo	Gomez	Pascrell
Armstrong	Ezell	Kelly (MS)	Auchincloss	Gonzalez, Vicente	Pelosi
Arrington	Fallon	Kelly (PA)	Balint	Good (VA)	Peters
Babin	LaHood	Kiggans (VA)	Barragán	Gottheimer	Pettersen
Bacon	LaLota	Kiley	Beatty	Green, Al (TX)	Phillips
Baird	Lamborn	Kim (CA)	Bera	Harder (CA)	Pingree
Balderson	Langworthy	Kustoff	Beyer	Hayes	Pocan
Banks	Latta	Lawler	Biggs	Himes	Porter
Barr	Lawler	Letlow	Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Pressley
Bean (FL)	Luna	Lopez	Blumenauer	Houlihan	Quigley
Bentz	Luttrell	Lucas	Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Ramirez
Bergman	Mace	Maloy	Bonamici	Hoyle (OR)	Raskin
Bice	Malliotakis	Mann	Bowman	Huffman	Rosendale
Biggs	Maloy	McCaul	Boyle (PA)	Ivey	Ross
Bilirakis	Mann	McClain	Brown	Jackson (IL)	Ruppersberger
Bishop (NC)	McHenry	McClintock	Brownley	Jackson (NC)	Ryan
Bishop (TX)	Meuser	McCormick	Budzinski	Jacobs	Salinas
Burr	Miller (IL)	McGowan	Burchett	Jayapal	Sánchez
Bean (FL)	Miller (OH)	McGovern	Bush	Jeffries	Sarbanes
Bentz	Miller (WV)	McGuire	Caraveo	Johnson (GA)	Scanlon
Bergman	Mills	McIntyre	Carbajal	Kamlager-Dove	Schakowsky
Bice	Molinaro	Mooney	Cardenas	Kaptur	Schiff
Biggs	Moolenaar	Moore (AL)	Carson	Keating	Schneider
Bilirakis	Mooney	Moore (UT)	Cartwright	Kelly (IL)	Scholten
Bishop (NC)	Moran	Murphy	Casar	Kennedy	Schrier
Burr	Murphy	Nehls	Case	Khanna	Scott (VA)
Bean (FL)	Nehls	Newton	Casten	Kildee	Scott, David
Bentz	Newhouse	Ogles	Castor (FL)	Kilmer	Self
Bergman	Norman	Owens	Castro (TX)	Kim (NJ)	Sewell
Bice	Nunn (IA)	Pence	Cherfilus-McCormick	Krishnamoorthi	Sherman
Biggs	Ogles	Perry	Chu	Kuster	Sherrill
Bilirakis	Ogles	Pfuger	Clark (MA)	Landsman	Slotkin
Bishop (NC)	Ogles	Posey	Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Smith (WA)
Burr	Ocasio-Cortez	Reschenthaler	Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sorensen
Bean (FL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Rodgers (WA)	Clyburn	Lee (CA)	Soto
Bentz	Omar	Rogers (KY)	Clyde	Lee (NV)	Spanberger
Bergman	Pallone		Cohen	Lee (PA)	Stansbury
Bice	Panetta		Congolny	Leger Fernandez	Stanton
Biggs	Pappas		Correa	Lesko	Stevens
Bilirakis	Pascrell		Costa	Levin	Strickland
Bishop (NC)	Pelosi		Courtney	Lieu	Suozi
Burr	Perez		Craig	Lofgren	Swalwell
Bean (FL)	Peters		Crane	Lynch	Sykes
Bentz	Pettersen		Crockett	Magaziner	Takano
Bergman	Phillips		Crow	Manning	Thanedar
Bice	Pingree		Cuellar	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
Biggs	Pocan		Davids (KS)	McBath	Thompson (MS)
Bilirakis	Pocan		Davis (IL)	McClellan	Titus
Bishop (NC)	Porter		Dean (PA)	McCollum	Tlaib
Burr	Pressley		DeGette	McGarvey	Tonko
Bean (FL)	Quigley		DeLauro	McGovern	Torres (CA)
Bentz	Ramirez		DeBene	Meeks	Torres (NY)
Bergman	Raskin		Deluzio	Meng	Trahan
Bice	Ross		DeSaulnier	Mfume	Trone
Biggs	Ruiz		Dingell	Morelle	Underwood
Bilirakis	Ruppersberger		Doggett	Moulton	Vargas
Bishop (NC)	Ryan		Escobar	Mirvan	Vasquez
Burr	Sarbanes		Eshoo	Mullin	Veasey
Bean (FL)	Schakowsky		Espallat	Nadler	Velázquez
Bentz	Schiff		Fletcher	Napolitano	Wasserman
Bergman	Schneider		Foster	Neal	Schultz
Bice	Scholten		Foushee	Neguse	Waters
Biggs	Scholten		Frankel, Lois	Nickel	Watson Coleman
Bilirakis	Schrier		Gaetz	Norcross	Wexton
Bishop (NC)	Scott (VA)		Gallego	Norman	Wild
Burr	Scott (VA)		Garcia (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Williams (GA)
Bean (FL)	Wilson (FL)			Omar	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—15

Crenshaw	Granger	LaMalfa
Evans	Grijalva	LaTurner
Garamendi	Jackson Lee	Lee (FL)

Massie Moore (WI) Peltola
Mast Moskowitz Rogers (AL)

Palmer Self
Pence Sessions
Perry Simpson
Pfluger Smith (MO)
Posey Smith (NE)
Reschenthaler Smith (NJ)
Rodgers (WA) Smucker
Rogers (KY) Spartz
Rose Stauber
Rosendale Steel
Rouzer Stefanik
Roy Steil
Rulli Steube
Rutherford Strong
Salazar Tenney
Scalise Thompson (PA)
Schweikert Tiffany
Scott, Austin Timmons

McHenry Moore (WI) Peltola
Miller-Meeks Moskowitz Rogers (AL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1114

□ 1120

So the bill was not passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

So the resolution was not agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FINDING MERRICK GARLAND IN CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR DISOBEYING A CERTAIN SUBPOENA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 1344) finding that Merrick Garland, Attorney General of the United States, is in contempt of the House of Representatives for disobeying a certain subpoena, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 204, nays 210, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 353]

YEAS—204

Aderholt Dunn (FL) Johnson (LA)
Alford Edwards Johnson (SD)
Allen Ellzey Jordan
Amodei Emmer Joyce (PA)
Arrington Estes Kean (NJ)
Babin Ezell Kelly (MS)
Bacon Fallon Kelly (PA)
Baird Feenstra Kiggans (VA)
Balderson Ferguson Kiley
Banks Finstad Kim (CA)
Barr Fischbach Kustoff
Bean (FL) Fitzgerald LaHood
Bentz Fitzpatrick LaLota
Bergman Fleischmann Langworthy
Bice Flood Latta
Biggs Fong Lawler
Bilirakis Foyx Lesko
Bishop (NC) Franklin, Scott Letlow
Boebert Fry Lopez
Bost Fulcher Loudermill
Brecheen Gaetz Lucas
Buchanan Garbarino Luetkemeyer
Bucshon Garcia, Mike Luna
Burchett Gimenez Luttrell
Burgess Gonzales, Tony Mace
Burlison Good (VA) Malliotakis
Calvert Gooden (TX) Maloy
Cammack Gosar Mann
Carey Graves (LA) McCaul
Carl Graves (MO) McClain
Carter (GA) Green (TN) McCormick
Carter (TX) Greene (GA) Meuser
Chavez-DeRemer Griffith Miller (IL)
Ciscomani Grothman Miller (OH)
Cline Guest Miller (WV)
Cloud Guthrie Mills
Clyde Hageman Molinaro
Cole Harris Moonenar
Collins Harshbarger Mooney
Comer Hern Moore (AL)
Crane Higgins (LA) Moore (UT)
Crawford Hill Moran
Curtis Hinson Murphy
D'Esposito Houchin Nehls
Davidson Hudson Newhouse
De La Cruz Huiזenga Norman
DesJarlais Hunt Nunn (IA)
Diaz-Balart Issa Obernolte
Donalds Jackson (TX) Ogles
Duncan James Owens

NAYS—210

Adams Golden (ME) Panetta
Aguilar Goldman (NY) Pappas
Allred Gomez Pascrell
Amo Gonzalez, Pelosi
Auchincloss Vicente Perez
Balint Gottheimer Peters
Barragan Green, Al (TX) Pettersen
Beatty Harder (CA) Phillips
Bera Hayes Pingree
Beyer Himes Pocan
Bishop (GA) Horsford Porter
Blumenauer Houlihan Pressley
Blunt Rochester Hoyer Quigley
Bonamici Hoyle (OR) Ramirez
Bowman Huffman Raskin
Boyle (PA) Ivey Ross
Brown Jackson (IL) Ruiz
Brownley Jackson (NC) Ruppertsberger
Budzinski Jacobs Ryan
Bush Jayapal Salinas
Caraveo Jeffries Sanchez
Carbajal Johnson (GA) Sarbanes
Cardenas Joyce (OH) Scanlon
Carson Kamlager-Dove Schakowsky
Carter (LA) Kaptur Schiff
Cartwright Keating Schneider
Casar Kelly (IL) Scholten
Case Kennedy Schrier
Casten Khanna Scott (VA)
Castor (FL) Kildee Scott, David
Castro (TX) Kilmer Sewell
Cherfilus Kim (NJ) Sherman
McCormick Krishnamoorthi Sherrill
Chu Kuster Slokin
Clark (MA) Landsman Smith (WA)
Clarke (NY) Larsen (WA) Sorensen
Cleaver Larson (CT) Soto
Clyburn Lee (CA) Spanberger
Cohen Lee (NV) Stansbury
Connolly Lee (PA) Stanton
Correa Leger Fernandez Stevens
Costa Levin Strickland
Courtney Lieu Suozzi
Craigt Lofgren Swalwell
Crockett Lynch Sykes
Crow Magaziner Takano
Cuellar Manning Thanedar
Davids (KS) Matsui Thompson (CA)
Davis (IL) McBeth Thompson (MS)
Davis (NC) McClellan Titus
Dean (PA) McClintock Tlaib
DeGette McCollum Tokuda
DeLauro McGarvey Tonko
DelBene McGovern Torres (CA)
Deluzio Meeks Torres (NY)
DeSaulnier Menendez Tranhan
Dingell Meng Trone
Doggett Mfume Turner
Duarte Morelle Underwood
Escobar Moulton Vargas
Eshoo Mrvan Vasquez
Españal Mullin Veasey
Fletcher Nadler Velázquez
Foster Napolitano Wasserman
Foushee Neal Schultz
Frankel, Lois Neguse Schults
Frost Nickel Watson Coleman
Gallego Norcross Wexton
García (IL) Ocasio-Cortez Wild
García (TX) Omar Williams (GA)
García, Robert Pallone Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Armstrong Grijalva Lee (FL)
Crenshaw Jackson Lee Massie
Evans LaMalfa Mast
Garamendi Lamborn
Granger LaTurner

Stated for:
Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 353.

PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF THE RULE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RELATING TO "NONDISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX IN EDUCATION PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 165) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance", on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 210, nays 205, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

YEAS—210

Aderholt Chavez-DeRemer Fleischmann
Alford Ciscomani Flood
Allen Cline Fong
Amodei Cloud Foyx
Arrington Clyde Franklin, Scott
Babin Cole Fry
Bacon Collins Fulcher
Baird Comer Gaetz
Balderson Crane Garbarino
Banks Crawford Garcia, Mike
Barr Curtis Gimenez
Bean (FL) D'Esposito Gonzales, Tony
Bentz Davidson Good (VA)
Bergman De La Cruz Gooden (TX)
Bice DesJarlais Gosar
Biggs Diaz-Balart Graves (LA)
Bilirakis Donalds Graves (MO)
Bishop (NC) Duarte Green (TN)
Boebert Duncan Greene (GA)
Bost Dunn (FL) Griffith
Brecheen Edwards Grothman
Buchanan Ellzey Guest
Bucshon Emmer Guthrie
Burchett Estes Hageman
Burgess Ezell Harris
Burlison Fallon Harshbarger
Calvert Feenstra Hern
Cammack Ferguson Higgins (LA)
Carey Finstad Hill
Carl Fischbach Hinson
Carter (GA) Fitzgerald Houchin
Carter (TX) Fitzpatrick Hudson