

and Fourth District neighbor, Fred Zeilberger.

Mr. Zeilberger is a Holocaust survivor, Korean war veteran, dedicated husband, proud father, and an American whose life is a testament to the power of perseverance.

Born in 1929 in Würzburg, Germany, Fred faced extreme hardship at the hands of Nazi forces, who forced him into a camp in Latvia and later the Stutthof concentration camp in Poland, where he was eventually liberated.

While Fred survived, the evil Nazi war machine murdered his mother and sister. Fred's father also died shortly after being liberated from the Buchenwald concentration camp.

After surviving the horrors of World War II, Fred emigrated to the United States of America in 1947 in search of new opportunities. A few years later, in 1951, Fred donned the uniform of his adopted country after being drafted into the United States Army during the Korean war, where he served as a butcher.

Fred's tenure in the Army was followed by a lengthy career in the wholesale meat industry, where he established his own business in 1956. This proud businessowner chose to make his home in Cedarhurst, alongside his wife, Elaine, and three children, Jenna, Rachel, and Zane.

Fred has long been an important part of the village of Cedarhurst community and locales far beyond. His ongoing service as a Holocaust educator provides younger generations an important witness to the atrocities that occurred during that dark time in human history.

I am immensely grateful for Fred's life of service, the sacrifices he made in defense of this Nation, and his lifelong commitment to never forgetting the Shoa.

In that vein, I was happy to see Fred recognized during this year's Holocaust Remembrance Day service in Nassau County by County Executive Bruce Blakeman, where attendees were able to learn of his story and struggle.

Fred Zeilberger has culturally enriched the communities that comprise New York's Fourth Congressional District, and I am grateful to call him a Nassau County neighbor.

I thank Mr. Zeilberger for his work and his dedication to the truth, to his family, to history, and to this country.

HONORING BOB BECKWITH

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Madam Speaker, I rise today on a sad occasion to honor the life of a dedicated family man, committed first responder, and proud American who passed away this past Sunday, Bob Beckwith, of Baldwin, New York, a resident of the Fourth Congressional District.

Bob Beckwith had a storied career serving the people of New York City as an FDNY firefighter. Bob joined the FDNY in 1965 and was assigned to Ladder 117 in Astoria, Queens, before transferring to Ladder 164 in

Douglaston, where he served until his retirement in 1994.

During Bob's 29-year tenure in the FDNY, he faithfully protected the people of the city of New York, but in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, Bob became more than just a hero for New York. He became a national symbol of American resilience.

Even though Bob was retired, he made his way to Ground Zero after the attacks to help search for survivors. While there, he stood shoulder to shoulder with President George Bush when the President delivered his famous "I can hear you" speech that rallied a Nation in mourning.

You see, Bob handed over a megaphone so that the people at Ground Zero could hear the President, but little did he know that that megaphone would allow the people across the world to hear the President that day.

His presence alongside President Bush demonstrated that, even in one of this country's darkest hours, there were still brave Americans giving it their all to rescue neighbors. The image of Bob standing atop the wreckage of Engine 76 will forever be etched into our Nation's history.

The Nation heard President Bush's rousing speech on that day in 2001, but everyone watching also witnessed Bob Beckwith's quiet courage.

While Bob left us last weekend, I know his spirit will live on in the lives of his 6 children, 10 grandchildren, 2 great-grandchildren, the heroes of the FDNY, and every American who loves this country as much as Bob Beckwith did.

Rest in peace to a Fourth Congressional District neighbor, a dear friend, an American hero, Bob Beckwith.

My thoughts are with his widow, Barbara, and the entire Beckwith family during this difficult time.

Mr. Beckwith, a final tip of the helmet to you.

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

SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, last week, I promised we were getting close to actually finishing our math in regard to what was the true story of what was happening with Social Security. A couple of our Ph.D. economists have spent months, and we have put it together.

However, I first want to talk a little bit about the politics of telling the truth around this place. Then I want to talk about the reality that the Democrats, our brothers and sisters on the left, either willfully or through ignorance, their solution just doesn't get you there, and the immorality.

Let's first walk through something. How many of you have heard over and

over from me behind this microphone that, in 2033, 2034, a 25 percent cut, because the Social Security trust fund is emptied? I had a debate the other day with a Democratic Member here who is running for another office, and she was saying Social Security doesn't contribute at all to the debt and deficit.

She is absolutely right. That is not what we are discussing. What we are discussing is, in 8 or 9 years, we are going to double senior poverty, the average couple in America. In 2033—I am going to use 2034 because at least that is more of a consensus number for the exhaustion of the trust fund. That average couple in America will take a \$17,400 cut. Articles that we have been collecting on the number of baby boomers who are ending up homeless—they are ending up on the street. We are looking at numbers that would explode that type of dystopian vision. Yet, if you get behind this microphone and tell the truth about the math, right now, some troll in a basement is writing something saying: SCHWEIKERT mentioned Social Security. Let's attack.

It is the same thing with Medicare. This society is absolutely immoral. We have this obligation to modernize, to save, to protect. If you step up to try to do it, you will be attacked. There is a reason we call it the third rail.

Well, screw them. We are going to tell the truth here. Part of the morality here is: How do you save something? How do you modernize it? How do you protect seniors?

Everyone runs away from the discussion, runs away from the actuarial reports, because the moment you start to tell the truth, you are a target. Now, most of it is not true. I had someone in my office a couple of hours ago bring me something saying: Look, this person is writing editorials in your district saying you voted against Social Security.

I am going, okay, let's see. I actually used to chair the subcommittee over Social Security, trying to work out the math and those things to save it. I don't remember ever having a vote in this place to change it.

We looked it up. There hasn't been, but this is the way politics works anymore. Make crap up. Then you wonder why it is toxic. It is so much easier around here to pretend, somehow pretend magic is going to fall out of the sky and everything is going to be fine.

Let's actually walk through a couple of things here. One of the things, just because this bothers me, my sarcasm that this is a math-free zone, I listened to a number of people, both Republicans and Democrats, get behind these microphones today, and they have no understanding of the scale of the problem.

Therefore, let's actually do a little bit of very simple math off the top of our heads so you understand some of the scale. Yesterday, interest rates popped up a bit. They came down a bit today, but I think, at one point yesterday, they were up 14 basis points. I just

need this to be an example. The math is not going to be perfect. One percent on \$34.2 trillion would be \$342 billion of interest, right?

□ 2100

And a basis point is 1/100, so 1 basis point would be \$3.4 billion, right?

Just agree with me.

So the 14 basis points movement in interest rates yesterday on 10-year sovereigns, if that had stuck throughout this year, that is \$48 billion.

Understand we are here knifing ourselves over fractions and fractions of a day's interest. We borrow about \$7.5 billion a day. We borrow \$85,000 a second, but here is the scam: We will knife each other back and forth over math—these are real numbers. This is important, but we are doing everything we can to avoid explaining the scale when a single day's interest rate movement is almost \$50 billion.

Then you hear Members come behind the microphone, it was \$6 billion. Well, that was less than a day's worth of borrowing interest. I don't mean the total borrowing.

I know I have been exacerbated, but I am frustrated because there is this unwillingness to understand the scale of the problem.

Let's actually start to walk through the charts and try to get this. I have a mistake on this chart and I owe everyone an apology. Our math right now is, we are heading towards borrowing between about \$2.7 to over \$3 trillion this year.

Remember, it was only several months ago, CBO and OMB and all those were saying, it is only going to be like a \$1.6 trillion borrow. Something is horribly wrong. We have doubled it, but we have doubled it at a time when the economy is actually doing fairly well.

Understand what these higher interest rates mean. Understand what the growth in healthcare costs mean.

Right now this was our projection. We are going to borrow \$1.45 trillion. That is our Social Security. That is coming out of the trust fund and out of the taxes you are paying every single day.

The next line item is where we had a mistake. We were saying gross interest was going to go over \$1 trillion, making interest the second most expensive thing in this government. We also came back and showed that net interest was still the second most expensive.

The difference between net and gross is gross is the interest we pay back to trust funds for borrowing the money. Net is only publicly held. The rest of the world doesn't make that distinction. It is just one of the things we do in the United States. That is why if you ever see something from OECD, they have the United States at like 144 percent of debt-to-GDP. It is because they put back in the borrowing from trust funds.

It turns out Treasury a few hours ago did one of their monthly updates, and I

have to apologize to everyone that gross interest for the year wasn't \$1.003 trillion. I got it wrong. It turns out it is going to be \$1.67 trillion, and we think this number is off because we had been looking at the Treasury receipts, the growth of spending, growth of healthcare, growth of interest. My math now is just interest. Just interest this year will be \$1.100 trillion. No one knows what 12 zeros are.

When I speak about a trillion dollars with my brothers and sisters, Members of Congress, our staff, they just sort of stare at you. What you need to understand is, this is a disaster. It is an absolute disaster. Trillion, thousand, billion, but yet we are going to sit here and knife each other for months and months and months over a fraction of a fraction of a fraction of this because we don't want to actually deal with the actual structural crisis.

We got old. The fact of the matter is, it is uncomfortable to talk about, but unless we do some things revolutionary on the cost of healthcare and dramatically change government, it doesn't work.

Basic math: Every dime of defense is now borrowed. Every dime of discretionary now is borrowed and if you start to look at this math, it is about \$1.4 trillion of Medicare, the stuff we don't even get to vote on.

Every dime a Member of Congress votes on is now borrowed. We are clicking off another trillion dollars of borrowing every 140 days. And if you think you are going to fix that by a rounding error on this little piece of discretionary or this little piece here, it is a game of avoidance.

I have had Members here who will, when I start to talk about a deficit commission where we are going to have to do a major redesign, they say, oh, DAVID, I can't vote for that. I will, however, fight like hell to save a few hundred million here and there. That is real money.

We are borrowing \$85,000 a second, \$7.4 billion a day, but it is great theater for our voters. It is horrible math, but great theater.

So understand, even the Treasury statement now confirms my math. We are borrowing over a trillion dollars in interest. That is just the interest borrowing. And total borrowing looks like it may be coming in closer to \$2.7 to \$3 trillion this year.

Let's do a quick walk through before we get to the stuff where I soak myself in kerosene and light myself on fire.

What happened between the 2022 fiscal year and 2023 fiscal year? Well, first off, if we actually take a look, Social Security spending—but it comes out of the trust fund, comes out of tax receipts—was up 11.1 percent in a single year.

Between fiscal year 2022 and 2023, if you take a look at the spending on Medicare, not Medicaid, not Indian Health Services, not veterans, just Medicare, spending was up 12.3; interest was up 38.7 percent.

Anyone see a trend here?

We are trying to track these same sort of numbers for this fiscal year. Maybe no one really cares. I know these numbers are really big. It is easier to scream and yell and worry about a shiny object or some latest conspiracy theory. You don't need a conspiracy theory. Just look at the math.

Let's actually have an honest conversation of how much trouble Social Security is in and why it is absolutely moral that we keep our promises. We actually tell the truth about how we are going to modernize it, here is how we are going to save it, here is what we have to do to fix it. The reality of it is it has to be done with our Democratic colleagues.

They have got to stop using it as a tool to win elections. And what is fascinating in the polling, I think FreedomWorks did some polling recently, saying if you are under 45, under 50, you understand this math.

If you are over, you don't. You are almost pretending it doesn't exist. What happens to you? Think about yourselves. What happens to you if it is 8 years, 9 years from now and you get a nice letter from Social Security saying we are cutting your check by 25 percent?

I am going to show a chart here, but remember my words: The average will be a \$17,400 cut in 2033 or 2034, depending on if you use CBO's number or Social Security's actuaries.

One of our structural problems is, in 1960, we had 5.1 workers. In 2035, we were saying 2.3. We have been told this number is wrong. It is actually less, but we are trying to vet that number.

Remember, Social Security was designed as a pay-as-you-go system. If you pay attention to some of these presentations—I have come here a dozen times and shown the average couple gets every dime back they put into Social Security plus about 72,000 SPIF.

□ 2110

It is a horrible rate of return, but you do get your money back plus a little bit of a SPIF, but it is a horrible rate of return. I want all of you to remember as we talk about this potential misery that 20 years ago, when Republicans got up and said, if we could just take a little sliver and do some other things with it, when we got to the 2030s, we would have a system that is actually more robust and people would have a much higher rate of return. It turns out they told the truth.

When those activists told you, oh, they are trying to steal your money, this and that, try to remember this. They lied to you, and we now have 20 years of data to prove it.

However, the big lie around here continues because it is great politics. Scare the crap out of people, and then make sure they don't actually read an actuary report because that might require math, and this is a math-free zone.

Let's actually walk through this. We are going to use 2034 because that is the one date we absolutely can vet, even though CBO says 2033. They both agree on a 25, 25.2 percent cut in benefits. In 2034, our best math is that very first year, single year number, \$616 billion shortfall. That just means the trust fund is emptied, and without the trust fund to back up, the payroll tax that is coming in and the offset to beneficiaries, if there is more beneficiary checks, oh, oh, we have got a \$616 billion shortfall. That is where you get your 25 percent cut.

You start to understand, for lower-income workers who are receiving Social Security, as a couple, that is a \$10,600 cut. For the average, it is that \$17,400 I was talking about. For high-income couples, it is over \$23,000. Remember, there is actually a formula within Social Security where lower-income workers with their 40 quarters get a little bit more than higher-income workers. It is part of the formula.

Here is the math. It is conservative math. We worked like hell—well, the Joint Economic economists worked like hell on this. My job was just to torment them. In 2034, if you do the Democrats' and the President's solution of saying, hey, just take people over \$400,000 and make them pay the 12.4 percent. Okay. Right now I think this year it is 168 something is subject to Social Security tax, and you have this, like, doughnut hole in this plan. For everyone else in today's world, you hit that 168, if you are above that, you are not paying the Social Security tax anymore.

On this math, understand this, this is sort of the Democrats', the President's plan, we are just going to tax people who make \$400,000 and up, make them pay the 12.4 percent, but we are not going to give them any benefits for it.

Okay, fine. It doesn't get you close. This is your new revenue. Our best model is you might get about \$259 billion of income into Social Security doing it that way, but you slow down the economy. That would be general tax revenues.

Over here is your still-remaining shortfall. You still have, what is that, \$417 billion shortfall in that single year. You have already done the Democrat plan, and you still have a \$417 billion shortfall. The next time you see an AARP attack ad on someone because they were willing to try to talk about saving Social Security, I hope they tell you the truth and say, our plan, we have supported raising this tax, but it looks like it doesn't even cover half. As a matter of fact, it only covers like 30, 40 percent of the shortfall.

Let's actually go to the next level. I did this chart to just basically reemphasize what is going on in the math. The shortfall, tax receipts, tax receipts with the higher tax, tax receipts without it because it also actually has an effect on the general fund. The general fund, tax receipts go down.

Now let's go to the other proposal. Let's not do people \$400,000 and up.

Let's do everyone \$250,000 and up. Remember, this is 8, 9 years from now, okay? Remember, we should be working—it is not like we are doing anything useful here—on the 2025 fiscal year budget. Now we are talking about the 2033, 2034 fiscal budgets.

Well, if you take everyone that makes \$250,000 and up, and you subject them to the 12.4 percent, okay, fine, you get, our best model, about \$380 billion of taxes, leaving \$237 billion short, and you have slowed down tax receipts by \$88 billion, so you are going to have a \$325 billion shortfall.

Okay. Well, that is not good enough. Let's just get rid of the caps all together. If you were making 168 today, it doesn't matter there is no 168, everyone pays the 12.4 percent. You still have pretty much the exact same shortfall because that gap doesn't produce that much tax receipts between no cap and the \$250,000 cap.

Still, the model is almost identical. You slow down tax receipts by \$88 billion. The shortfall is \$234 billion, so you are basically back to, what, \$324 billion? No, \$322 billion.

The reason I do this is not to end my political career, but to tell the truth. Is it moral to be basically—it is right in front of us. It is coming. We know it is coming. There are actuary reports from Social Security, from CBO, from private groups, those around us, then there is the political ones who just lie to you because they want you to send them a contribution or they want Democrats to win the next election, which I believe those groups are absolutely immoral. I believe what the Democrats have been doing is absolutely immoral, but damn it, they care about winning the next election a hell of a lot more than they care about doubling senior poverty or the number of baby boomers who are expected to be homeless in a decade.

Somehow when they say, oh, we will just take care of the shortfall, we will just get rid of the cap on rich people, it doesn't get you where you have got to go. Is there any leadership around here other than me as an idiot getting behind this microphone and telling people the truth?

I have done presentations on also what is happening on Medicare. Guess what? It is multiples of the problem of this one. The difference here is we have a specific trust fund, so we can see the date it expires.

I beg of you, if you are a voter out there, don't let some politician squirm out of, well, if we just tax rich people more, we would have plenty of money. That is not true. Look, I don't have all the answers, but I bet you I can make this work. It would be painful, but I bet you I can find a way to not let the collapse happen. Demand the morality that this government is going to keep its promises.

This chart here is now 2 years old. The top line here is not \$116 trillion of debt. Now it is assumed to be closer to \$130 trillion of debt over the next 30

years. Every dime of debt between today and 30 years—and I don't know if the mics are picking the sound up, but my 19 month old is in the back in the screaming. Yes, I have a 19 month old. That is a different discussion. Does that child deserve to have the same life the rest of us have had?

Here is the math. 100 percent of the borrowing, it is coming. Interest. The shortfall of Medicare, because remember the vast majority of Medicare spending comes straight out of the general fund, and the Medicare trust fund is scheduled to be empty in, what, 7 years, okay? Part A trust fund is really primarily just hospital coverage.

This is if we actually say we are not going to fix the Social Security trust fund, we are just going to borrow the money, we are just going to borrow the money. If you update what that means, it is about \$130 trillion of borrowing. The crazy thing is the CBO math is actually the rest of government, military, discretionary, which military is discretionary, but all nondefense discretionary actually over the 30 years when adjusted for inflation actually falls. That little portion actually has like a \$3 trillion positive. The rest of it is about \$130 trillion negative.

□ 2120

Who is going to tell you that? It is all over. I mean, if anyone actually reads the reports, it is there. That is uncomfortable.

We will spend maybe this next year doing really important stuff with failed legislation, failed votes. Every single day, we are going to click off another \$7 billion, \$7½ billion of borrowing. We will give some beautiful speeches about how we are fighting to save this little tiny bit of money, but we are not going to tell you it is little tiny.

I have seen fights on the floor that in the time the fight on the floor took, the interest clock on U.S. borrowing used up more money than the debate was fighting to save.

In Washington, D.C., it is always about the money. Group after group is wandering the hallways this time of year, all with wonderful things for us to spend more money on. Many of the things are things you really like. They get outraged at you when you start to pull out these charts and say, can we talk about what is going on?

Once again—I will do this as my closing—every dime of defense is borrowed, every dime of discretionary is borrowed, and now \$1.4 trillion of mandatory, things we don't even get to vote on, is now borrowed.

We are going to give these beautiful speeches about trying to save \$16 billion, which is a lot of money, except it is like 2¼ days of borrowing.

We fought over that sort of amount for 7 months, and in that time, we clicked off well over another trillion dollars of borrowing because we fight over the shiny little objects instead of the willingness to actually have an honest conversation about the structural crisis because this is politically

easy. You get a nice little spot on Twitter or Facebook or on social media, maybe even a hit on cable television, but it is a lie.

How do you save this place when it won't even put batteries in its calculator?

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

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 7, 2024, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3057. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting notification of termination of a Mid-Tier Acquisition program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 3201 note prec.; Public Law 114-92, Sec. 804 (as added by Public Law 116-283, Sec. 805); (134 Stat. 3742); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3058. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's advisory opinion — Fair Credit Reporting; File Disclosure received January 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3059. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Fair Credit Reporting: Background Screening received January 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3060. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, CNCS (operating as AmeriCorps), Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Volunteers in Service to America (RIN: 3045-AA70; 3045-AA79) received January 25, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-3061. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, CNCS (operating as AmeriCorps), Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — National Service Trust Education Awards (RIN: 3045-AA66) received January 25, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-3062. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Administration for Community Living, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Older Americans Act: Grants to State and Community Programs on Aging; Grants to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Grantees for Supportive, Nutrition, and Caregiver Services; Grants for Supportive and Nutritional Services to Older Hawaiian Natives; and Allotments for Vulnerable Elder Rights Protection Activities (RIN: 0985-AA17) received January 31, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-

121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-3063. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medications for the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder (RIN: 0930-AA39) received January 31, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3064. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's revision to policy statement — Revision of the NRC Enforcement Policy [NRC-2023-0196] received January 5, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3065. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Participation by Religious Organizations in USAID Programs (RIN: 0412-AA69) received January 10, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3066. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, Office of Acquisitions and Assistance, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Various Administrative Changes and Clauses to the USAID Acquisition Regulation (RIN: 0412-AA78) received January 10, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3067. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, Office of Acquisition and Assistance, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulation (AIDAR): Preference for Privately Owned U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels (RIN: 0412-AA82) received January 10, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3068. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, M/MS/Information and Records Division, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Freedom of Information Act Regulations (RIN: 0412-AA89) January 10, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-3069. A letter from the Biologist, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to U.S. Navy Construction of the Pier 3 Replacement Project at Naval Station Norfolk [Docket No.: 23050-0126] (RIN: 0648-BL81) received January 30, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-3070. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's notice — Adjustments to Civil Monetary Penalty Amounts [Release Nos.: 33-11263; 34-99276; IA-6521; IC-35085] received January 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3071. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Administration for Children and

Families, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Elimination of the Tribal Non-Federal Share Requirement (RIN: 0970-AC99) received January 31, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 7023. A bill to amend section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to codify certain regulatory provisions relating to nationwide permits for dredged or fill material, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 118-375). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 7243. A bill to reimburse States for expenses incurred relating to securing the border; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. CHU (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BALINT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. TLAI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 7244. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat transfers of appreciated property to certain tax-exempt organizations the same as transfers of appreciated property to political organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDMAN of New York (for himself, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 7245. A bill to provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ALFORD (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. GREENE of Georgia, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 7246. A bill to prohibit certain persons from purchasing real estate in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 7247. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require Federal Reserve banks