

□ 1403

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) at 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

DHS RESTRICTIONS ON CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES AND CHINESE ENTITIES OF CONCERN ACT

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 377, I call up the bill (H.R. 881) to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 377, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Homeland Security printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119-2, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 881

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act".

SEC. 2. LIMITATIONS ON CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES' HOST SCHOOLS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHINESE ENTITY OF CONCERN.—The term "Chinese entity of concern" means any university or college in the People's Republic of China that—

(A) is involved in the implementation of military-civil fusion;

(B) participates in the Chinese defense industrial base;

(C) is affiliated with the Chinese State Administration for Science, Technology and Industry for the National Defense;

(D) receives funding from any organization subordinate to the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party;

(E) provides support to any security, defense, police, or intelligence organization of the Government of the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party;

(F) purposefully undermines the United States' relationship with Taiwan;

(G) aids, abets, or enables the detention, imprisonment, persecution, or forced labor of Uyghur Muslims in the People's Republic of China;

(H) willfully and knowingly engages in malicious activities, including online disinformation campaigns and propaganda, for the purpose of interfering with United States Federal, State, or local elections; or

(I) is affiliated with the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

(2) CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE.—The term "Confucius Institute" means a cultural institute funded by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the

meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

(4) RELATIONSHIP.—The term "relationship" means, with respect to an institution of higher education, any contract awarded, or agreement entered into, as well as any in-kind donation or gift, received from a Confucius Institute or Chinese entity of concern.

(5) THOUSAND TALENTS PROGRAM.—The term "Thousand Talents Program" means any technological or educational program funded or administered by the Chinese Communist Party's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—Beginning with the first fiscal year that begins after the date that is 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that an institution of higher education (referred to in this subsection as an "institution") which has a relationship with a Confucius Institute, Thousand Talents Program, or Chinese entity of concern is ineligible to receive any funds from the Department of Homeland Security, unless the institution terminates the relationship between the institution and such Confucius Institute, Thousand Talents Program, or Chinese entity of concern, as the case may be. Upon termination of such a relationship, the institution at issue shall be eligible to receive funds from the Department of Homeland Security.

(c) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may, after consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, on a case-by-case basis and for a period not to exceed one year, waive the application of subsection (b) with respect to an institution of higher education if the Secretary determines the institution at issue maintains robust safeguards and enforcement protocols to monitor the relationship at issue, including active measures to detect and deter attempts by Chinese nationals affiliated with a Confucius Institute, Thousand Talents Program, or Chinese entity of concern that is the subject of such relationship to gain unauthorized access to sensitive research, data, or federally funded development activities conducted at or on the premises of, or by, such institution, and either of the following conditions is satisfied:

(A) The relationship at issue is in the national security interests of the United States.

(B) The relationship at issue does not present a direct or indirect national security risk to the United States or its allies.

(2) RENEWAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may, after consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, annually renew a waiver issued pursuant to paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines all of the conditions described in such paragraph continue to be satisfied.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATES.—A waiver issued or renewed pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2), respectively, takes effect and applies beginning on the date that is 30 days after such issuance or renewal, as the case may be.

(4) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, issues or renews a waiver pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2), respectively, not later than 30 days before such issuance or renewal, as the case may be, takes effect, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate written notification regarding such issuance or renewal, including a justification relating thereto.

(d) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide outreach and, upon request, technical assistance to institutions of higher education relating to compliance with this Act.

(e) REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act and annu-

ally thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report regarding implementation of this section during the immediately preceding 12 month period. Each such report shall include information relating to the following:

(1) Any institution of higher education that has a relationship with a Confucius Institute, Thousand Talents Program, or Chinese entity of concern and receives funds from the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) The implementation of subsections (b), (c), and (d).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 881.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 881, the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern.

I have long been concerned that the threats the Chinese Communist Party poses to our homeland are not only real, but they are right here.

In the Homeland Security Committee and on my Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, we have heard from a wide array of national security experts and law enforcement officials who have continuously raised alarms about the CCP's increasing subversive activities inside our country through organizations like the CCP's Confucius Institutes, the Thousand Talents Program, and other CCP-affiliated groups.

While Confucius Institutes are presented as centers for promoting Chinese language and culture, it is proven that they have been used to steal critical research, recruit talent for military-civil fusion enterprises, conduct espionage, commit transnational repression, and influence academic institutions to the benefit of the CCP.

At their peak, the United States hosted approximately 118 Confucius Institutes, primarily at colleges and universities. Now, there are fewer than 14 active Confucius Institutes today, but the danger still remains. Many of these programs have rebranded themselves within universities with the same mission as before, and that is to subvert national security and expand CCP influence operations.

Another example is the CCP's Thousand Talents Program, which the FBI has listed as the most prolific sponsor of State-sponsored talent recruitment programs that bring outside knowledge and innovation back to China, often through stealing trade secrets, breaking export control laws, or violating conflict of interest policies.

These talent recruitment programs are a win-win for China. China wins twice. First, U.S. taxpayers are funding their research, not China; and, second, China then uses the research it would not have otherwise had to advance its own economic and military interests.

Today, we are debating H.R. 881, my legislation which, by the way, is bipartisan, that would prohibit DHS from funding American universities that host a Confucius Institute or Thousand Talents Program or maintain relationships with Chinese entities of concern. H.R. 881 also ensures that universities prioritize the education of their students over any of their partnerships with these institutions.

This legislation passed the House last year with bipartisan support, and this year H.R. 881 passed the Committee on Homeland Security with unanimous, bipartisan support.

I thank Chairman GREEN; Ranking Member THOMPSON; my counterpart on the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, Ranking Member MAGAZINER; and the Committee on Homeland Security staff for moving this critical legislation forward.

The DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act would play a vital role in protecting our students, intellectual property, and national security. Together, this effort demonstrates a unified, bipartisan way to protect our Nation from the insidious influence of the CCP, and that our students, our intellectual property, and our national security are protected from the malign influence of the CCP.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my Republican and Democratic colleagues to support this legislation. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 881, the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act seeks to help address the threat posed to U.S. colleges and universities by the People's Republic of China and Chinese Communist Party.

The People's Republic of China and the CCP have poured hundreds of millions of dollars into U.S. universities through Confucius Institutes and other programs. These programs have given China, a strategic competitor, a platform to potentially interfere with academic freedom and free speech as well as greater access to sensitive intellectual property and national security information.

To curtail these efforts, H.R. 881 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security

to ensure that U.S. institutions of higher education that have relationships with Confucius Institutes, Thousand Talents Program, or vaguely defined Chinese entities of concern do not receive any funds from the Department of Homeland Security.

This funding prohibition is similar to those found for the Department of Defense in the 2019 and 2021 National Defense Authorization Acts and the National Science Foundation in the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022. However, the restrictions in those measures were limited to universities with Confucius Institutes only, and the ban was so successful there are only a handful of Confucius Institutes remaining on U.S. campuses.

That is why H.R. 881 includes a new category of banned relationships: those between U.S. institutions of higher education and so-called Chinese entities of concern. In the bill, a Chinese entity of concern is any university or college in the People's Republic of China that meets at least one of nine very broad criteria. As a result, H.R. 881 has the possibility to prohibit any DHS funding from going to any U.S. university that has any relationship with virtually any Chinese university.

That is why Democrats on the House Homeland Security Committee have worked to bring H.R. 881 more in line with the funding bans found in previous legislation by including a waiver for the Secretary of Homeland Security like those the past legislation had for the Secretary of Defense and National Science Foundation Director.

Now, H.R. 881 contains a waiver provision that allows the Secretary of Homeland Security to permit Department funding to go to U.S. institutions of higher education that maintain a relationship with programs and entities in China if the relationship is either in the national security interests of the United States or has no bearing on the national security interests of the United States or its allies.

This is critical, as the bill's language could encompass all sorts of agreements between academic institutions in the United States and China, including student exchange programs and other cultural programs that benefit American students, and ultimately our country.

Along those same lines, the bill now also includes a provision that requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide outreach and, upon request, technical assistance to U.S. institutions of higher education relating to compliance with the bill.

I appreciate Representative PFLUGER's willingness to work with us to improve his bill by including the waiver and technical assistance language.

Mr. Speaker, House Democrats share concerns that Chinese Communist Party interference with U.S. colleges and universities could lead to a wide variety of negative outcomes. That said, House Democrats do not want to

see legitimate academic activity between the United States and China hindered.

The compromise language recognizes the spirit of the bill—the need to protect America's intellectual property and academic freedom—and takes steps to mitigate the risk of going too far and denying critical Homeland Security funding to U.S. universities for any relationship with virtually any Chinese university.

I do not support creating another pretext for the Trump administration to deny U.S. universities Federal funding, but I also do not want to see our greatest strategic competitor gain a greater foothold on college campuses that could put our national security at risk, either.

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR), the chair of the China select committee.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Representative PFLUGER's bipartisan bill, H.R. 881, the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act.

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Mr. Speaker, this legislation is about one thing, and that is protecting American students, American research, and America's future from malign foreign influence, especially from the Chinese Communist Party.

The CCP is engaged in a persistent strategic campaign to influence every corner of American life, and one of their most dangerous efforts is to target our education system.

Often disguised as cultural exchange programs, the CCP efforts to infiltrate America's universities are intended to manipulate curriculum, suppress academic freedom, and monitor Chinese students here in the United States.

Let's be clear. The Chinese Government isn't investing in these programs to teach language. They are trying to shape how young Americans see the world and to rewrite the story of the Chinese Communist Party one classroom at a time.

This is part of a broader effort by Beijing to manipulate the next generation, whether through TikTok on their phones or authoritarian propaganda on their campuses, and it is working. That is why this bill matters.

H.R. 881 makes it simple. If a university wants DHS funding, it cannot maintain ties to CCP influence operations. If we want taxpayer dollars, we cannot partner with a foreign adversary.

We have already made real progress. The number of Confucius Institutes in the U.S. has dropped from over 100 to just a few. However, too many Confucius Institutes are rebranding or maintaining quiet ties behind the scenes.

As chairman of the Select Committee on the Chinese Communist Party, I can

tell you the threat is real, and the evidence is overwhelming. This isn't about blocking cultural exchange. It is about blocking foreign exploitation. Academic freedom is not for sale. It is not for sale to Beijing and not on our watch.

Let's stand together, Republicans and Democrats, to protect our students, safeguard our campuses, and push back on foreign influence. I ask my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 881.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 881. This bill would block Department of Homeland Security funding from colleges and universities with a Confucius Institute, which is known to have CCP ties, but it expands the prohibition to any institution that has a relationship with a Chinese entity of concern.

What is a Chinese entity of concern? Because a bill defines such entities so broadly, that list could potentially include every single college in China.

Because this is a new definition that is not shared with any other Federal agency, universities would be required to independently verify that their Chinese counterpart institutions do not meet this broad definition just to cooperate on activities as simple as study abroad programs. The University of California has said they do not have an intelligence agency within their structure that can do this.

This is a completely unreasonable expectation of universities, and that is because the real goal of the legislation is to completely sever academic relations with institutions in China.

Ending study abroad programs, student exchanges, and every research agreement will do nothing to make America safer. In fact, the only improvement that this bill makes over the version that Republicans advanced last year is giving the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to grant waivers. That means universities are expected to ask for a waiver from the same administration that is continually threatening their Federal funding and their tax-exempt status.

This is a harmful bill that would only serve to weaken America and give the Trump administration yet another weapon to attack the American institutions that they deem are insufficiently loyal to President Trump.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill.

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I will point out that this bill was actually brought up during the Biden administration and has nothing to do with one administration or another. It was bipartisan, and those entities of concern are named in and are labeled within the DOD. We do have a pattern of history of Confucius Institutes switching

names but remaining the same for the purpose of malign influence.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule on the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act.

Mr. Speaker, over the past decade, Communist China has persecuted the Uyghur population for their religious and cultural practices. Xinjiang authorities have detained Uyghurs in internment camps without formal charges, forced them into slave labor, and have committed numerous other human rights abuses against the Uyghur people.

This includes severe physical abuse, as well as the forced collection of biometric data like DNA and fingerprint samples.

While the Chinese Communist Party refuses to admit it, researchers believe these abuses are a part of China's "second-generation ethnic policy." This policy advocates the forced assimilation of minorities to create a "state race." One of the founding fathers of Communist China's second-generation ethnic policy is Hu Angang, who leads the Institute for Contemporary China Studies at Tsinghua University.

Unfortunately, American universities such as Yale, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania have engaged in partnerships with Tsinghua University. There is no reason why our universities should be complacent in religious persecutions in the 21st century.

Last Congress, the House adopted my amendment to address the persecution of Uyghur Muslims in the previous iteration of this legislation. I am grateful that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER) has included the language in this year's bill text. We should all agree that higher education's willingness to look the other way is always unacceptable.

For these reasons, I encourage my colleagues to support this rule, which is the first step in ending our universities' appeasement of China's crimes against the Uyghur people and countering China's malign influence and espionage at our academic institutions.

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. EVANS), also a cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in strong support of H.R. 881, the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act, of which I am an original cosponsor. The stakes for our national security, constitutional freedoms, and the future of American innovation could not be higher.

My 12 years of service in the Army provided me with a deep understanding of the criminal transnational activities of the Chinese Communist Party. CCP

intellectual property theft is not a distant threat. It is actively happening, and it is targeting military readiness and the very foundations of American competitiveness.

In my district, where energy production, manufacturing, and agriculture are paramount, we know the looming threat of the Chinese Communist Party on jobs and national security.

Mr. Speaker, as you have heard from my colleagues, the CCP has also systematically expanded its influence throughout Confucius Institutes and affiliate programs on U.S. colleges and campuses. These programs, often cloaked in the promises of language and cultural exchange, have served as vehicles for espionage, intellectual property theft, and transnational repression.

We cannot allow these vulnerabilities to persist. Today, House Republicans are taking action. Our Nation's most innovative breakthroughs have been developed at U.S. universities, while conducting vital research related to defense, energy sciences, and other sensitive industries. Many colleges and universities have accepted CCP funding, hoping to simply expand their foreign language learning. They have, unfortunately, opened the doors for our biggest foreign adversary to exploit breakthroughs for Chinese strategic advantage.

This bill protects our institutions of higher education from the dangers of the CCP by prohibiting American universities that receive Department of Homeland Security funding from continuing relationships with Chinese entities of concern.

Today, foreign language and cultural exchange programs thrive in my State of Colorado, without the influx of CCP dollars, enhancing students' global knowledge and growing our Nation's vital national security workforce.

Congress needs to send a clear message to the CCP that we will not allow foreign powers to erode national security, steal intellectual property, or threaten our immigrant population.

This Congress, I have partnered with my colleagues on other legislation in this area. My bill, the bipartisan Countering Transnational Repression Act, continues this important work by stopping Chinese Communist Party surveillance and intimidating Chinese nationals on U.S. soil.

We have also introduced the Global Investment in American Jobs Act. We must now come together to restrict the infiltration of the Chinese Communist Party onto our college campuses by passing the DHS Restrictions on Confucius Institutes and Chinese Entities of Concern Act.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand in defense of American values and support this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we must carefully balance potential risks to homeland security posed by the CCP with the benefits

of educational and cultural exchange programs.

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

Mr. PFLUGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. MAGAZINER) for his work on this bill. This is a process that has taken a couple of years, and I believe that we have a good, bipartisan bill that addresses the issue at hand.

Mr. Speaker, let me close with this. Continuing to use our taxpayer dollars to give the Chinese Communist Party a seat in the front row of our universities' classrooms and research labs would be a catastrophic mistake.

It has been proven that the CCP does use programs like Confucius Institutes, not to build bridges or promote culture, as they may say, but to expand their influence inside the United States for malign purposes. This legislation would put an end to this egregious national security threat. Quite frankly, it is well overdue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come together, to stand firm for our American education system, and to vote "yes" on this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 377, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROGERS of Alabama) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1503; and,

Passage of H.R. 881.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

STOP FORCED ORGAN HARVESTING ACT OF 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1503) to combat forced organ harvesting and trafficking in persons for purposes of the removal of organs, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 1, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 119]

YEAS—406

Adams
Aderholt
Agular
Ansari
Alford
Allen
Amo
Amodei (NV)
Ansari
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Barr
Barrett
Baumgartner
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Begich
Bell
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs (AZ)
Biggs (SC)
Bilirakis
Bishop
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Bresnahan
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Budzinski
Burchett
Burlison
Bynum
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carey

Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crank
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaunier
DesJarlais

Dexter
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Downing
Edwards
Elfreth
Ellzey
Emmer
Espallat
Estes
Evans (CO)
Evans (PA)
Ezell
Fallon
Fedorchak
Feenstra
Fields
Figures
Fine
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Fong
Foster
Foushee
Fox
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Friedman
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gill (TX)
Gillen
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)

Goldman (TX)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, V.
Gooden
Goodlander
Gosar
Graves
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Hamadeh (AZ)
Harder (CA)
Haridopolos
Harrigan
Harris (MD)
Harris (NC)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern (OK)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Hurd (CO)
Issa
Ivey
Jack
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (TX)
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy (NY)
Kennedy (UT)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley (CA)
Kim
Knott
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaLota
LaMalfa
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Latta
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Letlow
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas

Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Mackenzie
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Mannion
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McCaul
McClain
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McDonald Rivet
McDowell
McGarvey
McGovern
McGuire
McIver
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Messmer
Mfume
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Min
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (NC)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moore (WV)
Moran
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Olszewski
Omar
Onder
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Patronis
Pelosi
Perez
Perry
Peters
Pettersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Randall
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose

Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz
Rulli
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schmidt
Schneider
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shreve
Simon
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Stutzman
Subramanyam
Suozi
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Taylor
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Turner (OH)
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Vindman
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Whitesides
Wied
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—1

Massie

NOT VOTING—25

Barragán
Casar
Connolly
Dunn (FL)
Escobar
Gottheimer
Green (TN)
Grothman
LaHood
Leger Fernandez
Luna
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Norcross
Ramirez
Rutherford
Scholten
Sherrill