

He was a Navy veteran and a lifelong rancher who was very dedicated to the ranching life up there, as well as making it a stronger agricultural and ranching industry for others with the service he did on the various committees and associations that he was part of.

Born in Weed in 1932 and raised on the Jackson Ranch in Edgewood, California, he was the fourth Samuel Jackson at that time. My understanding now, with the latest, there are actually eight Sam Jacksons in the family.

Sam served in the Navy during the Korean war. He earned his degree in animal husbandry at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, and returned home to raise a family and build a life rooted in faith, hard work, and stewardship of the land.

Sam was a fierce advocate for agriculture as I mentioned, protecting water rights, ranching traditions, and farmland.

With his beloved wife, Erlene, he raised 4 children and 10 grandchildren, leaving a legacy of love and leadership.

He was just a great friend personally to me at the barbecues and such. I might end up behind the barbecue wagon there, maybe having an Early Times with a little 7UP in it. What a great friend he was. He was a guy that loved life and loved to share it with others and stand up for what was right as an American. We greatly appreciated him.

Here is the picture I want everybody to think of him, as well. I think it is magnificent there in his home county in Siskiyou on his lands. He was a great leader and a great man. I am better for having known him.

God bless Sam.

#### JUNETEENTH ACROSS THE EAST

(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 recognize Juneteenth and the communities across eastern North Carolina who celebrated with joy, unity, and meaningful reflection.

From Wilson to Columbia and Goldsboro to Rocky Mount, there was wonderful dancing with Boots on the Ground and plenty of delicious food and spirited singing. Residents came together as a community to celebrate freedom, an American value.

I thank every organizer and volunteer who helped make these events possible. I also thank all who participated and especially our youth.

Mr. Speaker, we were able to honor the past and renew our commitment to a more prosperous future.

#### IRANIAN REGIME IS WORLD'S FOREMOST SPONSOR OF TERROR

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

Mr. KILEY of California. Mr. Speaker, the elimination of Iran's nuclear weapons capacity is not just an important foreign policy objective. It is an absolute national security imperative.

This has long been a point of bipartisan, nonpartisan consensus: Iran cannot get a nuclear weapon. The targeted yet overwhelming strikes executed this past weekend were precisely tailored to achieve that limited, yet vital mission.

Let's remember who we are dealing with here. The Iranian regime is the world's foremost sponsor of terror. They have funded monsters, sponsored violence, and sewn chaos far beyond their borders. Their all-consuming obsession is the obliteration of America's principal ally in the Middle East, and they have avowed death to America itself.

It is, therefore, deeply disturbing to see the reflexive partisan reactions by certain Members of Congress. Either they believe Iran should obtain a nuclear weapon or they hope the regime's nuclear program will magically disappear on its own. Both positions are equally delusional.

It is time to put partisanship aside and come together as a country. This is not just another political issue. It is about the safety and security of the American people and the future of civilization itself.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

#### NO TAX DOLLARS FOR TERRORISTS ACT

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 260) to require a strategy to oppose financial or material support by foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations to the Taliban, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 260

*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 "No Tax Dollars for Terrorists Act".

#### SEC. 2. STRATEGY TO OPPOSE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE TALIBAN.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to oppose the provision of foreign assistance by foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations to the Taliban, particularly those countries and organizations

that receive United States-provided foreign assistance; and

(2) to review United States-provided foreign assistance to such foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations that have provided foreign assistance to the Taliban.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report identifying, to the extent possible—

(1) foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations that have provided foreign assistance to the Taliban, including—

(A) the amount of United States-provided foreign assistance each country or organization receives, if any;

(B) the amount of foreign assistance each country or organization has provided to the Taliban; and

(C) a description of how the Taliban has utilized such foreign assistance; and

(2) efforts the United States has taken since August 2021 to oppose foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations from providing foreign assistance to the Taliban, particularly those foreign countries and organizations that receive United States-provided foreign assistance.

#### (c) STRATEGY AND REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop and implement a strategy to discourage foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations from providing foreign assistance to the Taliban. The strategy shall include efforts to support Afghan women and girls who are suffering under Taliban edicts, in a way that does not support the Taliban, and efforts to relocate eligible, fully vetted, at-risk Afghans and Afghan allies located inside and outside of Afghanistan to the United States or third countries.

#### (2) REPORTS.—

(A) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than the date on which the strategy required by paragraph (1) is completed, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the strategy and a plan for its implementation.

(B) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the strategy required by paragraph (1) is completed, and every 180 days thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of the strategy, including the impact of the strategy in discouraging foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations from providing financial or material support to the Taliban.

#### (C) ADDITIONAL REPORT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the decision to terminate the bounty on Sirajuddin Haqqani and other key members of the Haqqani Network under the Rewards for Justice program.

(ii) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by this subparagraph shall include the following:

(I) The status of the bounty on Sirajuddin Haqqani, Abdul Aziz Haqqani, and Yahya Haqqani under the Rewards for Justice program and the rationale for any changes made since September 1, 2021.

(II) An identification of members of the Haqqani Network who are Specially Designated Global Terrorists and the status of the designation of the Haqqani Network as a foreign terrorist organization.

(III) A description of any United States Government engagements with Sirajuddin Haqqani, Abdul Aziz Haqqani, Yahya

Haqqani, or the Haqqani Network since September 1, 2021.

(IV) Whether new information has emerged relating to the involvement of the Haqqani Network in terrorist attacks targeting the United States Military or United States civilians.

(iii) FORM.—The report required by this subparagraph shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

**SEC. 3. REPORT ON DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN AFGHANISTAN.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on United States Government-funded direct cash assistance programs in Afghanistan during the period beginning on August 1, 2021, and ending on the date that is 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall, with respect to such direct cash assistance programs, include—

- (1) a general description of the types of implementing partners and recipients;
- (2) a description of method of payments;
- (3) a description of how and where currency exchanges occur;
- (4) a description of how hawalas are used and the oversight mechanism in place regarding use of hawalas to transfer funds; and
- (5) a description of how oversight is conducted, including information on how the Department of State prevents the Taliban from accessing cash assistance under such programs.

(c) HAWALA DEFINED.—In this section, the term “hawala” means a system of transferring money through a network of money lending brokers.

**SEC. 4. REPORT ON STATUS OF AFGHAN FUND.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of the Afghan Fund.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall, to the extent possible, include—

- (1) a list of Taliban members working at Da Afghanistan Bank or serving on the Bank's board; and
- (2) a description of—

(A) the Taliban's influence over Da Afghanistan Bank;

(B) the Afghan Fund's board of trustees, including how the Fund's trustees were vetted and selected, and what United States agencies were involved in the vetting and selection process;

(C) the conditions necessary for funds in the Afghan Fund to be released to Da Afghanistan Bank;

(D) how the Afghan Fund's board of trustees will decide on the type and appropriateness of the Fund's activities, including what kind of information will inform the board's decisions and how the board will collect and verify this information; and

(E) a description of what controls have been put into place to ensure funds are not diverted to or misused by the Taliban or other actors when the Fund begins making disbursements.

**SEC. 5. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**

In this Act, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, my bill, H.R. 260, focuses on three main issues: one, keeping financial and material support out of the hands of the Taliban; two, reporting on cash assistance programs; and three, reporting on the Afghan Fund and the Afghan central bank.

Since December 2021, the United States has sent over \$5 billion in cash to Kabul. This money has been taxed and stolen by the Taliban, yet we continue to send it.

Mr. Speaker, that needs to end.

The State Department needs to ensure that any aid does not go to terrorists in Afghanistan. We need to have a clearer understanding of the influence the Taliban has on not just international aid but the Afghan banking system, as well.

When this bill was originally introduced at the end of 2023, it did not mention nongovernmental organizations in Afghanistan. However, our understanding of the reality on the ground has changed.

During a hearing last year, former Secretary of State Blinken admitted that over \$10 million had been paid to the Taliban. Contacts within Taliban resistance forces have provided me with a different narrative. According to them, nearly all of the cash aid sent to Afghanistan ends up in the hands of the Taliban.

Mr. Speaker, they will hate us for free. We do not need to give them hard-earned American tax dollars. It is time we know what is going on and implement a strategy to make sure this aid goes to those who need it.

I also thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for working with us closely on this important piece of legislation and coming up with a bill that works for both parties. My Democratic friends agree that it is time to stop funding terrorist organizations in Afghanistan and across the Middle East.

I thank my dear friend Shawn Ryan from middle Tennessee, former Navy SEAL, who brought this to my attention.

I also thank my good friend “Legend.” He goes by that name because he has a hit out on his life because he has taken a tough stand. He is an Afghan that fought for America, and he is my friend.

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

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Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of H.R. 260, and I thank my dear friend and honorable colleague, the Honorable TIM BURCHETT from the great State of Tennessee, for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, oversight of U.S. policy toward Afghanistan does not have to be a partisan issue. We can all agree that we do not want American dollars sent to Afghanistan to be diverted to the Taliban. However, we must do so in a way that does not further alienate those partners already reeling from the Trump administration's foreign assistance freeze, which terminated nearly all humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, despite its compliance with U.S. law and policy.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that Mr. BURCHETT was willing to work with Democrats to address many of our concerns about this legislation. I am also glad that this legislation contains important amendments offered by the Honorable Representative KAMLAGER-DOVE to require additional reporting on the Haqqani Network, and Representative KEATING to ensure that the strategy required by this bill prioritizes Afghan women and girls, as well as our Afghan allies. These amendments, adopted with bipartisan support during the markup, underscore that there remains considerable areas of bipartisan consensus in the House about our Afghanistan policy.

Unfortunately, there is not a consensus about what the Trump administration is doing on Afghanistan because they won't tell us. The State Department has ignored multiple bipartisan requests from this committee, dating back to February, for more information about the deals it is making with the Taliban and the Haqqani Network. Despite the fact that the Republican-led Congress enacted a law codifying the Coordinator for Afghan Relocation Efforts, Secretary Rubio is disabling the infrastructure supporting our Afghan allies and leaving Congress in the dark.

Likewise, Secretary Rubio has abolished the Special Envoy for Afghan Women and Girls, even as this administration lifted the Rewards for Justice bounties on the leaders of the Haqqani Network, a group with the blood of U.S. troops on their hands.

Mr. Speaker, we urgently need more information and assurances from the Trump administration about their priorities in Afghanistan and now Iran. I hope my colleagues on the other side will stand up for our committee's oversight responsibility. For now, we are glad to have the opportunity to work together on this legislation.

I thank, again, the Honorable Congressman TIM BURCHETT and all his great bipartisan advocates. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting

this measure. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, our Afghan allies risked their lives for America. The United States must continue to do everything it can to support our partners on the ground providing assistance to Afghan civilians, including women and children, while also ensuring U.S. foreign assistance isn't being diverted into the hands of the Taliban.

There remain considerable areas of bipartisan consensus in Congress when it comes to our Afghanistan policy. This legislation will lean on that consensus to help bolster our committee's oversight power and take a step toward delivering to our Afghan allies the support that they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me and support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the kind words that Representative JACKSON said about me. He is probably one of my closest friends across the aisle. I don't agree with him on anything, but he is my friend and I dig that.

Mr. Speaker, we must send a very strong message that the United States will no longer tolerate sending U.S. tax dollars to terrorist organizations in Afghanistan and across the Middle East.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 260, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to require a strategy to oppose foreign assistance by foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations to the Taliban, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SANCTION SEA PIRATES ACT OF 2025

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1998) to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons engaged in piracy, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1998

*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 "Sanction Sea Pirates Act of 2025".

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In 2011, there were 212 attempted attacks against vessels off of the Somali coast, more than 1,000 crew were held hostage, and 35 seafarers were killed.

(2) Over the past decade through the beginning of 2023, rates of piracy in the Western Indian Ocean subsided.

(3) Houthi attacks against commercial vessels in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden since the Hamas terrorist attack against Israel on October 7th have impacted global shipping markets.

(4) There has been a surge in Somali pirate attacks, beginning in the fall of 2023 and lasting into 2024, that has coincided with and taken advantage of Houthi aggression.

### SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should seek to stop piracy all around the world, including off the Somali Coast and in the Gulf of Aden; and

(2) the United States should seek to work with allies and partners around the globe to combat piracy around the globe and to curb the surge in piracy off of the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.

### SEC. 4. SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any foreign person the President determines knowingly engages in piracy.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the President may exercise of all powers granted to the President by that Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, is described in subsection (a) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible for a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in subparagraph (A) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under clause (i)—

(I) shall take effect immediately; and

(II) shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under

subsection (b)(2) shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(2) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—Sanctions under this section may not be imposed with respect to transactions or the facilitation of transactions for—

(A) the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices;

(B) the provision of humanitarian assistance;

(C) financial transactions relating to humanitarian assistance; or

(D) transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(d) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—In any judicial review of a determination made under this section, if the determination was based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act) such information may be submitted to the reviewing court ex parte and in camera. This subsection may not be construed to confer or imply any right to judicial review.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated to carry out this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(f) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not later than 15 days before such waiver is to take effect that the waiver is crucial to the national security interests of the United States.

(g) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this section shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "good" means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person" means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(2) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means—

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) a permanent resident alien of the United States; or