

BRINGING REAL ACCOUNTABILITY VIA ENFORCEMENT IN BURMA ACT

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3190) to amend the Burma Unified through Rigorous Military Accountability Act of 2022 to extend the sunset, to require a determination with respect to the imposition of sanctions on certain persons of Burma, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3190

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 “Bringing Real Accountability Via Enforcement in Burma Act” or the “BRAVE Burma Act”

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Section 5571(e) of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (22 U.S.C. 10222(e)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) **ASSESSMENT AND REPORT ON SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO BURMESE PERSONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 7 years, the President shall determine whether the following persons meet the criteria for sanctions described under subsection (a) or under Executive Order 14014 (86 Fed. Reg. 9429; relating to blocking property with respect to the situation in Burma):

“(A) Any Burmese state-owned enterprise described in subsection (c)(1).

“(B) Myanmar Economic Bank.

“(C) Any foreign person that the President determines operates in the jet fuel sector of the Burmese economy, including through activities such as the provision of financial services or the importation, exportation, reexportation, sale, supply, trade, storage, or transport, directly or indirectly, of jet fuel in Burma.

“(2) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Upon making the determination required by paragraph (1), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the assessment.

“(3) **FORM OF REPORT.**—The report required by paragraph (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.”.

SEC. 3. LIMITATION OF SHAREHOLDING BENEFITTING THE STATE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL OF BURMA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States, when assessing potential changes to any shareholding formula in connection with a governance review of the Fund, to limit, as appropriate, an increase to the shareholding of Burma if the country is subject to the rule of the State Administration Council.

(b) **WAIVER.**—The President of the United States may waive the application of subsection (a) upon certifying to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the waiver is important to the national interest of the United States, with a detailed explanation of the reasons therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. 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 the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our vice chairman, Mr. HUIZENGA’s bill, the BRAVE Burma Act. The vice chairman is also a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Burma has been plagued with an ongoing humanitarian crisis for far too long. The Burmese people have been the victims of genocide as a direct result of the military junta’s use of funds that fuel these abhorrent acts.

The bill introduced by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) addresses this crisis head-on. H.R. 3190 requires the Treasury Secretary to limit any increase in Myanmar’s influence at the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, so long as it is governed by the military dictatorship.

This bill also requires the President to annually determine whether the United States should impose stronger sanctions on the Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise, their economic bank, and any foreigners working in the jet fuel sector of the Burmese economy.

I commend the vice chairman for his hard work and leadership in fighting for the humanitarian rights in Burma by cutting off the source of the funding that is empowering these human rights travesties.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3190, the BRAVE Burma Act, sponsored by Representative HUIZENGA.

In February of 2021, Burma experienced a military coup that overthrew the country’s democratically elected government.

The military has carried out mass violence against civilians, including genocide, mass displacement, and other crimes against humanity. This is particularly true for the nation’s Muslim ethnic minority, which bears the brunt of the illegitimate government’s violent and regressive persecution.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes several economic levers available to the United States. This includes potential sanctions and restricting Burma’s access to support from the International Monetary Fund. These are sensible steps to demonstrate Congress’ continuing support for the people of Burma.

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

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the CBO estimate for this bill.

H.R. 3190, BRINGING REAL ACCOUNTABILITY VIA ENFORCEMENT IN BURMA ACT AS REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES ON OCTOBER 3, 2025

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—		
	2026	2026–2030	2026–2035
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	*	*
Revenues	*	*	*
Increase or Decrease (–) in the Deficit	*	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	*	*	*

* = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.

Increases net direct spending in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036? < \$2.5 billion.

Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2036? No.

Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply? Yes.

Mandate Effects:

Contains intergovernmental mandate? No.
Contains private-sector mandate? No.

H.R. 3190 would require the Administration to annually determine whether people or entities connected to the state-owned enterprises in Burma or certain sectors of the Burmese economy meet the criteria for sanctions under Executive Order 14014. The bill would require the Administration to report on its determinations. The bill also would require the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to advocate against increases in shareholding for Burma while the country is under the control of the State Administrative Council.

Under current law, the Administration can impose sanctions on individuals and entities that undermine democracy and peace. Those sanctions include denying visas and blocking some asset and property transactions for certain people who have undermined democratic institutions and peace in Burma. H.R. 3190 does not require the imposition of sanctions or expand the types of sanctions that could be imposed. If enacting the bill leads the Administration to broaden those sanctions, more people would be denied visas by the Department of State, resulting in an insignificant decrease in revenues from visa fees. Although most visa fees are retained by the Department of State and spent, some collections are deposited into the Treasury as revenues. Denying foreign nationals entry into the United States also would reduce direct spending on federal benefits (emergency Medicaid or federal subsidies for health insurance, for example) for which those people might otherwise be eligible.

As a result of the determinations required by the bill, transactions involving certain assets either in the United States or under the control of people or entities in the United States could be blocked. Any person or entity violating those prohibitions would be subject to civil or criminal monetary penalties. Such penalties are recorded as revenues, and a portion can be spent without further appropriation.

On the basis of data about similar sanctions, CBO estimates that any additional sanctions resulting from the bill would affect a small number of people. Thus, enacting H.R. 3190 would have insignificant effects on revenues and direct spending, and would, on net, reduce deficits by less than \$500,000 over the 2026–2035 period.

On the basis of information about the costs of similar reporting requirements and on diplomatic efforts to influence the actions of

other nations and international organizations, CBO estimates that the reporting and advocacy required by the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2026–2030 period. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Emma Uebelhor. The estimate was reviewed by Christina Hawley Anthony, Deputy Director of Budget Analysis.

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director, Congressional Budget Office.

EFFECTS ON DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES OF LEGISLATION CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WEEK OF FEBRUARY 9, 2026

Bill Number	Title	Effect on Direct Spending	Effect on Revenues	Additional Information on Direct Spending and Revenue Effects
H.R. 3190	BRAVE Burma Act, as amended.	Change by Less Than \$500K, Direction Unknown.	Increase by at Least \$500K.	Would reduce deficits by less than \$500K.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), the author of this important bill, the vice chairman of the Financial Services Committee, and a senior member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for the opportunity to speak on my bill, H.R. 3190, the BRAVE Burma Act.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill and ask for its immediate consideration.

Burma is a country in profound crisis. In February of 2021, a military-led junta toppled a democratically elected government and plunged the country into civil war. These actions, coupled with the March 2025 earthquake, created a humanitarian crisis that has left tens of thousands of Burmese dead or detained, while approximately 3.6 million people, nearly 6 percent of the population, is now displaced from their homes.

In response to the calls for action from the Burmese diaspora in the United States and in my district, I introduced H.R. 3190, the BRAVE Burma Act.

As I have mentioned many times before, issues involving Burma are near and dear to my heart, as well as to those of many of my Burmese constituents and members at the Battle Creek Burma Center in southwest Michigan. It was there that I first heard the stories about their families and friends in horrific situations in Burma and the lack of mainstream media attention given to these issues.

However, we have an opportunity today to send a message. We have an opportunity today to stand with the current residents of Burma and to remind them that they have not been forgotten. The BRAVE Burma Act is intentional in its action, targeting the

heart of the junta’s revenues, which it uses to purchase advanced weaponry from abroad.

Specifically, this bill requires the President to impose full blocking sanctions on, first, the state-owned Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise, also known as MOGE. This is the junta’s single largest source of foreign revenue, reportedly generating over \$1 billion annually.

Second, the bill requires sanctions on the state-owned Myanmar Economic Bank, also known as the MEB, which is operated by junta cronies and processes weapons transactions that are contrary to those sanctions.

Third, the bill requires sanctions on any person operating in the jet fuel sector of the Burmese economy. The jet fuel industry in Burma is a key and important target for sanctions because it directly enables the junta’s unlawful airstrikes against civilians, places of worship, villages, hospitals, IDP camps, and schools.

Depleting the government’s ability to control and profit from aviation fuel imports and distribution will inhibit the junta’s ability to sustain violence and commit war crimes using airpower.

Mr. Speaker, the urgency to act has never been greater. Last month, it was reported that Iran had become the sole source of jet fuel to Burma. These secret shipments had not only given Iran much-needed cash and a new market, but it allowed the Burmese military leaders to circumvent Western sanctions.

□ 1700

The deliveries of jet fuel have powered an expansive bombing campaign by the junta that has struck more than 1,000 civilian locations, including Christian churches.

While the military ruling class pledged open and fair elections, the sham process that took place last month should be viewed as a rigged farce and nothing more. Make no mistake, these mass atrocities will not stop until the current regime is crippled.

With the support of the Trump administration, which has continued to turn up the pressure, Congress can shape the future of Burma by leveraging sanctions and financial oversight.

The BRAVE Burma Act will strengthen U.S. efforts to disrupt authoritarian regimes, support democratic movements, and protect vulnerable populations.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman BETTY MCCOLLUM, my co-chair of the Congressional Burma Caucus and an original cosponsor of this particular legislation, as well as Representatives ANN WAGNER and SETH MOULTON, who helped to make this a truly bipartisan effort.

Mr. Speaker, let me end with this. Since the 2021 coup, nearly 3 million Burmese have been driven from their homes; more than 75,000 people have

been killed; and the military has swept up more than 30,000 political prisoners into detention, silencing those who oppose them.

The Burmese military has left a trail of devastation, damaging or destroying at least 343 Christian churches and numerous other religious buildings, according to the Burma Research Institute.

The people of Burma can no longer afford for Congress to sit idly by, and the Trump administration must adopt a unified strategy for Burma, as both the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury have done. It is time for the Department of Homeland Security to come to the same conclusion. Democracy in Burma needs America’s help.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill that will have a lasting impact.

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, this bill aims to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Burma by cutting off revenue sources for the country’s ruthless and illegitimate leadership. Congress must do whatever is possible to protect human rights, stand for democratic values, and object to the atrocities committed against the Burmese people.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his dedicated work on our committee, as well as the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in crafting economic deterrence to bad actors—certainly, the military junta in Myanmar is a bad actor—calling loudly for a strong bipartisan vote in this House on the BRAVE Burma Act, which I hope then will be promptly considered by the Senate.

This is when the legislative branch and the executive branch work best together, when we are in alignment on putting pressure against bad actors around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for his work. I urge a “yes” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3190, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE,
AND TECHNOLOGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 9, 2026.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON: I hereby resign from the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

Sincerely,

DONALD S. BEYER JR.,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 6644, and

H.R. 1531.

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.

HOUSING FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
ACT

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. 6644) a bill to increase the supply of housing in America, and for other purposes, as amended, 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 Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 9, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 57]

YEAS—390

Adams	Doggett	Kelly (MS)
Aderhoit	Donalds	Kelly (PA)
Aguilar	Downing	Kennedy (NY)
Alford	Edwards	Kennedy (UT)
Allen	Elfreth	Khanna
Amo	Emmer	Kiggans (VA)
Amodei (NV)	Escobar	Kiley (CA)
Ansari	Espaillet	Kim
Arrington	Estes	Knott
Auchincloss	Evans (CO)	Krishnamoorthi
Babin	Evans (PA)	Kustoff
Bacon	Ezell	LaHood
Baird	Fallon	LaLota
Balderson	Fedorchak	Landsman
Balint	Feenstra	Langworthy
Barr	Fields	Larsen (WA)
Barragan	Figures	Larson (CT)
Barrett	Fine	Latimer
Baumgartner	Finstad	Latta
Bean (FL)	Fischbach	Lawler
Beatty	Fitzgerald	Lee (FL)
Begich	Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)
Bell	Fleischmann	Lee (PA)
Bentz	Flood	Leger Fernandez
Bera	Fong	Levin
Bergman	Poster	Liccardo
Beyer	Foushee	Lieu
Bice	Foxx	Lofgren
Biggs (SC)	Frankel, Lois	Loudermilk
Bilirakis	Franklin, Scott	Lucas
Bishop	Friedman	Luna
Boebert	Frost	Luttrell
Bonamici	Fry	Lynch
Bost	Fulcher	Mackenzie
Boyle (PA)	Garamendi	Magaziner
Bresnahan	Garbarino	Malliotakis
Brown	Garcia (IL)	Maloy
Brownley	Garcia (TX)	Mann
Buchanan	Gill (TX)	Mannion
Budzinski	Gillen	Mast
Burchett	Gimenez	Matsui
Burlison	Golden (ME)	McBath
Bynum	Goldman (NY)	McBride
Calvert	Goldman (TX)	McCaul
Cammack	Gonzalez, V.	McClain
Carbajal	Gooden	McClain Delaney
Carey	Goodlander	McClellan
Carson	Gottheimer	McCollum
Carter (GA)	Gray	McCormick
Carter (LA)	Green, Al (TX)	McDonald Rivet
Carter (TX)	Griffith	McDowell
Casar	Grijalva	McGarvey
Case	Grothman	McGovern
Casten	Guest	McGuire
Castor (FL)	Guthrie	McIver
Castro (TX)	Hageman	Menefee
Cherfilus-	Hamadeh (AZ)	Menendez
McCormick	Harder (CA)	Messmer
Chu	Hariopolos	Meuser
Cisneros	Harrigan	Mfume
Clark (MA)	Harris (MD)	Miller (IL)
Clarke (NY)	Harris (NC)	Miller (OH)
Cleaver	Harshbarger	Miller (WV)
Cline	Hayes	Miller-Meeks
Cloud	Hern (OK)	Mills
Clyburn	Higgins (LA)	Min
Clyde	Hill (AR)	Moolenaar
Cohen	Himes	Moore (AL)
Cole	Hinson	Moore (NC)
Collins	Horsford	Moore (UT)
Comer	Houchin	Moore (WI)
Conaway	Hoyer	Moore (WV)
Correa	Hoyle (OR)	Moran
Costa	Hudson	Morelle
Courtney	Huffman	Morrison
Craig	Huizenga	Moskowitz
Crank	Hurd (CO)	Mrvan
Crawford	Issa	Mullin
Crockett	Ivey	Nadler
Crow	Jack	Neal
Cuellar	Jackson (IL)	Neguse
Davids (KS)	Jackson (TX)	Newhouse
Davidson	Jacobs	Norcross
Davis (IL)	Jayapal	Norman
Davis (NC)	Jeffries	Nunn (IA)
De La Cruz	Johnson (GA)	Obenrolte
Dean (PA)	Johnson (LA)	Ocasio-Cortez
DeGette	Johnson (SD)	Olszewski
DeLauro	Johnson (TX)	Omar
DelBene	Jordan	Onder
Deluzio	Joyce (OH)	Owens
DeSaulnier	Joyce (PA)	Pallone
DesJarlais	Kamlager-Dove	Palmer
Dexter	Kaptur	Panetta
Diaz-Balart	Keating	Pappas
Dingell	Kelly (IL)	Patronis

Perez	Sessions	Torres (NY)
Perry	Sewell	Trahan
Peters	Sherman	Tran
Pfleger	Shreve	Turner (OH)
Pingree	Simon	Underwood
Pocan	Simpson	Valadao
Pou	Smith (MO)	Van Drew
Pressley	Smith (NE)	Van Duyne
Ramirez	Smith (NJ)	Van Epps
Randall	Smucker	Van Orden
Raskin	Sorensen	Vargas
Reschenthaler	Soto	Vasquez
Riley (NY)	Spartz	Veasey
Rivas	Stansbury	Velazquez
Rogers (AL)	Stanton	Vindman
Rogers (KY)	Stauber	Wagner
Rose	Stell	Walberg
Ross	Steube	Walkinshaw
Rouzer	Stevens	Wasserman
Ruiz	Strickland	Schultz
Rulli	Strong	Waters
Rutherford	Stutzman	Watson Coleman
Ryan	Subramanyam	Weber (TX)
Salazar	Suozzi	Webster (FL)
Salinas	Takano	Westerman
Sanchez	Taylor	Whitesides
Scalise	Tenney	Wied
Scanlon	Thanedar	Williams (GA)
Schmidt	Thompson (CA)	Williams (TX)
Schneider	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)
Schrier	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Schweikert	Tlaib	Wittman
Scott (VA)	Tokuda	Womack
Scott, Austin	Tonko	Yakym
Scott, David	Torres (CA)	

NAYS—9

Biggs (AZ)	Fletcher	McClintock
Brecheen	Gosar	Roy
Crane	Massie	Zinke

NOT VOTING—33

Ciscomani	Kean	Quigley
Crenshaw	Letlow	Schakowsky
Dunn (FL)	Mace	Scholten
Ellzey	Meeks	Self
Garcia (CA)	Meng	Smith (WA)
Gomez	Moulton	Stefanik
Gonzales, Tony	Murphy	Swalwell
Graves	Nehls	Sykes
Houlahan	Ogles	Tiffany
Hunt	Pelosi	Timmons
James	Pettersen	Titus

□ 1859

Messrs. BIGGS of Arizona, CRANE, GOSAR, and ZINKE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. SCANLON, Mr. DONALDS, Ms. OMAR, FOXX, and Mr. PERRY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to increase the supply of housing in America, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 57.

PRESSURE REGULATORY ORGANIZATIONS TO END CHINESE THREATS TO TAIWAN ACT

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. 1531) to direct certain financial regulators to exclude representatives of the People's Republic of China