

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 210, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 99]

AYES—214

Aderholt	Jimenez	Mills
Alford	Goldman (TX)	Moolenaar
Allen	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Amodi (NV)	Gooden	Moore (NC)
Arrington	Gosar	Moore (UT)
Babin	Graves	Moore (WV)
Bacon	Griffith	Moran
Baird	Grothman	Murphy
Balderson	Guest	Nehls
Barr	Guthrie	Newhouse
Barrett	Hageman	Norman
Baumgartner	Hamadeh (AZ)	Nunn (IA)
Bean (FL)	Haridopolos	Oberholte
Begich	Harrigan	Ogles
Bentz	Harris (MD)	Onder
Bergman	Harris (NC)	Owens
Bice	Harshbarger	Palmer
Biggs (AZ)	Hern (OK)	Patronis
Biggs (SC)	Higgins (LA)	Perry
Bilirakis	Hill (AR)	Pfluger
Bost	Hinson	Reschenthaler
Brecheen	Houchin	Rogers (AL)
Bresnahan	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Huizenga	Rose
Burchett	Hurd (CO)	Rouzer
Burlison	Issa	Roy
Calvert	Jack	Rulli
Cammack	Jackson (TX)	Rutherford
Carey	James	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Scalise
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Schmidt
Ciscomani	Jordan	Schweikert
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Self
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Sessions
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Shreve
Collins	Kennedy (UT)	Simpson
Comer	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (MO)
Crane	Kiley (CA)	Smith (NE)
Crank	Kim	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Knott	Smucker
Crenshaw	Kustoff	Spartz
Davidson	LaHood	Stefanik
De La Cruz	LaLota	Steil
DesJarlais	Langworthy	Steube
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Strong
Donalds	Lawler	Stutzman
Downing	Lee (FL)	Taylor
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Tenney
Edwards	Loudermilk	Thompson (PA)
Ellzey	Lucas	Tiffany
Emmer	Luna	Timmons
Estes	Luttrell	Turner (OH)
Evans (CO)	Mace	Valadao
Ezell	Mackenzie	Van Drew
Fallon	Malliotakis	Van Dwyne
Fedorchak	Maloy	Van Epps
Feenstra	Mann	Van Orden
Fine	Massie	Wagner
Finstad	Mast	Walberg
Fischbach	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Fitzgerald	McClain	Webster (FL)
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Westerman
Fleischmann	McCormick	Wied
Flood	McDowell	Williams (TX)
Fong	McGuire	Wilson (SC)
Foxx	Messmer	Wittman
Franklin, Scott	Meuser	Womack
Fry	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Fulcher	Miller (OH)	Zinke
Garbarino	Miller (WV)	
Gill (TX)	Miller-Meeks	

NOES—210

Adams	Goldman (NY)	Olszewski
Aguilar	Gomez	Omar
Amo	Gonzalez, V.	Pallone
Ansari	Goodlander	Panetta
Auchincloss	Gottheimer	Pappas
Balint	Gray	Pelosi
Barragan	Green, Al (TX)	Perez
Beatty	Grijalva	Peters
Bell	Harder (CA)	Pettersen
Bera	Hayes	Pingree
Beyer	Himes	Pocan
Bishop	Horsford	Pou
Bonamici	Houlahan	Pressley
Boyle (PA)	Hoyer	Quigley
Brown	Hoyle (OR)	Ramirez
Brownley	Huffman	Randall
Budzinski	Ivey	Raskin
Bynum	Jackson (IL)	Riley (NY)
Carson	Jacobs	Rivas
Carter (LA)	Jayapal	Ross
Casar	Jeffries	Ruiz
Case	Johnson (GA)	Ryan
Casten	Johnson (TX)	Salinas
Castor (FL)	Kamlager-Dove	Sánchez
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Scanlon
Cherfilus-	Keating	Schakowsky
McCormick	Kelly (IL)	Schneider
Chu	Kennedy (NY)	Scholten
Cisneros	Khanna	Schrier
Clark (MA)	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Clarke (NY)	Landsman	Scott, David
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Sewell
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Conaway	Latimer	Simon
Correa	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Costa	Lee (PA)	Sorensen
Courtney	Leger Fernandez	Soto
Craig	Levin	Stansbury
Crook	Liccardo	Stanton
Crockett	Lofgren	Stevens
Crow	Lynch	Strickland
Cuellar	Davids (KS)	Subramanyam
Davids (KS)	Mannion	Suozzi
Davis (IL)	Matsui	Sykes
Davis (NC)	McBath	Takano
Dean (PA)	McBride	Thanedar
DeGette	McClain Delaney	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McClellan	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	McCollum	Titus
Deluzio	McDonald Rivet	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	McGarvey	Tokuda
Dexter	McGovern	Tonko
Dingell	McIver	Torres (CA)
Doggett	Meeks	Torres (NY)
Elfreh	Menefee	Trahan
Escobar	Menendez	Tran
Espaillet	Meng	Underwood
Evans (PA)	Mfume	Vargas
Fields	Min	Vasquez
Figures	Moore (WI)	Veasey
Fletcher	Morelle	Velázquez
Foster	Morrison	Vindman
Foushee	Moskowitz	Walkinshaw
Frankel, Lois	Moulton	Wasserman
Friedman	Mrvan	Schultz
Frost	Mullin	Waters
Garamendi	Nadler	Watson Coleman
Garcia (CA)	Neal	Whitesides
Garcia (IL)	Neguse	Williams (GA)
Garcia (TX)	Norcross	Wilson (FL)
Gillen	Ocasio-Cortez	
Golden (ME)		

NOT VOTING—8

Boebert	Hunt	Stauber
Carbajal	Kean	Swalwell
Cleaver	Lieu	

□ 1406

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO TRADE PRACTICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO LARGE AND PERSISTENT ANNUAL UNITED STATES GOODS TRADE DEFICITS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-142)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, is to continue in effect beyond April 2, 2026.

The circumstances related to this emergency continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat, which has its source in whole or in substantial part outside the United States, to the national security and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 24, 2026.

□ 1410

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SPECIFIED HARMFUL FOREIGN ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-143)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202 (d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622 (d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to

the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to specified harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation declared in Executive Order 14024 of April 15, 2021, which was expanded in scope in Executive Order 14066 of March 8, 2022, and with respect to which additional steps were taken in Executive Order 14039 of August 20, 2021, Executive Order 14068 of March 11, 2022, Executive Order 14071 of April 6, 2022, Executive Order 14114 of December 22, 2023, Executive Order 14329 of August 6, 2025, and Executive Order 14384 of February 6, 2026, is to continue in effect beyond April 15, 2026.

Specified harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation—in particular, efforts to undermine the conduct of free and fair democratic elections and democratic institutions in the United States and its allies and partners; to engage in and facilitate malicious cyber-enabled activities against the United States and its allies and partners; to foster and use transnational corruption to influence foreign governments; to pursue extraterritorial activities targeting dissidents or journalists; to undermine security in countries and regions important to United States national security; and to violate well-established principles of international law, including respect for the territorial integrity of states—continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14024 with respect to specified harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 24, 2026.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SOUTH SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-144)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the na-

tional emergency declared in Executive Order 13664 of April 3, 2014, with respect to South Sudan is to continue in effect beyond April 3, 2026.

The situation in and in relation to South Sudan, which has been marked by activities that threaten the peace, security, or stability of South Sudan and the surrounding region, including widespread violence and atrocities, human rights abuses, recruitment and use of child soldiers, attacks on peacekeepers, and obstruction of humanitarian operations, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13664 with respect to South Sudan.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 24, 2026.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT MALICIOUS CYBER-ENABLED ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-145)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, and with respect to which additional steps were taken in Executive Order 13757 of December 28, 2016, Executive Order 13984 of January 19, 2021, Executive Order 14110 of October 30, 2023 (revoked by Executive Order 14148 of January 20, 2025), Executive Order 14144 of January 16, 2025, and Executive Order 14306 of June 6, 2025, is to continue in effect beyond April 1, 2026.

Significant malicious cyber-enabled activities originating from, or directed by persons located, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13694 with respect

to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 24, 2026.

MAKE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SAFE AND BEAUTIFUL ACT OF 2025

Mr. McGUIRE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1131, I call up the bill (H.R. 5103) to establish a program to Beautify the District of Columbia and establish the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1131, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, printed in the bill, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 5103

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 “Make the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Act of 2025”.

SEC. 2. PROGRAM TO BEAUTIFY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter the “Secretary”) shall develop a program to beautify the District of Columbia (hereinafter the “Program”).

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary, when establishing the Program, shall consult with each of the following:

(A) The Attorney General.

(B) The Secretary of Transportation.

(C) The Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(D) The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

(E) The Administrator of General Services.

(F) The heads of such other Federal departments and agencies and District of Columbia officials as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Program is to establish and implement a plan for Federal and local officials to—

(1) coordinate, and maintain, the cleanliness, of Federal and District of Columbia facilities, monuments, land, public spaces, sidewalks, parks, highways, roads, transit systems, and other commonly visited areas within the District of Columbia, including through the removal of graffiti;

(2) restore, to the extent practicable, District of Columbia and Federal public monuments, memorials, statues, markers, and similar properties that have been damaged or defaced or inappropriately removed or changed; and

(3) encourage private-sector participation in the efforts of the Program.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate