

Srikar's app, OncoGAT, is an AI system that can identify types of breast cancer and generate a treatment plan in a matter of seconds. He also built a companion tool that analyzes patient reports and provides Molecular Tumor Board-level recommendations to neurologists.

What is really inspiring is the reason behind the app. He noticed a problem. Harris County reports more new breast cancer cases than any other county in the State of Texas, with over 2,200 each year. It is not often you see someone at Srikar's age who has the unique ability to combine his God-given talent and his desire to help others.

Mr. Speaker, I thank and encourage Srikar Karri to go forward and do great things. On behalf of the Texas Eighth Congressional District, I congratulate Srikar and his family on the outstanding work. I look forward to hearing about his future accomplishments.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SECURING THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY AND SERVICES SUPPLY CHAIN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-156)

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 securing the information and communications technology and services (ICTS) supply chain declared in Executive Order 13873 of May 15, 2019, is to continue in effect beyond May 15, 2026.

Certain ICTS transactions and classes of transactions involving a foreign country or foreign national can allow for exploitation of vulnerabilities in the information and communications technology or services supply chain, resulting in potentially catastrophic effects. This threat continues 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 13873 with respect to securing the infor-

mation and communications technology and services supply chain.

DONALD J. TRUMP,
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 11, 2026.

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 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1505

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ONDER) at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Lasky, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 723

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne was born on October 29, 1951, in San Diego, California and raised in San Bernardino, California, where he graduated from San Geronio High School in 1970, before moving to his long-time home, Idaho;

Whereas, in 1975, Dirk Kempthorne graduated from the University of Idaho, in Moscow, Idaho, with a degree in political science and served as the student body president of the University;

Whereas, in 1977, Dirk Kempthorne married Patricia Galvin atop Moscow Mountain;

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne was elected as Mayor of Boise in 1985;

Whereas, with his steady, locally driven leadership, Dirk Kempthorne led Idaho's capital city through a transformation period, in which Boise experienced unprecedented job growth and the revitalization of infrastructure and commerce, and which led to the construction of many of the Boise landmarks residents and visitors know today, including the Grove Plaza, Boise Centre, and the Wells Fargo Building;

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne carried his approach to leadership to the United States Senate, when he was elected in 1992 to serve a single, but consequential, term;

Whereas, during Dirk Kempthorne's tenure in the Senate, he—

(1) was recognized by the Majority Leader at the time, Bob Dole, as "one of the Senate's rising young stars";

(2) advocated for Idaho and the West on several key committees, including the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works;

(3) authored and voted for several important pieces of legislation, including the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), which provided much-needed relief for State and local governments burdened by Federal regulations; and

(4) led in writing the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104-741; 110 Stat. 1613), a bipartisan effort the Senate passed unanimously and President Bill Clinton signed into law that gave local communities and water systems the flexibility to meet local needs while protecting public

health, which was emblematic of Dirk's unique ability to build consensus and deliver real results;

Whereas, in 1998, Dirk Kempthorne returned to his home State and was elected the 30th governor of Idaho;

Whereas Governor Kempthorne built upon the strong foundation set by his predecessor and mentor, Phil Batt, and guided Idaho into the era of prosperity and resilience that residents enjoy today;

Whereas Governor Kempthorne balanced States' rights and proven, community-based solutions and prioritized the responsible stewardship of Idaho's natural resources, including by establishing the Department of Environmental Quality and Office of Species Conservation, which developed wolf and grizzly bear management plans;

Whereas Governor Kempthorne also championed the historic Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicles (GARVEE) bond program, which provided unprecedented funding for long-overdue transportation improvements across the State;

Whereas Governor Kempthorne implemented numerous economic development and education efforts, including an initiative focused on ensuring every Idaho child could read at grade level by the third grade;

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne led Idahoans through the economic recession of the early 2000s and the aftermath of 9/11 with steadiness and compassion;

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne was confirmed as the 49th United States Secretary of the Interior under President George W. Bush on May 26, 2006;

Whereas, as Secretary of the Interior, Dirk Kempthorne brought Idaho's common sense and shared values to the executive branch, as he spearheaded the Department's work to ensure America's public lands were preserved and managed wisely, balancing conservation with the needs of the communities that depended on them;

Whereas, as he had done throughout his life, Dirk Kempthorne prioritized collaboration and local input, particularly when it came to forest health, species management, and wildfire prevention, and his dedication to the outdoors continued to his last day, through his support for the World Center for Birds of Prey in Boise and The Peregrine Fund;

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne was guided by the belief that cooperation, not confrontation, should be the hallmark of conservation efforts;

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne's steadfast advocacy for the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States was another core pillar of his leadership;

Whereas, most recently, Dirk Kempthorne had devoted his talents to initiatives supporting the families of servicemembers, including Operation Military Blessings, and the commissioning of the USS Idaho;

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne's leadership on the USS Idaho Commissioning Committee helped to ensure the success of the ship and to raise enough to provide scholarships to every crew member and their family for the life of the ship;

Whereas Dirk Kempthorne's incredible legacy will live on in the heart of the USS Idaho, as its engine room is named in his honor and bears a plaque that reads, "The Honorable Dirk A. Kempthorne, A Driving Force for the Great State of Idaho, Whose Legacy Endures, Above and Below the Waves"; and

Whereas Idahoans owe a debt of gratitude to Dirk Kempthorne for a lifetime spent shaping what he called the "43rd star in the galaxy of states that make up the greatest nation in the world": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Dirk Kempthorne, former Member of the Senate;

(B) mourns the loss of Dirk Kempthorne and prays for his loved ones, including his children Heather and Jeff, and his wife of nearly 50 years, Patricia;

(C) remembers Dirk Kempthorne as a friend, a dedicated public servant, and an advocate for Idaho, veterans, the great outdoors, and more;

(D) directs the Secretary of the Senate—

(i) to communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(ii) to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Dirk Kempthorne; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns today, it stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Dirk Kempthorne.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3497. An act to establish a medal of service for law enforcement officers and first responders.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 71. An act to require Amtrak to install baby changing tables in bathrooms on passenger rail cars.

S. 3199. An act to instruct the Federal Communications Commission to initiate a notice of inquiry and instruct the Government Accountability Office to complete a study and report providing detailed recommendations to address challenges to transmitting geolocation information with calls to the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

SAVE OUR SHRIMPERS ACT

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2071) to prohibit Federal funds from being made available to international financial institutions for the purposes of financing foreign shrimp farms, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2071

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 "Save Our Shrimpers Act".

SEC. 2. VOICE AND VOTE REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—*The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive*

Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any financial assistance by such institution for any project to support shrimp farming, shrimp processing, or the export of shrimp in a borrowing country.

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—*The Secretary of the Treasury may waive subsection (a) with respect to a project upon notifying the Congress that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States.*

(c) EXPIRATION.—*Subsection (a) shall have no force or effect after the end of the 7-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) 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 to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this 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 strong support of my friend, Mr. NEHLS', bill, the Save Our Shrimpers Act.

Across our coastlines, our communities believe it is crucial that we protect our domestic shrimping industry and the hardworking men and women who keep it alive every day, day in and day out.

For far too long, U.S. shrimpers along the Gulf and other coastal communities across our country have been put in a serious disadvantage by a wave of cheap, imported shrimp.

As the largest shareholder of multilateral lenders like the World Bank, the United States must ensure that these institutions are not financing competing shrimp producers with our domestic family growers. Representative NEHLS' bipartisan bill addresses this issue.

Mr. Speaker, it requires U.S. representatives at the international financial institutions to oppose financing activities related to shrimp farming, shrimp processing, or the export of shrimp from a foreign country.

I thank Mr. NEHLS for his leadership on this important issue and for helping ensure that our international financing policy prioritizes a level playing field for our shrimp producers here at home.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2071, the Save Our Shrimpers Act. Communities in places like Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Georgia have deep, historic connections to the shrimping

industry. They have raised concerns that foreign shrimping projects funded by international financial institutions, that is IFIs, are helping to dramatically increase the farmed shrimp supply, causing a glut that is driving down the price of shrimp and harming American business.

This bill would direct the United States Government to oppose financial assistance by the World Bank and other international financial institutions to projects that support foreign shrimp farming, shrimp processing, or the export of shrimp.

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

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS), who is the chairman of the T&I Subcommittee on Aviation, and who is the author of the bill we have before us this afternoon.

□ 1510

Mr. NEHLS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2071, the Save Our Shrimpers Act.

For far too long, hardworking American shrimpers have been devastated by the flood of foreign shrimp imports entering our markets, driving down the prices, undermining fair competition, and forcing generation after generation of fishing families out of business.

For decades, billions of dollars tied to international development financing have helped support foreign shrimp production overseas.

According to publicly available data from the Department of the Treasury, U.S. executive directors at international financial institutions have voted in favor of nearly 89 percent of multilateral shrimp and aquacultural projects over the last 30 years. Think about that—89 percent.

American taxpayer dollars have effectively helped finance foreign shrimp industries while our own shrimpers are being forced to compete against foreign producers benefiting from the subsidies, unfair trade practices, and lower label and environmental standards, allowing imported shrimp to be sold below the cost of production. It is unacceptable.

Meanwhile, the men and women from our Gulf Coast and coastal communities wake up before dawn and work long hours in dangerous conditions to help feed this country. They deserve a level playing field, not a Federal Government helping bankroll their foreign competition.

The Save Our Shrimpers Act directs U.S. representatives at international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose projects that finance foreign shrimp farming, shrimp processing, or shrimp exports overseas.

The Save Our Shrimpers Act stands up for American jobs, American seafood producers, and the coastal communities that depend on the shrimping industry to survive.