

[Roll No. 229]

YEAS—373

Adams	Fedorchak	Larsen (WA)
Aderholt	Feenstra	Larson (CT)
Aguilar	Fields	Latimer
Alford	Fine	Latta
Allen	Finstad	Lawler
Amo	Fischbach	Lee (FL)
Amodei (NV)	Fitzgerald	Lee (NV)
Ansari	Fitzpatrick	Lee (PA)
Arrington	Fleischmann	Leger Fernandez
Auchincloss	Fletcher	Letlow
Babin	Flood	Levin
Bacon	Fong	Liccardo
Baird	Foster	Lieu
Balderson	Foushee	Lofgren
Balint	Fox	Loudermilk
Barrett	Frankel, Lois	Luna
Baumgartner	Franklin, Scott	Luttrell
Bean (FL)	Friedman	Lynch
Beatty	Frost	Mackenzie
Begich	Fry	Magaziner
Bell	Fulcher	Malliotakis
Bentz	Fuller	Maloy
Bera	Gallagher	Mann
Bergman	Garamendi	Mannion
Beyer	Garbarino	Mast
Bice	Garcia (IL)	Matsui
Bilirakis	Garcia (TX)	McBath
Bishop	Gill (TX)	McBride
Boebert	Gillen	McClain
Bonamici	Gimenez	McClellan
Bost	Golden (ME)	McCollum
Boyle (PA)	Goldman (TX)	McCormick
Bresnahan	Gomez	McDonald Rivet
Brown	Gonzalez, V.	McDowell
Brownley	Gooden	McGarvey
Budzinski	Goodlander	McGovern
Burchett	Gottheimer	McGuire
Bynum	Graves	McIver
Calvert	Green, Al (TX)	Meeks
Cammack	Griffith	Mejia
Carbajal	Grijalva	Menefee
Carey	Grothman	Menendez
Carson	Guest	Meng
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	Messmer
Carter (LA)	Hageman	Miller (IL)
Carter (TX)	Hamadeh (AZ)	Miller (WV)
Casas	Harder (CA)	Miller-Meeke
Case	Haridopolos	Min
Casten	Harrigan	Moolenaar
Castor (FL)	Harris (NC)	Moore (AL)
Chu	Hern (OK)	Moore (NC)
Ciscomani	Hill (AR)	Moore (UT)
Cisneros	Himes	Moore (WI)
Clark (MA)	Hinson	Moore (WV)
Clarke (NY)	Houchin	Moran
Cleaver	Houlahan	Morelle
Cline	Hoyer	Morrison
Clyburn	Hoyle (OR)	Moskowitz
Cole	Hudson	Mrvan
Comer	Huffman	Mullin
Conaway	Huizenga	Murphy
Correa	Hunt	Nadler
Costa	Hurd (CO)	Neal
Courtney	Issa	Neguse
Crank	Ivey	Newhouse
Crawford	Jack	Norcross
Crenshaw	Jackson (TX)	Nunn (IA)
Crockett	Jacobs	Obernoite
Crow	Jayapal	Ocasio-Cortez
Cuellar	Jeffries	Ogles
Dauids (KS)	Johnson (GA)	Olzewski
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Omar
Davis (IL)	Johnson (SD)	Onder
Davis (NC)	Johnson (TX)	Pallone
De La Cruz	Jordan	Palmer
Dean (PA)	Joyce (OH)	Panetta
DeLauro	Joyce (PA)	Pappas
DeBene	Kamlager-Dove	Patronis
Deluzio	Kaptur	Pelosi
DeSaulnier	Keating	Perez
DesJarlais	Kelly (IL)	Perry
Dexter	Kelly (MS)	Peters
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Pfleger
Dingell	Kennedy (NY)	Pingree
Doggett	Kennedy (UT)	Pocan
Downing	Khanna	Pou
Edwards	Kiggans (VA)	Pressley
Elfreth	Kiley (CA)	Quigley
Ellzey	Kim	Randall
Escobar	Knott	Raskin
Espallat	Krishnamoorthi	Reschenthaler
Estes	Kustoff	Riley (NY)
Evans (CO)	LaHood	Rivas
Evans (PA)	LaLota	Rogers (AL)
Ezell	Landsman	Rogers (KY)
Fallon	Langworthy	Ross

Rouzer	Soto
Ruiz	Stansbury
Rulli	Stanton
Rutherford	Stauber
Ryan	Stefanik
Salazar	Steil
Salinas	Steube
Sánchez	Stevens
Scalise	Strickland
Scanlon	Stutzman
Schakowsky	Subramanyam
Schmidt	Suzuki
Schneider	Takano
Schrier	Taylor
Schweikert	Tenney
Scott (VA)	Thanedar
Scott, Austin	Thompson (CA)
Sessions	Thompson (PA)
Sewell	Timmons
Sherman	Titus
Shreve	Tlaib
Simon	Tokuda
Simpson	Tonko
Smith (MO)	Torres (CA)
Smith (NE)	Torres (NY)
Smith (NJ)	Trahan
Smith (WA)	Tran
Smucker	Turner (OH)
Sorensen	Underwood

NAYS—15

Biggs (AZ)	Clyde
Biggs (SC)	Crane
Brecheen	Gosar
Burlison	Harris (MD)
Cloud	Harshbarger

NOT VOTING—43

Barr	Hayes
Barragán	Higgins (LA)
Buchanan	Horsford
Castro (TX)	Jackson (IL)
Cohen	James
Collins	Kean
Craig	Lucas
DeGette	Mace
Donalds	McCaul
Dunn (FL)	McClain Delaney
Emmer	Meuser
Figures	Mfume
Garcia (CA)	Miller (OH)
Goldman (NY)	Mills
Gray	Moulton

Valadao	There was no objection.
Van Drew	
Van Dуйne	
Van Epps	
Van Orden	
Vargas	
Vasquez	
Veasey	
Velázquez	
Vindman	
Wagner	
Suzozi	
Walkinshaw	
Wasserman	
Schultz	
Waters	
Watson Coleman	
Weber (TX)	
Webster (FL)	
Westerman	
Whitesides	
Wied	
Williams (GA)	
Williams (TX)	
Wilson (SC)	
Wittman	
Womack	
Yakym	
Zinke	

Massie
McClintock
Norman
Roy
Self

Nehls
Owens
Petersen
Ramirez
Rose
Scholten
Spartz
Strong
Sykes
Thompson (MS)
Tiffany
Walberg
Wilson (FL)

HONORING CONGRESSMAN FRANK J. GUARINI

(Mr. MENENDEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, we are here today to honor Congressman Frank J. Guarini, who passed away on Saturday, June 20, at the age of 101.

As a distinguished World War II veteran, Congressman Guarini's service to our country began at a young age.

He continued that service in the New Jersey State Senate, passing groundbreaking environmental protection laws and bringing the Giants to New Jersey.

In Congress, he represented his beloved Jersey City where he was born and raised. In over 14 years in the House, he set a standard that we all aspire to today.

Congressman Guarini built a remarkable record on trade, international affairs, education, housing, and environmental protection, all while never losing sight of his community and the people he fought for every day of his distinguished career.

After retiring from the House and serving as U.S. Representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations, Congressman Guarini dedicated himself to the revitalization of Jersey City and philanthropy, both missions in which he achieved great success and left a lasting impact.

He leaves behind a legacy that will not be forgotten by the countless people whose lives he touched in his eight decades of service.

Mr. Speaker, now it is my honor to invite the House for a moment of silence for our colleague and friend Congressman Frank Guarini.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair invites all Members in the Chamber to stand and observe a moment of silence.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 108, DIRECTING THE PRESIDENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 5(c) OF THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION TO REMOVE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM LEBANON

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to consider H. Con. Res. 108 in the House if called up by the chair on the Committee of Foreign Affairs or his designee; that the concurrent resolution be considered as read; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution to adoption without intervening motion except for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by Representative MAST of Florida and Representative MEEKS of New York, or their respective designees.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1908

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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I missed votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 228 and YEA on Roll Call No. 229.

□ 1910

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 3300

Mr. HURD of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 3300, a bill originally introduced by Representative LAMALFA of California, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DESJARLAIS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

DIRECTING THE PRESIDENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 5(c) OF THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION TO REMOVE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM LEBANON

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to order of the House of June 29, 2026, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 108) directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to remove United States Armed Forces from hostilities in Lebanon, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the concurrent resolution is considered read.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 108

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM ANY HOSTILITIES IN LEBANON.

TERMINATION.—Pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(c)), Congress directs the President to remove the United States Armed Forces from any hostilities in Lebanon by not later than the date that is 7 days after the date of the adoption of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 2 RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.

Nothing in this concurrent resolution may be construed to prevent or limit security cooperation with the Lebanese Armed Forces or the protection of diplomatic facilities.

SEC. 3 RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO THE NONAUTHORIZATION OF THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), nothing in this concurrent resolution may be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The concurrent resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by Representative MAST of Florida and Representative MEEKS of New York, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 108. While I voted against a previous iteration of this resolution, I believe this updated version has corrected the flaws of H. Con. Res. 84.

The updated text is an important legislative assertion of Congress' constitutional authority over matters of war and peace that will not infringe upon America's national security interests in Lebanon, while ensuring we stay out of another forever war that is not in our national interest.

We consider this resolution in the wake of the recently announced trilateral framework between Lebanon, Israel, and the United States. I welcome this agreement, which represents a critical step away from continued escalation and violence.

However, what comes next is most critical: Ensuring a ceasefire is indeed observed by all, fully disarming Hezbollah, and preserving Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

□ 1920

Since the start of Trump's illegal war of choice with Iran, civilians in both Lebanon and Israel have suffered the consequences of continued strikes by both Hezbollah and the Israeli military.

Now, I strongly condemn violence against civilians in all forms and support efforts by both the Israeli and Lebanese Governments to ensure the safety and security of their people.

Every government has a right and a responsibility to protect its citizens, and Israel has a right to defend itself. However, this does not justify disproportionate airstrikes which have killed too many civilians, including medical workers and journalists, as well as destroyed civilian infrastructure throughout Lebanon.

As I continue to condemn Hezbollah's drone and rocket fire into Israel, I note with deep concern the Israeli Defense Minister's public pronouncement to destroy all homes in southern Lebanon border villages and "follow the Rafah and Beit Hanoun model in Gaza" where the Israeli military systematically destroyed thousands of Palestinian homes and civilian infrastructure. These are not words of self-defense. They are the language of collective punishment, and that must be condemned.

As we look to efforts to deescalate and move toward peace and stability for both Israelis and the Lebanese, I will state for the record that, to my knowledge, United States Forces are not currently engaged in any active hostilities in Lebanon with the Israeli military. Nonetheless, this resolution ensures that does not change without congressional authorization. We must not enter another illegal, reckless, and counterproductive war in the Middle East.

While this resolution prohibits U.S. Forces from engaging in hostilities in Lebanon, it makes clear it shall not

prevent or in any way limit the important mission that the United States Armed Forces are engaged in with Lebanon; that is, the longstanding training and support of the Lebanese Armed Forces, also known as the LAF, which are critical to Lebanon's stability and that of the region.

In my many meetings with both Lebanese and Israeli leaders over the years, I deeply understand and appreciate the importance of supporting building up Lebanon's Armed Forces—a goal which successive administrations, both Republican and Democrat, have furthered. Protecting that mission, which has enjoyed bipartisan support across administrations, is precisely why this resolution is carefully drafted to preserve it.

This resolution stands on the side of ending forever wars and ensuring U.S. forces are not drawn into hostilities in Lebanon.

Any colleague who believes Congress must reassert its constitutional authority over matters of war and peace should stand with us today.

Mr. Speaker, I support this resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this resolution. However, I will say that I am very glad to hear the debate offered by my colleague, Ranking Member MEEKS. He spoke about Hezbollah. We went through an entire debate several weeks ago where the opposition refused to mention that Hezbollah even existed, so I am glad to hear Ranking Member MEEKS bring that up.

Hezbollah specifically targeting civilians with their every action, that is their MO. Israel specifically targeting terrorists, that is what is going on here.

Now, as it relates to this piece of legislation, we have done this exercise before, and I am glad to hear the ranking member acknowledge that the United States is not engaged in any hostilities in Lebanon against Hezbollah. The U.S. is not at war in Lebanon. The U.S. is not engaged in hostilities in Lebanon. There are not U.S. combat forces conducting operations or engaged in hostilities in Lebanon.

They are training the Lebanese Armed Forces. Why are they training them? Because there are at least 40,000, probably more, Hezbollah terrorists spread across the south of Lebanon that are actively engaged in targeting Israel and have been doing so for many years. Israel is over there doing a good job working to wipe those terrorists out right now, but this resolution is impossible to implement. Even if it passed, could the author explain to me which forces would be removed? If we don't have combat forces there, what forces are being removed? That is a very commonsense question. I don't think we will get an answer to it, Mr. Speaker.