

peace, freedom, and democracy, is not far away for the people of Iran.

END HUNGER NOW TOUR

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, this week I am officially announcing a statewide End Hunger Now tour, where I will be visiting every congressional district in Massachusetts to hear from people struggling to put food on the table, to see firsthand why getting nutritious food into every community matters, and to learn from the organizations that are making a difference in people's lives.

I am proud that Massachusetts is taking a stand to fight hunger, but I am ashamed that in the richest country in the history of the world nearly 48 million people, including 14 million children, don't know where their next meal is going to come from.

I think our national hunger crisis is more than just a policy failure. I think it is a moral outrage, one that Trump and Republicans have made worse by ripping food assistance away from people so they can give tax breaks to billionaires and canceling USDA's gold-standard hunger report to bury the impact of their cruel cuts.

Madam Speaker, this tour is about fighting back, and I hope you will follow along as I keep fighting to end hunger now.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BICE). 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 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1500

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS of North Carolina) at 3 o'clock p.m.

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.

REMOTE ACCESS SECURITY ACT

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2683) to provide for control of re-

mote access of items under the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2683

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 "Remote Access Security Act".

SEC. 2. CONTROL OF REMOTE ACCESS OF ITEMS UNDER THE EXPORT CONTROL REFORM ACT OF 2018.

The Export Control Reform Act of 2018 is amended as follows:

(1) In section 1742 (50 U.S.C. 4801), by adding at the end the following:

"(15) REMOTE ACCESS.—The term 'remote access' means access on a purposeful, knowing, reckless, or negligent basis to an item subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under this Act by a foreign person through a network connection, including the internet or a cloud computing service, from a location other than where the item is physically located if the Secretary determines that the use of the item could pose a serious risk to the national security or foreign policy of the United States. Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to lower the requisite mens rea required to be proven for criminal liability under section 1760."

(2) In section 1752 (50 U.S.C. 4811)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "or remote access of such items" after "export of items"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "or remote access of such items" after "export of items"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "and in-country transfer of items" and inserting "in-country transfer, and remote access of items"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "or remote access" after "the release".

(3) In section 1753 (50 U.S.C. 4812)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (2)(F), by striking the period at the end and inserting ";" and"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(8) the remote access of items subject to the jurisdiction of the United States by a foreign person."

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking "and" at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting ";" and"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(8) regulate the remote access of items described in subsection (a)(3)."; and

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking "or in-country transfer" each place it appears and inserting "in-country transfer, or remote access"; and

(ii) by striking "subsections (b)(1) or (b)(2)" and inserting "subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(8)".

(4) In section 1754 (50 U.S.C. 4813)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking "and in-country transfers" and inserting "in-country transfers, and remote access";

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking "and in-country transfers" and inserting "in-country transfers, and remote access";

(iii) in paragraph (5), by striking "and in-country transfers" and inserting "in-country transfers, and remote access";

(iv) in paragraph (6), by striking "United States export control" and inserting "United States control";

(v) in paragraph (7), by striking "export controls" and inserting "controls";

(vi) in paragraph (10), by striking "or in-country transferred" and inserting "in-country transferred or accessed remotely";

(vii) in paragraph (11), by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: "or remote access"; and

(viii) in paragraph (15), by adding at the end before ";" and" the following: "or remote access (including the provision thereof)";

(B) in subsection (b), by striking "or in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer, or remote access"; and

(C) in subsection (d)(1)(A), by striking "or in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer, or remote access (including the provision thereof)".

(5) In section 1755 (50 U.S.C. 4814)—

(A) in subsection (b)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking "and in-country transfers" and inserting "in-country transfers, and remote access (including the provision thereof)"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (E), by striking "and in-country transfers" and inserting "in-country transfers, and remote access (including the provision thereof)"; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking "export controls" and inserting "controls".

(6) In section 1756 (50 U.S.C. 4815)—

(A) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "and in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer, and remote access"; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking "or in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer, or provide remote access to".

(7) In section 1757 (50 U.S.C. 4816)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking "or in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer, or remote access"; and

(B) in subsection (c)(2), by striking "export controls" and inserting "controls".

(8) In section 1760 (50 U.S.C. 4819)—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(F)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking "any export control document or any report" and inserting "any document or report"; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking "or in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer, or remote access";

(B) in subsection (c)(1)(C), by striking "or in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer, or remotely access (including the provision thereof)"; and

(C) in subsection (e)(1)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking "or in-country transfer outside the United States any item" and inserting "in-country transfer outside the United States any item or remotely access any item (or provide such access)"; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking "or in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer of items, or provide remote access to items".

(9) In section 1761 (50 U.S.C. 4820)—

(A) in subsection (a)(5), by striking "or in-country transferred" and inserting "in-country transferred, or remotely accessed"; and

(B) in subsection (h)(1)(B), by striking "or in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer of items, or provide remote access to items".

(10) In section 1767(b)(2)(A) (50 U.S.C. 4825(b)(2)(A)), by striking "and in-country transfer" and inserting "in-country transfer, or remote access".

SEC. 3. CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall ensure that the appropriate congressional committees are kept fully and

currently informed of any anticipated promulgation of regulations to control the remote access of items under the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, as amended by section 2, including ensuring such committees are informed, in a classified setting as necessary, on—

- (1) the national security risk that would be addressed by the regulations;
- (2) how the method of the regulations addresses the national security risk; and
- (3) how the regulations may impact the economy of the United States.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require the approval of the appropriate congressional committees as a condition precedent to the exercise of an authority under the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, as amended by section 2.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

- (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and
- (2) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. AMO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAWLER. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Remote Access Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, export controls exist to limit critical technology developed in the U.S. from falling into the hands of our adversaries. Export controls are a major tool of the administration to protect sensitive tech and bolster our own national security, and these rules have never been more timely or important as China seeks to enhance their chip and AI development.

Unfortunately, there is a major loophole in our export control regime. As the laws and regulations are written, physical export controls do not apply to remote access of items. This means that still to this day, the CCP can access our tech through the cloud and utilize it for their own malicious purposes. Our export controls are only as strong as the weakest link, and right now, the CCP has a real tool to sidestep these prohibitions. We need action now.

My bill defines “remote access” and adds remote access provisions into existing law. It provides the Commerce Department with the authority to regulate controlled items through the cloud and finally close this loophole.

The Remote Access Security Act received unanimous support in the House

Committee on Foreign Affairs during markup, passing with a bipartisan vote of 51–0.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MAST, as well as my bipartisan co-leads, Speaker JOHNSON, and Leader SCALISE for helping to move this bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this much-needed and commonsense bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2683, as amended.

I thank Representative LAWLER for introducing the Remote Access Security Act, as well as Chairman MAST and Ranking Member MEEKS for working together to get this through our committee.

President Joe Biden imposed unprecedented export controls on China and Russia to restrict their access to critical U.S. technologies that could enhance their military capabilities. We know these controls were working because both nations have worked vigorously to try to circumvent our restrictions.

Right now, our laws do not explicitly cover the remote access of technologies via network connections, including the internet or cloud computing services.

H.R. 2683 would close this gap by giving the Bureau of Industry and Security statutory authority to control the remote access of items by bad actors who aim to jeopardize our national security or foreign policy interests.

While this bill passed the House last year, it is even more critical today. President Biden took steps to prevent the remote access of U.S. chips by our adversaries in his Artificial Intelligence Diffusion Rule. That rule is not perfect, but President Trump rescinded it and failed to replace it with any new policy framework.

Thanks to Donald Trump repealing the rule, there are currently no clear or consistent safeguards in place to protect American chips from being accessed remotely by our adversaries, and the safeguards are even less clear once they are exported abroad.

For the sake of enriching himself and his billionaire friends, Trump went further to undermine our national security by loosening President Biden's export controls on advanced chip sales to build data centers in Saudi Arabia and the UAE. He is auctioning off our chips to the highest bidder without a care for the national security implications. Without strong guardrails in place, this puts American IP and technology at risk.

H.R. 2683 provides BIS with the authority to control remote access to critical American technology and demands that the administration act to protect our interests.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA), the chairman of the South and Central Asia Subcommittee.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend from New York allowing me to speak on this. I rise in support of Mr. LAWLER's bill, the Remote Access Security Act.

Mr. Speaker, America is at a critical juncture in our technology policy. Do we want to allow our adversaries to weaponize American technology? Do we want them to dominate us militarily and economically in the future? Do we want to create a dystopian world and make everyday Americans subservient to the Chinese Communist Party and their affiliates, or do we want to make a decisive stand to stop some of the most advanced technologies from being used against us in every facet of our lives?

Loopholes currently available in U.S. export control allow the CCP and others to gain a competitive advantage over American companies, especially when it comes to cloud services for technologies that would otherwise not be accessible in physical form. In other words, and in plain English, you can't buy it, so you shouldn't be able to rent it either.

The Remote Access Security Act fixes this problem by giving the administration—all administrations—the authority and flexibility to restrict China's cloud-based access to our most advanced AI technologies.

In November 2025, I convened a subcommittee hearing on export control loopholes which leave American technology vulnerable, and this is where we extensively discussed issues such as this one. H.R. 2683 was reported favorably out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee by a vote of 51–0. Mr. Speaker, we can't do better than unanimous, but that is showing broad bipartisan agreement on this particular issue.

Today, Congress needs to uphold our responsibility to the American people to close this loophole and stop the CCP and its affiliates from leveraging our technologies for their own military modernization efforts and pursuit of technological dominance. Keeping this coveted technology out of the hands of the CCP and their affiliates will ensure that Silicon Valley, not Xinjiang, remains the center of the AI revolution.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan measure.

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

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAUMGARTNER), a cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. BAUMGARTNER. Mr. Speaker, I applaud Congressman LAWLER for this fine bill. We have heard about the loophole that exists, and I will provide a few more details.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would allow the U.S. Government to extend existing export controls to the remote access of controlled U.S. technology

through cloud infrastructure. Remote access is more than just the CCP. Remote access is defined as access by foreign persons of concern, specifically those from Russia, Iran, North Korea, and China, to also include Hong Kong and Macau.

□ 1510

Let me give you three examples of what we are talking about of high-risk national security activities involving access to controlled technologies such as advanced AI chips.

One example would be conducting surveillance to undermine human rights through spyware location tracking or biometric identification. That is not good stuff. We don't want the Chinese and our countries of concern to be using the best American technology remotely to do that. Nor do we want them to train AI models to enable weapons of mass destruction, automated cyber attacks, or systems that evade human oversight. Another final example would be accessing tools designed for offensive cyber operations.

Under this bill, if a Chinese firm would like to rent access to a cluster of advanced chips already subject to U.S. control in an overseas data center, the Department of Commerce can require a license if determined that remote access is a risk to U.S. national security.

Put simply, if the U.S. has the authority to prohibit the export of a critical U.S. technology, then the remote access to that same technology should also be subject to control.

As mentioned, this bill was unanimously supported in committee, and I hope and expect unanimous support here on the House floor.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

As technology evolves, so must our technology security policies. Our export control regulations were written at a time when remote access of controlled technologies was not an acute threat.

Today, as Russian and PRC entities find more and more creative ways to evade our sanctions and export controls, we must update our regulations to keep pace with their tactics.

By passing this bill, Congress can make it harder for problematic PRC companies and military-aligned entities to obtain access to U.S. technologies and exploit them to hurt U.S. national security. By passing this bill, this body can send a clear message to Donald Trump that he must do more to protect American technology and safeguard U.S. national security.

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

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

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for supporting this bill in committee unanimously and certainly strongly encourage a unanimous vote here on the floor.

We all recognize the threats we face around the globe and in particular from China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, among many other bad actors. Our export control laws are put in place for a reason, and it is to protect sensitive technology from getting into the hands of bad actors.

However, when our laws were established, they did not take into account the ever-changing technology, and so it is imperative that we as a Congress act with urgency to update our laws and ensure that China, Russia, Iran, and others do not have access to sensitive technology remotely. That is why this bill is imperative, and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2683, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BAUMGARTNER). The Chair announces the Speaker's designation, pursuant to clause 7(a)(1) of rule XV of H.R. 909, as the measure on the Consensus Calendar to be considered this week.

CRIME VICTIMS FUND STABILIZATION ACT OF 2025

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 909) to temporarily provide additional deposits into the Crime Victims Fund, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 909

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 "Crime Victims Fund Stabilization Act of 2025".

SEC. 2. DEPOSITS IN CRIME VICTIMS FUND.

Section 1402(b)(6) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101(b)(6)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "or" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ";" or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) beginning on the date of enactment of the Crime Victims Fund Stabilization Act of 2025 through fiscal year 2029, sections 3729 through 3731 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the 'False Claims Act'), provided that—

"(i) amounts necessary to remunerate qui tam plaintiffs as described in subsection (d) of section 3730 of title 31, United States Code, are not available for deposit to the Fund; and

"(ii) amounts necessary to reimburse the United States Government for the damages which the Government sustains from acts described in subsection (a) of section 3729 of title 31, United States Code, are not available for deposit to the Fund."

SEC. 3. INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDIT.

Not later than September 30, 2028, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report containing an audit of the Crime Victims Fund, as established by section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101). Such audit shall include—

(1) information relating to the sustainability of deposits into the Crime Victims Fund;

(2) the effect of the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-27) on the balance of the Crime Victims Fund, the long-term stability of the Crime Victims Fund, and the use of funds obligated out of the Crime Victims Fund;

(3) the effect of the Crime Victims Fund Stabilization Act of 2025 on the balance of the Crime Victims Fund, the long-term stability of the Crime Victims Fund, and the use of funds obligated out of the Crime Victims Fund;

(4) legislative recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the Crime Victims Fund;

(5) administrative or management recommendations for improving the oversight and administration of the Crime Victims Fund; and

(6) the methodology used to conduct the audit to include—

(A) the data sources relied upon;

(B) any limitations realized during the audit; and

(C) the criteria applied in evaluating the long-term stability of the Crime Victims Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) and the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. WAGNER. 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 the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am beyond proud to rise in support of my bill H.R. 909, the Crime Victims Fund Stabilization Act.

This bipartisan legislation will provide critical support to over 7 million crime victims throughout every State in this country, without spending a single taxpayer dollar.

Mr. Speaker, across the United States, domestic violence shelters,