

before the date of enactment of this Act, require employers to compensate employees at the minimum wage rate and to provide overtime compensation when appropriate, the lack of civil penalties for most violations of these requirements has dampened their effectiveness.

(16) While the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, provide employees who are subject to wage theft with the right to unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation plus an additional equal amount as liquidated damages, this low level of damages has proved insufficient to deter employers from stealing the wages of their employees.

(17) While the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, require employers to keep records of employees' pay, the lack of remedies beyond injunctive relief for this requirement diminishes the effectiveness of the requirement.

(18) While the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, provide for limited criminal penalties when employers violate the provisions of such Act, the Secretary of Labor rarely resorts to these penalties, causing them to serve as a hollow threat.

(19) The statute of limitations under section 6 of the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 (29 U.S.C. 255), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, precludes employees from commencing a claim for wage theft more than 2 years after the cause of action accrued, or more than 3 years after the cause of action accrued if the claim is with respect to a willful violation by the employer. Additionally, the statute of limitations is not automatically suspended while the Secretary of Labor investigates a complaint. These strict confines of the statute of limitations sometimes result in employees being deprived of their ability to institute a private lawsuit against their employer in order to recover their stolen wages.

(20) Section 16(b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 216(b)), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, requires employees to affirmatively "opt-in" in order to be a party plaintiff in a collective action brought by another aggrieved employee seeking to recover stolen wages in court. This provision limits the ability of employees to unite and pursue private lawsuits against employers.

(21) Under the penalty structure of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, many employers who are caught violating such Act continue to violate the Act. A Department of Labor investigation found that one-third of employers who had previously engaged in wage theft continued to do so.

(22) The Government Accountability Office and the Department of Labor have recognized that when employers are assessed civil penalties, they are more likely to comply with the law in the future and other employers in the same region—regardless of industry—are also more likely to comply with the law.

(23) States that have enacted legislation to address wage theft by increasing the damages to which employees are entitled following violations of wage and hour laws have positively impacted the workers in such States. However, many States have not enacted such legislation and, worse still, some States do not have any laws protecting workers from wage theft or even agencies to

enforce workers' rights to compensation for work. This discrepancy in State laws has resulted in a fragmentation of workers' rights across the United States, with some workers having a measure of protection from wage theft and other workers being left extremely vulnerable to wage theft.

(24) Effective enforcement of wage and hour laws is critical to increasing compliance. Given the limited resources available for enforcement, enhanced strategic enforcement of Federal wage and hour laws is crucial.

(25) For enhanced strategic enforcement to be effective, government regulators must work with community stakeholders who have direct knowledge of ongoing violations of Federal wage and hour requirements and who are in a position to prevent such violations.

(26) Partnerships between regulators, workers, nonprofit organizations, and businesses can increase compliance by educating workers about their rights, collecting evidence, reporting violations, identifying non-compliant employers, and modeling good practices.

(27) Partnerships between regulators, workers, nonprofit organizations, and businesses have been successful in combating wage theft. In 2006, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the State of California created a janitorial enforcement team to work closely with a local janitorial watchdog organization. As of 2015, the partnership had resulted in countless administrative, civil, and criminal actions against employers and in the collection of more than \$68,000,000 in back pay for janitorial workers.

(28) The Comptroller General of the United States has recommended that the Department of Labor identify ways to leverage its resources to better combat wage theft by improving services provided through partnerships.

[For full text, please see H.R. 5402 from the 118th Congress.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. BUDZINSKI. 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 question will be postponed.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES AND CARTELS AND OTHER TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-126)

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 Committees on Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Transportation and Infrastructure 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 emergencies declared or expanded in Proclamation 10886 of January 20, 2025, Executive Order 14157 of January 20, 2025, Executive Order 14193 of February 1, 2025, Executive Order 14194 of February 1, 2025, and Executive Order 14195 of February 1, 2025, are to continue in effect beyond their applicable anniversary date(s).

The circumstances related to these emergencies continue to pose unusual and extraordinary threats to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergencies declared or expanded in Proclamation 10886, Executive Order 14157, Executive Order 14193, Executive Order 14194, and Executive Order 14195.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 12, 2026.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ENERGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119-127)

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 Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Natural Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure 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 energy declared in Executive Order 14156 of January 20, 2025, is to continue in effect beyond January 20, 2026.

The United States continues to need a reliable, diversified, and affordable supply of energy to drive our Nation's manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, and defense industries, and to sustain the basics of modern life and

military preparedness. However, our Nation faces inadequate energy supply and infrastructure, due not only to the harmful and shortsighted policies of the previous administration, but also to many harmful State and local policies, especially in our Nation's Northeast and West Coast. These policies worsened high energy prices that devastate Americans and undermined grid reliability with insufficient development of our Nation's domestic supply of energy. Without robust development of domestic energy resources, we further risk leaving our Nation vulnerable to hostile foreign actors, jeopardizing our Nation's core national defense and security needs, stalling technological innovation, and deteriorating grid reliability.

The circumstances related to this emergency 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 14156 with respect to energy.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 12, 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 3 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1631

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DESJARLAIS) at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- The Motion to Recommit H.R. 2262;
- Passage of H.R. 2262, if ordered;
- The Motion to Recommit H.R. 2270;
- Passage of H.R. 2270, if ordered;
- The Motion to Recommit H.R. 2312;
- Passage of H.R. 2312, if ordered;
- The Motion to Recommit H.R. 4593, if offered; and
- Passage of H.R. 4593, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

FLEXIBILITY FOR WORKERS EDUCATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfin-

ished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 2262) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exclude certain activities from hours worked, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 209, nays 213, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 18]

YEAS—209

Adams	Golden (ME)	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguiar	Goldman (NY)	Olshewski
Amo	Gomez	Omar
Ansari	Gonzalez, V.	Pallone
Auchincloss	Goodlander	Panetta
Balint	Gottheimer	Pappas
Barragan	Gray	Pelosi
Beatty	Green, Al (TX)	Perez
Bell	Grijalva	Peters
Bera	Harder (CA)	Pettersen
Beyer	Haves	Pingree
Bishop	Himes	Pocan
Bonamici	Horsford	Pou
Boyle (PA)	Houlahan	Pressley
Brown	Hoyer	Quigley
Brownley	Hoyle (OR)	Ramirez
Budzinski	Huffman	Randall
Bynum	Ivey	Raskin
Carbajal	Jackson (IL)	Riley (NY)
Carson	Jacobs	Rivas
Carter (LA)	Jayapal	Ross
Case	Jeffries	Ruiz
Casten	Johnson (GA)	Ryan
Castor (FL)	Johnson (TX)	Salinas
Castro (TX)	Kamler-Dove	Sanchez
Cherfilus-	Kaptur	Scanlon
McCormick	Keating	Schakowsky
Chu	Kelly (IL)	Schneider
Cisneros	Kennedy (NY)	Scholten
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Schrier
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	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
Crockett	Liccardo	Stanton
Crow	Lieu	Stevens
Cuellar	Lofgren	Strickland
Davids (KS)	Lynch	Subramanyam
Davis (IL)	Magaziner	Suozi
Davis (NC)	Mannion	Takano
Dean (PA)	Matsui	Thanedar
DeGette	McBath	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McBride	Thompson (MS)
DelBene	McClain Delaney	Titus
Deluzio	McClellan	Tlaib
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Tokuda
Dexter	McDonald Rivet	Tonko
Dingell	McGarvey	Torres (CA)
Doggett	McGovern	Torres (NY)
Elfreth	McIver	Trahan
Escobar	Meeks	Tran
Espallat	Menendez	Underwood
Evans (PA)	Meng	Vargas
Fields	Mfume	Vasquez
Figures	Min	Veasey
Fletcher	Moore (WI)	Velazquez
Foster	Morelle	Vindman
Foushee	Morrison	Walkinshaw
Frankel, Lois	Moskowitz	Wasserman
Friedman	Moulton	Schultz
Frost	Mrvan	Waters
Garamendi	Mullin	Watson Coleman
Garcia (CA)	Nadler	Whitesides
Garcia (IL)	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garcia (TX)	Neguse	
Gillen	Norcross	

NAYS—213

Aderholt	Allen	Arrington
Alford	Amodei (NV)	Babin

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

NOT VOTING—9

Casar	Murphy	Sykes
Dunn (FL)	Rogers (AL)	Van Orden
Hunt	Swalwell	Wilson (FL)

□ 1659

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Messrs. PATRONIS, HARRIS of North Carolina, ONDER, GROTHMAN, GUEST, BAUMGARTNER, MAST, DIAZ-BALART, SHREVE, PERRY, and NEWHOUSE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. THOMPSON of Mississippi, HIMES, GARCÍA of Illinois, COSTA, PETERS, and Ms. KAPTUR changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.