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No. 160

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SCHWEIKERT).

Amen.

□ 1124

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 30, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DAVID SCHWEIKERT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy and eternal God, when You hear us pray, do we prove as faithful as the psalmist who wrote, with confidence, "I am always with You?" Do we demonstrate our trust in You as the one who with unwavering certainty said, "You, O God, hold me by my right hand?"

Grant us Your favor even if we have fallen short in our faithfulness, failed to place our trust in You, or if we have ignored Your steadfast presence in these days.

Guide us, O Thou great redeemer, through the barren land we have created for ourselves, a time bereft of certainty and muddled with confusion. Uphold us with Your powerful hand. Save us from the chaos of our own making, the turmoil of our own design.

Strong deliverer, ever be our strength and shield, but especially today and in the week ahead, that we would proclaim with certainty that You are always with us, that we will, with confidence, go where You will lead us.

Fed by the bread of Your word, and strengthened by the power of Your name, we pray.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

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 10 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BICE) at 11 o'clock and 24 minutes a.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 the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5860) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5860

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 "Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

Sec. 3. References.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H4915

DIVISION A—CONTINUING
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024
DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS
TITLE I—EXTENSIONS AND OTHER
MATTERS
TITLE II—FAA EXTENSION
TITLE III—HEALTH AND HUMAN
SERVICES
TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

**DIVISION A—CONTINUING
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2023 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2023, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117–328), except section 729, and including the matter under the headings “Food for Peace Title II Grants” and “McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants” in title I of division M of Public Law 117–328, the matter under the headings “Agricultural Research Service—Buildings and Facilities”, “Food Safety and Inspection Service”, “Rural Housing Service—Rural Community Facilities Program Account” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$25,300,000” for “\$75,300,000”), and “Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$60,000,000” for “\$325,000,000”) in title I of division N of Public Law 117–328, and section 2102 in title I of such division N.

(2) The Commerce, Justice, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division B of Public Law 117–328), except section 540, and except section 521(d)(1) shall be applied by substituting “\$122,572,000” for “\$705,768,000”, and including the matter under the headings “Federal Prison System—Buildings and Facilities” and “National Science Foundation—STEM Education” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$92,000,000” for “\$217,000,000”) in title II of division N of Public Law 117–328, and the second paragraph under each of the headings “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities” (except all that follows after “2024” in such paragraph and except that such paragraph shall be applied by substituting “\$42,000,000” for “\$62,000,000”), “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Procurement, Acquisition and Construction”, “National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Construction and Environmental Compliance

and Restoration”, and “National Science Foundation—Research and Related Activities” (except all that follows after “2024” in such paragraph and except that such paragraph shall be applied by substituting “\$608,162,000” for “\$818,162,000”) in title II of such division N.

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2023 (division C of Public Law 117–328).

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division D of Public Law 117–328), except the first proviso under the heading “SPR Petroleum Account”, and except the second paragraph under the heading “Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program”, and including the matter under the heading “Energy Programs—Nuclear Energy” in title III of division M of Public Law 117–328 and the second paragraph under each of the headings “Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Construction” and “Corps of Engineers—Civil—Department of the Army—Operation and Maintenance” in title IV of division N of Public Law 117–328.

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (division E of Public Law 117–328).

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2023 (division F of Public Law 117–328), section 2602 of title VI of division N of Public Law 117–328, and title III of division O of Public Law 117–328.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division G of Public Law 117–328), except section 443, and including the second paragraph under each of the headings “Department of the Interior—Departmental Offices—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” and “Related Agencies—Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” in title VII of division N of Public Law 117–328.

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division H of Public Law 117–328), section 145 of division A of Public Law 117–180, and the second paragraph under the heading “Administration for Children and Families—Low Income Home Energy Assistance” in title VIII of division N of Public Law 117–328.

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2023 (division I of Public Law 117–328).

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division J of Public Law 117–328).

(11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117–328), except section 7069, and including the matter under the headings “Department of State—Administration of Foreign Affairs—Diplomatic Programs” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$87,054,000” for “\$147,054,000”), “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—International Disaster Assistance” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$637,902,000” for “\$937,902,000”), “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Funds Appropriated to the President—Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of State—Migration and Refugee Assistance” (except all that follows after “expended” in such matter and except that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$915,048,000” for “\$1,535,048,000”), and “International Security Assistance—Department of State—International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” (except all that follows after “2024” in such matter and ex-

cept that such matter shall be applied by substituting “\$74,996,000” for “\$374,996,000”) in title VII of division M of Public Law 117–328.

(12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 (division L of Public Law 117–328), except sections 153 and 420, and including the matter under the headings “Public and Indian Housing—Tenant-Based Rental Assistance” and “Housing Programs—Project-Based Rental Assistance” in title X of division N of Public Law 117–328.

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for:

(1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2023 or prior years;

(2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2023 funds; or

(3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, subproject, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2023.

(b) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs:

(1) The enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this Act.

(2) The enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024 without any provision for such project or activity.

(3) November 17, 2023.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this Act shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this Act may be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2024 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this Act that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. This Act shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the Act shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2023, except the matter under the heading “Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund” in title II of division J of Public Law 117–328, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2023, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2023 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2023, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 113. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a)(1) For each amount incorporated by reference in this Act from amounts provided by division M or N of Public Law 117–328, each section or paragraph of an account providing each such amount, as applicable, shall be applied as if that section or paragraph ended with the following sentence: “The amount provided herein is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.”

(2) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and section 1(e) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, or as being for disaster relief pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(f) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, is designated by the Congress as being an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and

Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

(b)(1) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was specified to meet the terms of section 4004(b)(5)(B) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and section 1(g)(2) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, or as additional new budget authority for purposes of section 4004(b)(5) of such concurrent resolution and section 1(g) of such House resolution, is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of such Act, respectively.

(2) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act for “Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations” that was specified to meet the terms of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(j)(2) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, or as additional new budget authority for purposes of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(j) of such House resolution, is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(E)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or is additional new budget authority as specified for the purposes of section 251(b)(2)(E) of such Act, respectively.

(3) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act for “Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services—Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account” that was specified to meet the terms of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate, or as additional new budget authority for purposes of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(h) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(C)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or is additional new budget authority as specified for the purposes of section 251(b)(2)(C) of such Act, respectively.

(4) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act for “Social Security Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses” that was specified to meet the terms of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate, or as additional new budget authority for purposes of a concurrent resolution on the budget in the Senate and section 1(i) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022, is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(B)(ii)(III) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, or is additional new budget authority as specified for the purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of such Act, respectively.

(c) Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or repurposed or rescinded, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 115. (a) Rescissions or cancellations of discretionary budget authority that continue pursuant to section 101 in Treasury Appropriations Fund Symbols (TAFS)—

(1) to which other appropriations are not provided by this Act, but for which there is

a current applicable TAFS that does receive an appropriation in this Act; or

(2) which are no-year TAFS and receive other appropriations in this Act, may be continued instead by reducing the rate for operations otherwise provided by section 101 for such current applicable TAFS, as long as doing so does not impinge on the final funding prerogatives of the Congress.

(b) Rescissions or cancellations described in subsection (a) shall continue in an amount equal to the lesser of—

(1) the amount specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act; or

(2) the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2023, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act.

(c) No later than November 17, 2023, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a comprehensive list of the rescissions or cancellations that will continue pursuant to section 101: *Provided*, That the information in such comprehensive list shall be periodically updated to reflect any subsequent changes in the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2023, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101, and such updates shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate upon request.

SEC. 116. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Farm Service Agency—Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate approved applications for direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.

SEC. 117. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Rural Housing Service—Rental Assistance Program” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain activities as authorized by section 521(a)(2) of the Housing Act of 1949.

SEC. 118. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)” may be apportioned at the rate for operations necessary to maintain participation.

SEC. 119. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Commodity Assistance Program” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain current program caseload in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

SEC. 120. Section 260 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636i) and section 942 of the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1635 note; Public Law 106–78) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

SEC. 121. Amounts made available by section 101 for “National Telecommunications and Information Administration—Salaries and Expenses” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to administer broadband programs.

SEC. 122. (a) Funds previously made available in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) under the heading “National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Space Operations” that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019, respectively, are to remain available through fiscal year 2024 for the liquidation of

valid obligations incurred in fiscal years 2017 through 2019.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2023, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 123. For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to “36 years” or “36-year period” shall be deemed a reference to “36 years and 17 days” or “36-year and 17-day period”, respectively.

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for “Ohio Replacement Submarine (Full Funding)” in an amount not to exceed \$621,270,000 for the procurement of one Columbia Class Submarine.

SEC. 125. During the period covered by this Act, section 714(b)(2)(B) of title 10, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting “four years” for “two years”.

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Office of Personnel Management—Salaries and Expenses” in division E of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “\$219,076,000” for “\$190,784,000”.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds made available under the heading “District of Columbia—District of Columbia Funds” for such programs and activities under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2023 (title IV of division E of Public Law 117-328) at the rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2024 Local Budget Act of 2023 (D.C. Act 25-161), as modified as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 128. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out response and recovery activities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

SEC. 129. In addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund”, there is appropriated \$16,000,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to “Office of the Inspector General—Operations and Support” for audits and investigations of activities funded under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” and \$15,500,000,000 shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 130. (a) Sections 1309(a) and 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a) and 4026) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2023, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2023.

SEC. 131. Section 227(a) of the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1525(a)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

SEC. 132. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management” and “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management” shall be available for the Federal wildland firefighter base salary increase provided under section 40803(d)(4)(B) of Public Law 117-58 and may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to continue to fund such base salary increase.

SEC. 133. Activities authorized by part A of title IV (other than under section 403(c) or 418) and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3), in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2023, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 134. Notwithstanding section 101, section 126 of division J of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied during the period covered by this Act by substituting “fiscal year 2017, fiscal year 2018, and fiscal year 2019” for “fiscal year 2017 and fiscal year 2018”.

SEC. 135. The authority provided by section 2401 of the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of Public Law 117-43) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act.

SEC. 136. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter under the heading “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Independent Agencies—Millennium Challenge Corporation” in title III of division K of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by inserting the following new provisos before the last proviso: “*Provided further*, That the member of the Board described in section 604(c)(3)(B)(ii) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7703(c)(3)(B)(ii)), whose term began on September 16, 2019, shall continue to serve in such appointment until March 31, 2024: *Provided further*, That in the event that a new member of the Board described in section 604(c)(3)(B) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 7703(c)(3)(B)) is appointed prior to March 31, 2024, the term of the member of the Board whose term began on September 16, 2019, shall terminate as of the date of such appointment”.

SEC. 137. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Facilities and Equipment” in title I of division L of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “\$617,000,000” for “\$570,000,000” and substituting “\$2,174,200,000” for “\$2,221,200,000”.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 2101. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE FEDERAL PROGRAM AND SERVICES AGREEMENTS WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

(a) GRANT AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, any activities described in sections 211, 212, and 215 of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micro-

nesia set forth in section 201(a) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921 note; Public Law 108-188) shall, with the mutual consent of the Federated States of Micronesia, continue in the manner authorized and required for fiscal year 2023 under the agreements described in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 462(b) of that Compact.

(2) FUNDING.—There is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the activities authorized under paragraph (1) an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for those activities for fiscal year 2023.

(b) FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.—During the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on the date on which a new Federal programs and services agreement with the applicable country enters into force, any activities described in sections 131, 132, and 221(a) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia set forth in section 201(a) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (48 U.S.C. 1921 note; Public Law 108-188) and sections 131, 132, and 221(a) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands set forth in section 201(b) of that Act shall, with the mutual consent of the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as applicable, continue in the manner authorized and required for fiscal year 2023 under the agreement described in section 462(b)(1) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia set forth in section 201(a) of that Act and the agreement described in section 462(b)(1) of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands set forth in section 201(b) of that Act, respectively.

SEC. 2102. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE TO PROMULGATE CERTAIN REGULATIONS.

Section 413(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5373(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “21 months” and inserting “38 months”; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “30 months” and inserting “50 months”.

TITLE II—FAA EXTENSION

Subtitle A—Federal Aviation Programs

SEC. 2201. AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 48103(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking the “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) \$842,076,502 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(b) OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.—Subject to limitations specified in advance in appropriation Acts, sums made available pursuant to the amendment made by subsection (a) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2024, and shall remain available until expended.

(c) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—For purposes of calculating funding apportionments and meeting other requirements under sections 47114, 47115, 47116, and 47117 of title 49, United States Code, for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December

31, 2023, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall—

(1) first calculate such funding apportionments on an annualized basis as if the total amount available under section 48103 of such title for fiscal year 2024 was \$3,350,000,000; and

(2) then reduce by 75 percent—

(A) all funding apportionment amounts calculated under paragraph (1); and

(B) amounts made available pursuant to subsections (b) and (f)(2) of section 47117 of such title.

(d) EXTENSION OF PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “September 30, 2023,” and inserting “December 31, 2023.”

(e) EXTENSION OF SPECIAL RULE FOR APPORTIONMENTS.—Section 47114(c)(1)(J) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “2023 to” and inserting “2023, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023, to”.

SEC. 2202. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES; MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE INSURANCE.—Section 44310(b) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(b) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT TEST RANGES.—Section 44803(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(c) SPECIAL AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—Section 44807(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(d) EXTENSION OF AIRPORT SAFETY AND AIRSPACE HAZARD MITIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—Section 44810(h) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(e) COMPETITIVE ACCESS REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 47107(r)(3) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(f) MARSHALL ISLANDS, MICRONESIA, AND PALAU.—Section 47115(i) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(g) SUPPLEMENTAL DISCRETIONARY FUNDS.—Section 47115(j)(4)(A) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(vi) \$140,401,803 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”

(h) COMPATIBLE LAND USE PLANNING AND PROJECTS BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 47141(f) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(i) NON-MOVEMENT AREA SURVEILLANCE PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 47143(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(j) WEATHER REPORTING PROGRAMS.—Section 48105 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “(5) \$9,803,278 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”

(k) LEARNING PERIOD.—Section 50905(c)(9) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(l) MIDWAY ISLAND AIRPORT.—Section 186(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (Public Law 108–176; 117 Stat.

2518) is amended by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023,” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(m) FINAL ORDER ESTABLISHING MILEAGE AND ADJUSTMENT ELIGIBILITY.—Section 409(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 41731 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(n) CONTRACT WEATHER OBSERVERS.—Section 2306(b) of the FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–190; 130 Stat. 641) is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(o) REMOTE TOWER PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 161(a)(10) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47104 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(p) AIRPORT ACCESS ROADS IN REMOTE LOCATIONS; STORAGE FACILITIES FOR SNOW REMOVAL EQUIPMENT.—Section 162 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47102 note) is amended by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

(q) UAS REMOTE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION PILOT PROGRAM.—Section 372(d) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 44810 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(r) ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AVIATION CONSUMER PROTECTION.—Section 411(h) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 42301 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(s) AVIATION CONSUMER ADVOCATE.—Section 424(e) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 42302 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(t) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AIR TRAVEL NEEDS OF PASSENGERS WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 439(g) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 41705 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(u) ENHANCED TRAFFIC SERVICES.—Section 547(e) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 40103 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(v) PILOT PROGRAM FOR REDEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORT PROPERTIES.—Section 822(k) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 47141 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

SEC. 2203. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS.

Section 106(k) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (E) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (F) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

“(G) \$2,995,027,322 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3) by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

SEC. 2204. AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 48101(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) \$740,273,224 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

SEC. 2205. RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 48102(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (14), by striking “and”;

(2) in paragraph (15) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(16) \$64,098,360 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

SEC. 2206. SMALL COMMUNITY AIR SERVICE.

(a) ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE AUTHORIZATION.—Section 41742(a)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2023, and \$89,191,486 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023.”.

(b) AIRPORTS NOT RECEIVING SUFFICIENT SERVICE.—Section 41743(e)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, and \$2,513,661 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on December 31, 2023,” after “fiscal years 2018 through 2023”.

Subtitle B—Aviation Revenue Provisions

SEC. 2211. EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY FROM AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 9502(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “or title II of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9502(e)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

SEC. 2212. EXTENSION OF TAXES FUNDING AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) FUEL TAXES.—Section 4081(d)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(b) TICKET TAXES.—

(1) PERSONS.—Section 4261(k)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(2) PROPERTY.—Section 4271(d)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(c) FRACTIONAL OWNERSHIP PROGRAMS.—

(1) FUEL TAX.—Section 4043(d) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

(2) TREATMENT AS NONCOMMERCIAL AVIATION.—Section 4083(b) of such Code is amended by striking “October 1, 2023” and inserting “January 1, 2024”.

(3) EXEMPTION FROM TICKET TAX.—Section 4261(j) of such Code is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “December 31, 2023”.

Subtitle C—Expiring Counter-UAS Authorities

SEC. 2221. PROTECTION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

Section 210G(i) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124n(i)) is amended by striking “on the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this section” and inserting “on November 18, 2023”.

TITLE III—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Subtitle A—Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments

CHAPTER 1—FEES RELATING TO ANIMAL DRUGS

SEC. 2301. SHORT TITLE; FINDING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as the “Animal Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023”.

(b) FINDING.—Congress finds that the fees authorized by the amendments made in this chapter will be dedicated toward expediting the animal drug development process and the review of new and supplemental animal drug applications and investigational animal drug submissions as set forth in the goals identified for purposes of part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–11 et seq.), in the letters from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate as set forth in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 2302. DEFINITIONS.

Section 739 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–11) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “national drug code” and inserting “National Drug Code”; and

(2) by amending paragraph (8)(I) to read as follows:

“(I) The activities necessary for implementation of the United States and European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practice Inspections, and the United States and United Kingdom Mutual Recognition Agreement Sectoral Annex for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices, and other mutual recognition agreements, with respect to animal drug products subject to review, including implementation activities prior to and following product approval.”

SEC. 2303. AUTHORITY TO ASSESS AND USE ANIMAL DRUG FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 740(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(a)(1)(A)(ii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subclause (II), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) an application for conditional approval under section 571 of a new animal drug for which an animal drug application submitted under section 512(b)(1) has been previously approved under section 512(d)(1) for another intended use.”

(b) FEE REVENUE AMOUNTS.—Section 740(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(b)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (c), (d), (f), and (g), for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028, the fees required under subsection (a) shall be established to generate a total revenue amount of \$33,500,000.”

(c) ANNUAL FEE SETTING; ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) ANNUAL FEE SETTING.—Section 740(c)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) ANNUAL FEE SETTING.—Not later than 60 days before the start of each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2023, the Secretary shall—

“(A) establish for that fiscal year animal drug application fees, supplemental animal drug application fees, animal drug sponsor fees, animal drug establishment fees, and animal drug product fees based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b) and the adjustments provided under this subsection; and

“(B) publish such fee revenue amounts and fees in the Federal Register.”

(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 740(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(c)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “Baltimore” and inserting “Arlington-Alexandria”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

(3) WORKLOAD ADJUSTMENTS.—Section 740(c)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(I) by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(II) by striking “subparagraphs (B) and (C)” and inserting “subparagraph (B)”; and

(ii) in clause (i) by striking “and” at the end; and

(iii) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) such adjustment shall be made for each fiscal year that the adjustment determined by the Secretary is greater than 3 percent, except for the first fiscal year that the adjustment is greater than 3 percent; and

“(iii) the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice under paragraph (1) the amount of such adjustment and the supporting methodologies.”

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(4) FINAL YEAR ADJUSTMENT.—Section 740(c)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(c)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) OPERATING RESERVE ADJUSTMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2025 and each subsequent fiscal year, after the fee revenue amount established under subsection (b) is adjusted in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall—

“(i) increase the fee revenue amount for such fiscal year, if necessary to provide an operating reserve of not less than 12 weeks; or

“(ii) if the Secretary has an operating reserve in excess of the number of weeks specified in subparagraph (C) for that fiscal year, the Secretary shall decrease the fee revenue amount to provide not more than the number of weeks specified in subparagraph (C) for that fiscal year.

“(B) CARRYOVER USER FEES.—For purposes of this paragraph, the operating reserve of carryover user fees for the process for the review of animal drug applications does not include carryover user fees that have not been appropriated.

“(C) NUMBER OF WEEKS OF OPERATING RESERVES.—The number of weeks of operating reserves specified in this subparagraph is—

“(i) 22 weeks for fiscal year 2025;

“(ii) 20 weeks for fiscal year 2026;

“(iii) 18 weeks for fiscal year 2027; and

“(iv) 16 weeks for fiscal year 2028.

“(D) PUBLICATION.—If an adjustment to the operating reserve is made under this paragraph, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice under paragraph (1) the rationale for the amount of the adjustment and the supporting methodologies.”

(d) EXEMPTION FROM FEES.—Section 740(d)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(d)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) EXEMPTION FROM FEES.—Fees under paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any person who is the named applicant or sponsor of an animal drug application, supplemental animal drug application, or investigational animal drug submission if such application or submission involves the intentional genomic alteration of an animal that is intended to produce a drug, device, or biological product subject to fees under section 736, 738, 744B, or 744H.”

(e) CREDITING AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 740(g)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(g)(3)) is amended by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”.

(2) COLLECTION SHORTFALLS.—Section 740(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–12(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and paragraph (5)”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (5).

SEC. 2304. REAUTHORIZATION; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 740A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–13) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and

(2) by striking “2019” each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting “2024”; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.

SEC. 2305. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Notwithstanding the amendments made by this chapter, part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–11 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this chapter, shall continue to be in effect with respect to animal drug applications and supplemental animal drug applications (as defined in such part as of such day) that on or after October 1, 2018, but before October 1, 2023, were accepted by the Food and Drug Administration for filing with respect to assessing and collecting any fee required by such part for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 2306. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this chapter shall take effect on October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later, except that fees under part 4 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–11 et seq.), as amended by this chapter, shall be assessed for animal drug applications and supplemental animal drug applications received on or after October 1, 2023, regardless of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2307. SUNSET DATES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Sections 739 and 740 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 21 U.S.C. 379j–11; 379j–12) shall cease to be effective October 1, 2028.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 740A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–13) shall cease to be effective January 31, 2029.

(c) PREVIOUS SUNSET PROVISION.—Effective October 1, 2023, subsections (a) and (b) of section 107 of the Animal Drug User Fee Amendments of 2018 (Public Law 115–234) are repealed.

CHAPTER 2—FEES RELATING TO GENERIC ANIMAL DRUGS

SEC. 2311. SHORT TITLE; FINDING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as the “Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2023”.

(b) FINDING.—Congress finds that the fees authorized by the amendments made in this chapter will be dedicated toward expediting the generic new animal drug development process and the review of abbreviated applications for generic new animal drugs, supplemental abbreviated applications for generic new animal drugs, and investigational submissions for generic new animal drugs as set forth in the goals identified for purposes of part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21 et seq.), in the letters from the

Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate as set forth in the Congressional Record.

SEC. 2312. AUTHORITY TO ASSESS AND USE GENERIC NEW ANIMAL DRUG FEES.

(a) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE FEE.**—Section 741(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE FEE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—

“(i) **NEW FILE REQUEST.**—Each person that submits a request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file on or after October 1, 2023, shall be assessed a fee as established under subsection (c).

“(ii) **NEW SUBMISSION TO ESTABLISHED FILE.**—Each person that makes a submission to a generic investigational new animal drug file on or after October 1, 2023, where such file was established prior to October 1, 2023, shall be assessed a fee for the first submission on or after October 1, 2023, as established under subsection (c).

“(B) **PAYMENT.**—

“(i) **NEW FILE REQUEST.**—The fee required by subparagraph (A)(i) shall be due upon submission of the request to establish the generic investigational new animal drug file.

“(ii) **NEW SUBMISSION TO ESTABLISHED FILE.**—The fee required by subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be due upon the first submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file.

“(C) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

“(i) **TERMINATING AN EXISTING GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.**—If a person makes a submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file to terminate that file, the person shall not be subject to a fee under subparagraph (A)(ii) for that submission.

“(ii) **TRANSFERRING AN EXISTING GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.**—If a person makes a submission to the generic investigational new animal drug file to transfer that file to a different generic new animal drug sponsor, the person shall not be subject to a fee under subparagraph (A)(ii) for that submission.”

(b) **FEE REVENUE AMOUNTS.**—Section 741(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”; and

(B) by striking “\$18,336,340” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “25 percent” and inserting “20 percent”; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “and fees under subsection (a)(4) (relating to generic investigational new animal drug files)”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “37.5 percent” and inserting “40 percent”; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “37.5 percent” and inserting “40 percent”.

(c) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING; ADJUSTMENTS.**—

(1) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING.**—Section 741(c)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **ANNUAL FEE SETTING.**—The Secretary shall establish, not later than 60 days before the start of each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 2023, for that fiscal year—

“(A) abbreviated application fees that are based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b), the adjustments pro-

vided under this subsection, and the amount of fees anticipated to be collected under subsection (a)(4) during that fiscal year;

“(B) generic new animal drug sponsor fees, and generic new animal drug product fees, based on the revenue amounts established under subsection (b) and the adjustments provided under this subsection; and

“(C) a generic investigational new animal drug file fee of \$50,000 for each request or submission described in subsection (a)(4)(A).”

(2) **INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(c)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “Baltimore” and inserting “Arlington-Alexandria”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

(3) **WORKLOAD ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”; and

(ii) in clause (i)—

(I) by striking “and investigational generic new animal drug protocol submissions” and inserting “investigational generic new animal drug protocol submissions, requests to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file, and generic investigational new animal drug meeting requests”; and

(II) by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(iv) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) if the workload adjustment calculated by the Secretary under clause (i) exceeds 25 percent, the Secretary shall use 25 percent for the adjustment; and”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “2021 through 2023” and inserting “2026 through 2028”.

(4) **FINAL YEAR ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 741(c)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(c)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2028”; and

(B) by striking “2024” and inserting “2029”.

(d) **FEE WAIVER OR REDUCTION; EXEMPTION FROM FEES.**—Subsection (d) of section 741 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) **FEE WAIVER OR REDUCTION.**—The Secretary shall grant a waiver from, or a reduction of, one or more fees assessed under subsection (a) where the Secretary finds that the generic new animal drug is intended solely to provide for a minor use or minor species indication.”

(e) **EFFECT OF FAILURE TO PAY FEES.**—Section 741(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(e)) is amended by striking “The Secretary may discontinue” and inserting “A request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file that is submitted by a person subject to fees under subsection (a) shall be considered incomplete and shall not be accepted for action by the Secretary until all fees owed by such person have been paid. The Secretary may discontinue”.

(f) **ASSESSMENT OF FEES.**—Section 741(f)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(f)(2)) is amended by striking “sponsors, and generic new animal drug products at any time” and inserting “products, generic new animal drug sponsors, and

generic investigational new animal drug files at any time”.

(g) **CREDITING AND AVAILABILITY OF FEES.**—Section 741(g) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”;

(2) by striking the second paragraph (4) (relating to Offset), as added by section 202 of the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2013 (Public Law 113-14); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **RECOVERY OF COLLECTION SHORTFALLS.**—The amount of fees otherwise authorized to be collected under this section shall be increased—

“(A) for fiscal year 2026, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal year 2024 falls below the amount of fees authorized for fiscal year 2024 under paragraph (3);

“(B) for fiscal year 2027, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal year 2025 falls below the amount of fees authorized for fiscal year 2025 under paragraph (3); and

“(C) for fiscal year 2028, by the amount, if any, by which the amount collected under this section and appropriated for fiscal years 2026 and 2027 (including estimated collections for fiscal year 2027) falls below the amount of fees authorized for such fiscal years under paragraph (3).”

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 741(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-21(k)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (8), (9), (10), and (11) as paragraphs (9), (10), (11), and (13), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) **GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG MEETING REQUEST.**—The term ‘generic investigational new animal drug meeting request’ means a request submitted by a generic new animal drug sponsor to meet with the Secretary to discuss an investigational submission for a generic new animal drug.”;

(3) in paragraph (11) (as so redesignated), by adding at the end the following:

“(I) The activities necessary for exploration and implementation of the United States and European Union Mutual Recognition Agreement for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practice Inspections, and the United States and United Kingdom Mutual Recognition Agreement Sectoral Annex for Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices, and other mutual recognition agreements, with respect to generic new animal drug products subject to review, including implementation activities prior to and following product approval.”; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (11) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(12) **REQUEST TO ESTABLISH A GENERIC INVESTIGATIONAL NEW ANIMAL DRUG FILE.**—The term ‘request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file’ means the submission to the Secretary of a request to establish a generic investigational new animal drug file to contain investigational submissions for a generic new animal drug.”

SEC. 2313. REAUTHORIZATION; REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 742 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j-22) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”;

(2) by striking “2019” each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting “2024”; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking “2023” each place it appears and inserting “2028”.

SEC. 2314. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Notwithstanding the amendments made by this chapter, part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21 et seq.), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this chapter, shall continue to be in effect with respect to abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug and supplemental abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug (as defined in such part as of such day) that on or after October 1, 2018, but before October 1, 2023, were accepted by the Food and Drug Administration for filing with respect to assessing and collecting any fee required by such part for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 2315. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this chapter shall take effect on October 1, 2023, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later, except that fees under part 5 of subchapter C of chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21 et seq.), as amended by this chapter, shall be assessed for abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug and supplemental abbreviated applications for a generic new animal drug received on or after October 1, 2023, regardless of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2316. SUNSET DATES.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Section 741 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–21) shall cease to be effective October 1, 2028.

(b) **REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 742 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379j–22) shall cease to be effective January 31, 2029.

(c) **PREVIOUS SUNSET PROVISION.**—Effective October 1, 2023, subsections (a) and (b) of section 206 of the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2018 (Public Law 115–234) are repealed.

Subtitle B—Public Health Extenders**SEC. 2321. EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS, AND TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GME PROGRAMS.**

(a) **TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.**—Section 340H(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and \$126,500,000” and inserting “\$126,500,000”; and

(2) by inserting “and \$16,635,616 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023,” before “to remain available”.

(b) **EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.**—Section 10503(b)(1)(F) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b–2(b)(1)(F)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and \$4,000,000,000” and inserting “\$, \$4,000,000,000”; and

(2) by inserting “, and \$526,027,397 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” before the semicolon.

(c) **EXTENSION FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.**—Section 10503(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b–2(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (G), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “(I) \$40,767,123 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023.”.

(d) **APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by this section shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 117–

328 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b et seq.).

(e) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 3014(h)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Other Extensions Act,” and inserting “Other Extensions Act.”; and

(2) by striking “and section 301(d) of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021,” and inserting “section 301(d) of division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and section 2321(d) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act”.

SEC. 2322. EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS.

(a) **EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR TYPE I DIABETES.**—Section 330B(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–2(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) \$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, to remain available until expended.”.

(b) **EXTENDING FUNDING FOR SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS.**—Section 330C(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–3(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) \$19,726,027 for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, to remain available until expended.”.

Subtitle C—Necessary Authorities To Respond to Threats**SEC. 2331. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE CERTAIN APPOINTMENTS OF NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM PERSONNEL.**

Section 2812(c)(4)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–11(c)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

SEC. 2332. TEMPORARY REASSIGNMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL PERSONNEL DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.

Section 319(e)(8) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d(e)(8)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

SEC. 2333. EXTENSION OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND DISASTERS.**—Section 2811A(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–10b(g)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

(b) **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SENIORS AND DISASTERS.**—Section 2811B(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–10c(g)(1)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

(c) **NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISASTERS.**—Section 2811C(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh–10d(g)(1)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2023” and inserting “November 17, 2023”.

Subtitle D—Medicaid**SEC. 2341. DSH DELAY.**

Section 1923(f)(7)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–4(f)(7)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “For each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027” and inserting “For the period beginning November 18, 2023, and ending Sep-

tember 30, 2024, and for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2027”; and

(B) in subclauses (I) and (II), by inserting “or period” after “the fiscal year” each place it appears; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027” and inserting “for the period beginning November 18, 2023, and ending September 30, 2024, and for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2027.”.

SEC. 2342. MIF REDUCTION.

Section 1941(b)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w–1(b)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “\$7,000,000,000” and inserting “\$6,357,117,810”.

Subtitle E—Human Services**SEC. 2351. EXTENSION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAMS.**

Activities authorized by part B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall continue through November 17, 2023, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2023, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 2352. SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” after “2023”; and

(II) by inserting “(or, with respect to such period, for fiscal year 2024)” after “for the fiscal year”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or period” after “fiscal year” each place it appears; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and with respect to fiscal year 2024, for the period described in paragraph (1)” after “2023”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting “(or, with respect to fiscal year 2024, for the period described in paragraph (1))” after “for the fiscal year”; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023” after “2023”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and for the period described in paragraph (1),” after “2023.”.

SEC. 2353. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 513 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 713) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023” after “2023”; and

(II) in clause (i), by inserting “or period” after “for the fiscal year”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by inserting the following after the period: “The previous sentence shall not apply with respect to State allotments under this paragraph for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C)(i)—

(I) by inserting “or the period described in subparagraph (A)” after “for a fiscal year”; and

(II) by inserting “or period” after “the fiscal year”;

- (B) in paragraph (3)—
- (i) by inserting “or the period described in paragraph (1)(A)” after “for a fiscal year”; and
- (ii) by inserting “or period” after “such fiscal year”; and
- (C) in paragraph (4)—
- (i) by inserting “and for the period described in paragraph (1)(A)” after “fiscal years 2010 through 2023”; and
- (ii) by inserting “and for the period so described” after “fiscal years 2012 through 2023”; and
- (iii) by inserting “or the period so described” after “for a fiscal year”; and
- (2) in subsection (c)—
- (A) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking “From” and inserting “Subject to paragraph (3), from”; and
- (B) by adding at the end the following:
 - “(3) EXCEPTION.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply with respect to any amount appropriated under subsection (f) for the period described in subsection (a)(1)(A).”; and
 - (3) in subsection (f), by inserting “, and for the period beginning on October 1, 2023, and ending on November 17, 2023, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period for fiscal year 2023” after “2023”.

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 2401. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) **STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) **SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) **CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

- (1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;
- (2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and
- (3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. **GRANGER**) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. **DELAURO**) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. **GRANGER**. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5860, a bill that keeps the government open until November 17.

While I would rather be here speaking on the floor about final appropriations bills, I want Members to understand why passing a short-term funding bill today is so important.

First, I want to explain how we find ourselves in this situation. Just 9 months ago, when Republicans took back the majority in the House, our commitment was to regular order for appropriations, no more omnibus measures released in the dead of night, no more Christmas Eve votes on thou-

sands of pages of text that Members of Congress had not read.

Unfortunately, there were a few stumbling blocks as we sought to change the process. For example, the administration's budget request was more than a month late. It then took months for the President to come to the table on the debt ceiling negotiations. Even before the debt ceiling agreement spending framework was in place, the Appropriations Committee got to work. In fact, this year, we held more than 70 hearings, reviewed roughly 80,000 requests from Members, listened, and then acted.

We began markups in May, 5 months ago, and then made adjustments to reflect changes in the law that set spending caps for the year. The appropriations bills moved through the subcommittees and then the floor. Even though a few bills have more steps to take in the process, I am proud of the work we have done.

As of today, we have sent four appropriations bills to the Senate, totaling roughly 70 percent of funding needed for this year. The Senate has not sent us any bills yet. The House has now laid down a marker on what I believe are our highest priorities.

It should be crystal clear to the American people that House Republicans support what is in our national security. Most importantly, we are focused on our troops and our veterans as well as defending our homeland and our interests abroad. At the same time, the bill we have drafted demonstrates that we must stop government overreach and the out-of-control spending of the last few years.

These are the most conservative appropriations bills in history, and we simply need more time to get our important work done.

While a continuing resolution is not ideal, it prevents a harmful government shutdown, gives us more time to pass the appropriations bills on the floor of the House, and allows us to start negotiations on final, full-year bills with the Senate.

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Yesterday, I voted for a different version of a short-term funding bill that included key border security measures. I strongly support these efforts and will continue to fight for them as this process moves along.

Today, the most important priority is keeping government open while we work on full-year appropriations bills that reflect conservative priorities.

Passing this bill is the best way for us to move the process forward. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

We have had 15 minutes to review a 71-page document, a document that was filed before midnight last night. There hasn't been any time for staff to review a 71-page document on such an important issue that we are facing.

It demonstrates a lack of responsibility, and a lack of a willingness to have a bipartisan agreement on a continuing resolution. I rise in strong opposition to the bill.

The day before the government shuts down, the majority is still throwing anything that they can at the wall to see if anything sticks.

House Republicans have already proven that they cannot and they will not pass a continuing resolution on their own, even one with outlandish spending cuts that could never pass the Senate or be signed into law.

A bipartisan, bicameral solution is the only way forward. I worked on these efforts last December, and House Republicans at that time decided not to participate with the Senate Republicans. With Senator Shelby and Senator Leahy, we hammered out a budget for 2023.

The Speaker knows the bipartisan Senate continuing resolution would easily garner a majority in this House of Representatives. Yet, he refuses to let it go to the floor of the House.

What is he afraid of? What are we trying instead?

Yesterday, Republicans voted to defund our support for our allies in the Middle East, including a billion-dollar cut to Israel, with a further cut to Jordan. That did not work, so today, the target is Ukraine, despite the fact that it is the majority's will, demonstrated several times this week, to provide support for Ukraine's self-defense.

The Biggs amendment that would strike all Ukraine security assistance initiative funds from the defense bill failed, 104–330.

The Gaetz amendment that would have prohibited all funding for Ukraine in the defense bill failed, 93–339.

A Greene amendment to prohibit assistance to Ukraine in the State and foreign operations bill failed, 90–342.

This body voted to separately fund Ukraine after it was stripped from the defense bill in the darkness of night, and that was 311–117.

Mr. Speaker, the appeasement strategy of the far right does not have majority support in this body. Standing with our allies does have support here, which is tried-and-true American patriotism, American justice, American views, and their values for freedom and the fight for democracy.

That is who we are. That is what we are about. Those who would do otherwise, it is shameful, shameful in bringing down the United States of America and its support for those people who seek freedom in our world today.

Department of Defense officials recently sent letters to the four corners of the Congress. Under Secretary McCord writes: “Without additional funding now, we would have to delay or curtail assistance to meet Ukraine's urgent requirements, including for air defense and ammunition that are critical and urgent now as Russia prepares to conduct a winter offensive and continues its bombardment of Ukrainian cities.”

Then he continues: “Delays to additional funding would also be perceived by Ukraine as a sign of wavering U.S. support and likely as a betrayal of our previous commitments. Allies and partners are also unlikely to sustain their increased level of support without clear, continuing U.S. leadership. As you know, Secretary Austin successfully engages over 50 nations every month to press for sustained support. It is crucial that the U.S. continues to lead this global coalition—“the United States should lead”—and we need the resources to underwrite our leadership role.”

House Republicans have shown that they are unwilling and they are unable to govern. Some have shown they are willing and they are able to abandon our allies.

It is time for this body, for my Republican colleagues, to abandon the Gaetz strategy or the Greene strategy and try, as we have in the past, for a bipartisan strategy that we all know will ultimately conclude the shutdown and fully fund the United States government.

A shutdown will hurt families and farmers, children and servicemembers at a time when families are living paycheck to paycheck.

Let us keep the U.S. Government open. Let us proceed with a bipartisan, bicameral agreement as has been proposed by the United States Senate and let us continue to support Ukraine's fight for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, let's get to work. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Would the gentleman from Connecticut yield for a colloquy for the purposes of a colloquy?

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER), for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. LAWLER. Does the gentleman support the Senate version of a CR?

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, I do. I strongly support the Senate version.

Mr. LAWLER. The difference between the Senate version and this version is that this version does not include Ukraine funding. Are you telling me that you would shut down the government if there is not Ukraine funding?

Ms. DELAURO. I just say to you that maybe you have had the chance to read 71 pages. This bill doesn't extend the authority to help Ukrainian refugees.

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). The gentleman from New York has the floor.

Mr. LAWLER. Today, on the last day before a potential government shutdown, Speaker MCCARTHY will be putting a 45-day clean CR with disaster relief on the floor.

I will vote in support of this legislation so that we can keep the United States Government funded and open

while we finish our appropriations bills.

Anyone, Democrats or Republicans, who votes against a clean CR with disaster relief is voting to shut the government down.

Whether it is Ukraine funding, securing the border, or reducing spending, all of which I support, it will have to be negotiated during the appropriations process.

All of us have a responsibility to lead and to govern. In a divided government, none of us will get everything we want.

To shut the government down would be disastrous for the American people, our military, and our economy. The time has come for everyone to put the American people above all interests and continue to do our work as responsible, reasonable, and serious legislators.

For anyone to vote “no” on this bill, they are voting to shut the government down. If you are saying that you support the Senate CR but you don't support this one, the only difference is Ukraine.

If you are telling the American people with a straight face that you will shut the American government down over Ukraine, shame on you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

I find it very strange, indeed, that there is no mention of several things, at least preliminarily which we have looked at in this bill.

There are many changes between this bill, as the gentleman asked me, and the Senate bill. There are many changes.

The gentleman from New York should understand that there are many changes between this bill and the Senate bill.

Here is one that I believe the majority will not mention. They amended the Senate bill to give themselves a pay raise—a pay raise. It is there.

Yeah. You can look at me, you can smile, but what you did was you amended the Senate bill to give yourselves a pay raise while you have threatened day in and day out servicemembers; you have threatened workers across this country, and you have said to them, we don't really care about you and whether or not you can support your family. We don't care about that. No. We mainly care about ourselves and our pay raise.

It is pretty true to form with what the American people think about Members, but they should know which Members are willing to give them up in their own self-interest for a pay raise.

It is despicable. You are about to shut the government down, but hours before you do so, you give yourself a pay raise. It is pathetic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

The Chair will remind the Members in this Chamber, as a matter of decorum, direct your comments to the Chair and heed the gavel.

The gentlewoman may resume.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. MOLINARO).

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, with hours to go before the potential shutdown of this Federal Government, we are posed with a single question:

Vote “yes” to continue to provide services and support to our military, to our defense, to our communities, to law enforcement; or vote “no” and shut the government down? That is the question.

Being told, by the way, for years during the pandemic with the government shut down that somehow people should just sort of fend for themselves; being told for years how great that was, we have an opportunity in this very moment to confront what is a real crisis for real people.

Keep the government functioning, continue to focus on appropriations, drive down Federal spending, but meet the needs and the expectations of the American people today.

Vote “yes” to keep the government open. Vote “no” to shut the government down. I, on behalf of my constituents, will be voting “yes” to keep this government functioning.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, if I might, I would like to read a letter that was sent by the Under Secretary of Defense, Michael McCord.

The letter was sent to the Speaker of the House as well as to the Senate majority and minority leaders. It is addressed to Leader JEFFRIES.

“I write to express the Department of Defense's deep concern with the absence of security assistance funding for Ukraine in the continuing resolution being considered in the House . . . or any similar continuing resolution that might be proposed. The Department of Defense is anxious to avoid a lapse in appropriations, but it is important that a CR protect our security interests and uphold our commitments and our values.

“As you know, the Department has been providing vital security assistance to Ukraine since Russia's unprovoked invasion in February 2022, thanks to the bipartisan support of Congress. It is just as vital today that we continue that support.

“Today, DOD has exhausted nearly all available security assistance funding for Ukraine. We are already out of funding for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, one of the two security assistance tools we have.

“The other funding tool we need are those funds provided to replenish our military's inventories for the weapons and supplies we've provided to support Ukraine in their fight via drawdown. We have only \$1.6 billion remaining of the \$25.9 billion Congress has provided.

We have already been forced to slow down the replenishment of our own forces to hedge against an uncertain funding future—our own forces. “Failure to replenish our military services on a timely basis could harm our military’s readiness.

“Without additional funding now, we would have to delay our curtail assistance to meet Ukraine’s urgent requirements, including for air defense and ammunition that are critical and urgent now as Russia prepares to conduct a winter offensive and continues its bombardment of Ukrainian cities. For example, a lack of USAI funding now will delay contracting actions that could negatively impact the Department’s ability to purchase essential additional 155-millimeter artillery and critical munitions essential for the success of Ukraine’s Armed Forces.

“This ammunition is critical to sustaining Ukraine’s Armed Forces, including for their ongoing counteroffensive. An inability to ensure timely procurement and deliveries could undermine essential Ukrainian operations to retake additional territory or defend against potential future Russian offensives.

“It would also affect our ability to support Ukraine’s land forces, including obstacle breaching equipment, sustainment of previously provided small Unmanned Aerial Systems, systems to detect, analyze, and locate adversary signals, and demolitions equipment. It would affect training, maintenance, and sustainment of the equipment we have previously provided, exportability efforts, spare parts, and other activities to ensure the Ukrainian Armed Forces receive a full capability.

“A funding cutoff would also send a negative signal to our defense industrial base, which we have asked to step up munitions production across the country, resulting in increased defense capacity and higher employment.

□ 1145

We cannot afford to throw that progress away. In fact, we are counting on it to implement our national defense strategy. It is important to note that from workers supporting Stinger and AMRAAM manufacturing in Arizona to factories producing components for Patriot interceptors and GMLRS in Arkansas, this funding is strengthening the American economy and creating hundreds of new American jobs.

“Some have suggested that the Department could still execute the mission and support Ukraine’s needs if it were given permission to transfer funds from inside a short-term CR from our own needs to fund more security assistance. To be clear, the Department does not support that approach, which will create an unacceptable risk to us. Under a CR, the Department will be operating at a level approximately \$25 billion below our budget request for FY 2024, which was and is consistent with

the Fiscal Responsibility Act funding levels.

“The bottom line is we cannot sustain adequate levels of Ukraine assistance with transfer authority alone.

“Delays to additional funding would also be perceived by Ukraine as a sign of wavering U.S. support and likely as a betrayal of our previous commitments. Allies and partners are also unlikely to sustain their increased level of support without clear, continuing U.S. leadership. As you know, Secretary Austin successfully engages over 50 nations every month to press for sustained support. It is crucial that the U.S. continues to lead this global coalition, and we need the resources to underwrite our leadership role.

“The Department appreciates your leadership on this vital matter, and I am sending an identical letter to the Speaker of the House, as well as the Senate majority and minority leaders.”

Michael McCord, the Under Secretary for Defense.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. D’ESPOSITO).

Mr. D’ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, while I appreciate the eloquent remarks from my colleague from Connecticut, I am from New York, and today we ask ourselves a very basic question: Are we voting and supporting to keep the United States of America open to make sure our government moves forward or are we drawing the line in the sand, putting Ukraine over the greatest country in the world, the United States of America?

My colleague from Connecticut also mentioned that there were only 15 minutes given to her conference. I find it startling that you need more than just seconds to make a vote in support of keeping this government open and supporting the United States of America.

This is not today a Democrat issue. It is not a Republican issue. This is an American issue. Today, we should all stand on this floor and support this continuing resolution and keeping this government open.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT).

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, before I speak to the issue of Ukraine, I thought I might read the American citizens the 27th Amendment to the Constitution. “No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.”

If you are watching this—I am sorry that you don’t have something better to do on a Saturday—but you need to know who is telling you the truth and who is not telling you the truth.

Recently, you heard my colleague from Connecticut tell you that the Re-

publican bill has a pay raise for Members of Congress. It is simply not true. And if it did, it would be unconstitutional. If the Senate bill changes the compensation for Members of Congress then it, too, is unconstitutional.

Again, the 27th Amendment word for word: “No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.” They are simply grasping at straws. They have intended to shut down the government from the start.

With regard to Ukraine funding, I am on the Armed Services Committee, I also happen to be on the Intelligence Committee, and I support the mission in Ukraine. It is not a U.S.-led mission. It is a mission that the United States is participating in, and this continuing resolution will not do anything to hinder what the United States is doing with regard to Ukraine.

We need to vote for this continuing resolution. We need to keep the United States Government open. We need to keep the DOD funded and our soldiers funded, and disregard totally what you are hearing from the other side. They are grasping at straws, making excuses, and telling flat-out lies about Member compensation as an excuse to vote against this piece of legislation.

Let’s keep the government open. Vote for this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas has 10 minutes remaining.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, we deal with a lot of complicated issues in this House, and this is not one of them. Let’s be clear: 12 hours from now the Federal Government shuts down if we don’t act.

This bill will fund the Federal Government for 45 days with a clean continuing resolution, with just the addition of disaster funding. That is all this is. Let’s not get too complicated.

We are out of time. We either vote “yes” to keep the Federal Government open or we will shut the government down. This is not very complicated. We either vote to keep the government open by voting “yes,” or vote “no” and take responsibility for shutting down the Federal Government.

This could not be simpler. This could not be easier. The American people are wise, and they get it. It is hard to believe that some Members of Congress would be confused on something so easy.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this continuing resolution to responsibly keep

the government open for 45 days. Shutting down the government should be a last resort. My priority has always been to protect and represent my constituents to the best of my ability, and I cannot justify shutting down our entire government over obscure policy decisions.

Government shutdowns have real consequences on American lives. My dad was an enlisted master sergeant in the Air Force, my mom had a GED, and they both worked. My dad often had extra jobs on the weekend. I grew up watching my dad at the kitchen table calculating how long it would take to mail a bill so that the bill would get there after his one single paycheck a month came in. Every single month, I watched that. He knew exactly how many days it took.

A lapse in pay for these individuals means going without food. These are real people that would be affected by the political games both sides in Washington are playing.

To our nearly 10,000 hardworking Iowans in our district that work for the Federal Government and are out of work, from heads of departments to law enforcement officers to cafeteria workers to the Iowa National Guard men and women who are protecting our southern border, I assure you that I will remain steadfastly committed to keeping the government open because at the end of the day I know your bills are still due.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI).

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee in the Appropriations Committee which has very specific jurisdiction over Member pay, I want to say plainly and unambiguously, in the 70 pages in this thing, directly or indirectly, there is nothing that will lead to a Member pay raise. That will be next week when it is appropriately considered on the floor in terms of cost of living or other things.

Ms. DELAURO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would make reference to page 7 of the 71-page document. In the Senate bill, I might add, they include a line that says the Senate bill includes the blocking or the prohibition on a Member pay raise. That has been dropped from the bill that has just been proposed.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time. With all due respect, the definition of a CR is you go forward. There is nothing to block in going forward with last year's language. That language still applies. Thank you, good morning, and God bless America.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the Democratic whip.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we have just received a 71-page bill that is about keeping open our Federal Government, something that Democrats have been pushing for months.

We are asking for 90 minutes to be able to read this bill and come to the floor with an informed vote. That has been denied. We have serious trust issues.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

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

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

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 0, nays 427, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 512]

NAYS—427

Adams	Case	Evans	Higgins (LA)	McClellan	Schakowsky
Aderholt	Casten	Ezell	Higgins (NY)	McClintock	Schiff
Aguliar	Castor (FL)	Fallon	Hill	McCollum	Schneider
Alford	Castro (TX)	Feenstra	Himes	McCormick	Scholten
Allen	Chavez-DeRemer	Ferguson	Hinson	McGarvey	Schrier
Allred	Cherfilus-	Finstad	Horsford	McGovern	Schweikert
Amodei	McCormick	Fischbach	Houchin	McHenry	Scott (VA)
Armstrong	Chu	Fitzgerald	Houlahan	Meeks	Scott, Austin
Arrington	Ciscomani	Fitzpatrick	Hoyer	Menendez	Scott, David
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Fleischmann	Hoyle (OR)	Meng	Self
Babin	Clarke (NY)	Fletcher	Hudson	Meuser	Sessions
Bacon	Cleaver	Flood	Huffman	Mfume	Sewell
Baird	Cline	Foster	Huizenga	Miller (IL)	Sherman
Balderson	Cloud	Foushee	Hunt	Miller (OH)	Sherrill
Balint	Clyburn	Fox	Issa	Miller (WV)	Simpson
Banks	Clyde	Frankel, Lois	Ivey	Miller-Meeks	Slotkin
Barr	Cohen	Franklin, C.	Jackson (IL)	Mills	Smith (MO)
Barragán	Cole	Scott	Jackson (NC)	Molinaro	Smith (NE)
Bean (FL)	Collins	Frost	Jackson (TX)	Moolenaar	Smith (NJ)
Beatty	Comer	Fry	Jackson Lee	Mooney	Smith (WA)
Bentz	Connolly	Fulcher	Jacobs	Moore (AL)	Smucker
Bera	Correa	Gaetz	James	Moore (UT)	Sorensen
Bergman	Costa	Gallagher	Jayapal	Moore (WI)	Soto
Beyer	Courtney	Galleo	Jeffries	Moran	Spanberger
Bice	Craig	Garamendi	Johnson (GA)	Morelle	Spartz
Biggs	Crane	Garbarino	Johnson (LA)	Moskowitz	Stansbury
Bilirakis	Crawford	Garcia (IL)	Johnson (OH)	Moulton	Stanton
Bishop (GA)	Crenshaw	Garcia (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Mrvan	Staubert
Bishop (NC)	Crockett	Garcia, Mike	Jordan	Mullin	Steel
Blumenauer	Crow	Garcia, Robert	Joyce (OH)	Murphy	Stefanik
Blunt Rochester	Cuellar	Gimenez	Joyce (PA)	Nadler	Steil
Boebert	Curtis	Golden (ME)	Kamlager-Dove	Napolitano	Steube
Bonamici	D'Esposito	Goldman (NY)	Kaptur	Neal	Stevens
Bost	Davids (KS)	Gomez	Kean (NJ)	Neguse	Strickland
Bowman	Davis (IL)	Gonzales, Tony	Keating	Nehls	Strong
Boyle (PA)	Davis (NC)	Gonzalez,	Kelly (IL)	Newhouse	Swalwell
Brecheen	De La Cruz	Vicente	Kelly (MS)	Nickel	Sykes
Brown	Dean (PA)	Good (VA)	Kelly (PA)	Norcross	Takano
Brownley	DeGette	Gooden (TX)	Khanna	Norman	Tenney
Buchanan	DeLauro	Gosar	Kiggans (VA)	Nunn (IA)	Thanedar
Buck	DeBene	Gottheimer	Kildee	Oberholte	Thompson (CA)
Buchon	Deluzio	Granger	Kiley	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Budzinski	DesSaunier	Graves (LA)	Kilmer	Ogles	Thompson (PA)
Burchett	DesJarlais	Graves (MO)	Kim (CA)	Omar	Tiffany
Burgess	Diaz-Balart	Green (TN)	Kim (NJ)	Owens	Timmons
Burlison	Dingell	Green, Al (TX)	Krishnamoorthi	Pallone	Titus
Calvert	Doggett	Greene (GA)	Kuster	Palmer	Tlaib
Cammack	Donalds	Griffith	Kustoff	Panetta	Tokuda
Caraveo	Duarte	Grifalva	LaHood	Pappas	Tonko
Carbajal	Duncan	Grothman	LaLota	Pascrell	Torres (CA)
Cárdenas	Dunn (FL)	Guest	LaMalfa	Payne	Torres (NY)
Carey	Edwards	Guthrie	Lamborn	Pelosi	Trahan
Carl	Ellzey	Hagerman	Landsman	Pence	Trone
Carson	Emmer	Harder (CA)	Langworthy	Perez	Turner
Carter (GA)	Escobar	Harris	Larsen (WA)	Perry	Underwood
Carter (LA)	Eshoo	Harshbarger	Larson (CT)	Peters	Valadao
Cartwright	Españolat	Hayes	Latta	Pettersen	Van Drew
Casas	Estes	Hern	LaTurner	Pfluger	Van Dwyne
			Lawler	Phillips	Van Orden
			Lee (CA)	Pingree	Vargas
			Lee (FL)	Pocan	Vasquez
			Lee (NV)	Posey	Veasey
			Lee (PA)	Pressley	Velázquez
			Leger Fernandez	Quigley	Wagner
			Lesko	Ramirez	Walberg
			Letlow	Raskin	Waltz
			Levin	Reschenthaler	Wasserman
			Lieu	Rodgers (WA)	Schultz
			Lofgren	Rogers (AL)	Waters
			Loudermilk	Rogers (KY)	Watson Coleman
			Lucas	Rose	Weber (TX)
			Luetkemeyer	Rosendale	Webster (FL)
			Luttrell	Ross	Wenstrup
			Lynch	Rouzer	Westerman
			Mace	Roy	Wexton
			Magaziner	Ruiz	Wild
			Malliotakis	Ruppersberger	Williams (GA)
			Mann	Rutherford	Williams (NY)
			Manning	Ryan	Williams (TX)
			Massie	Salazar	Wilson (FL)
			Mast	Salinas	Wilson (SC)
			Matsui	Sánchez	Wittman
			McBath	Santos	Womack
			McCarthy	Sarbanes	Yakym
			McCaull	Scalise	Zinke
			McClain	Scanlon	

NOT VOTING—6

□ 1303

Messrs. GREEN of Tennessee and MANN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mses. WILSON of Florida, and LOFGREN changed their vote from “present” to “nay.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members of the House that at the time the motion to adjourn was demanded, we were debating H.R. 5860.

The gentlewoman from Texas has 6 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 5 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Just so I can reiterate what I had said earlier, we now have really the language in both the Senate bill and in the House bill, and it is really not so clean a continuing resolution as it has been portrayed.

This strikes the Member pay prohibition, in effect, giving Members a pay raise.

Let me just explain. If you have a copy of the bill, on page 7—in the Senate bill, there is language that the Legislative Branch appropriations bill, what division it is, et cetera. Section 6, really what it does is the Senate bill prohibits the movement toward a Member pay raise.

Now, what the House Republicans have done is, page 7, line 13, what they do, they just drop that part of the language that comes from the Senate bill. In essence, what they have done is to provide themselves with a pay raise.

I think that you haven't given us time to read the 71 pages. I am hopeful that all of you have had the opportunity to read the 71 pages.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman will suspend.

Once again, the Chair would like to remind Members that in keeping with the proper decorum on the floor, please direct your comments to the Chair.

The gentlewoman will resume.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the distinguished Democratic leader.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for her leadership and all of my colleagues in government.

I rise today to have a conversation with the American people, so strap in because this may take a little while.

I want to talk about why we are here at this moment on the brink of a shutdown that was entirely avoidable and

has been brought to us by the extreme MAGA Republicans, who have decided that rather than pursue the normal legislative process of trying to find common ground; not as Democrats or Independents or Republicans but as Americans.

Rather than try to pursue policy achievements through the normal legislative process, they want to threaten the American people with a shutdown to try to drive their extreme agenda down the throats of the American people.

Why are we here at this moment on the brink of a catastrophic shutdown that will hurt everyday Americans, hurt children, hurt families, hurt older Americans, hurt veterans, and hurt the economy?

□ 1315

Why are we here at this moment when from the very beginning we have said that there is an opportunity to come together in a bipartisan way consistent with the spending agreement that House Republicans themselves negotiated?

From the beginning of this process, we have said nothing more, nothing less—simply keep your word with respect to the agreement that you negotiated.

Just so that the American people understand what we are talking about when we say simply that an agreement was negotiated, how did we get to this point?

Well, heading into the 118th Congress, heading into this Congress, we said that we are willing to find common ground with our colleagues on the other side of the aisle whenever and wherever possible in the best interests of the American people and govern in a bipartisan way in the same way that we governed in the previous Congress where we passed bill after bill after bill to make life better for the American people.

Many of those legislative efforts, whether it was the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act where we created millions of good-paying jobs for hardworking, everyday Americans to fix our crumbling bridges, roads, tunnels, our airports, our sewer and water systems, our mass transportation systems, it was bipartisan; largely Democratic in the House but bipartisan.

We passed gun safety legislation for the first time in 30 years. Why? Because we believe that we should do something about the gun violence epidemic in the United States of America with the fierce urgency of now and not as some of my colleagues want to do—unleash weapons of war that are not used to hunt deer. They are used to hunt human beings and shred children. We worked in a bipartisan way to pass the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, to make progress for the American people.

Then we worked on the Chips and Science Act that will bring domestic manufacturing jobs back home to the

United States of America as opposed to our jobs moving in the other direction and to invest in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics to ensure that our young people have the skills to succeed in the 21st century economy and are competitive to continue to elevate American exceptionalism. That was done in a bipartisan way.

Now, there were some areas where our Republican colleagues refused to do what was right, in our view, for the American people, and that is why in some instances, we needed to just act, to put people over politics. That is what we did with the American Rescue Plan and the Inflation Reduction Act.

Our bipartisan track record continues. We stood up for the men and women who have served this country and who were exposed to burn pits or toxic substances or Agent Orange.

Through the PACT Act under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI and Chairman MARK TAKANO, we stood up for our veterans to ensure that millions of them would get the healthcare that they deserve. We got the PACT Act over the finish line. Once again, it was bipartisan in nature.

We understood that there were grave threats to our democracy because of what occurred with the former President of the United States of America who incited a violent insurrection and tried to potentially use some loopholes within the Electoral Count Act to effectively steal the election, undermine the principle of free and fair elections, halt the peaceful transfer of power.

We formed a committee under the leadership of Chairman BENNIE THOMPSON who did an incredible job of presenting the stakes to the American people.

The January 6th Committee explored the consequences of what happens when one individual and people who blindly follow them could undermine the very fabric of our democracy.

It is important to note that the January 6th Committee was also bipartisan in nature. It was bipartisan, and every single witness that was presented worked with the former President.

There is still more that needs to be done in that regard, but one of the legislative results of the January 6th Committee's wonderful presentation and exploration was that we passed reform to the Electoral Count Act to strengthen the institution of our democracy as part of the principle that we will never again allow a single individual sitting at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue to try to undermine American democracy. We won't do it. That bill was bipartisan in nature.

We also passed the American Rescue Plan at a moment of great crisis: The very beginning of the previous Congress, in the midst of a once-in-a-century pandemic that cost so many lives, so much pain, so much suffering, so much death.

We moved decisively under the leadership of President Biden to pass the

American Rescue Plan which put shots in arms, money in pockets, and kids back in school.

We passed the Child Tax Credit as part of that that reduced child poverty in America by half. Not a single Republican would join us as part of the effort to make sure that the American Dream is alive and well in every single ZIP Code. We reduced poverty.

These were things that were done for everyone, every single American, regardless of ZIP Code: Urban America, rural America, exurban America, suburban America, small-town America, the Heartland of America, Appalachia.

We are committed to putting people over politics. That is what we were able to do with the American Rescue Plan and allowed the United States of America to emerge as the strongest economy of any advanced economy in the world.

That wasn't a guarantee. We know we have more work to do. We know we have more work to do, and we want to get to work.

Instead of getting to work on behalf of the American people, solving problems, joining and partnering with us in a manner that is designed to find common ground, extreme MAGA Republicans have been marching us to a dangerous government shutdown, which we will get to in a moment.

We ended the previous Congress by passing the Inflation Reduction Act, striking a dramatic blow against the climate crisis, setting our planet on a sustainable trajectory forward, the largest investment in combating the climate crisis in the history of the world because we recognize that these extreme weather events will not go away on their own.

America is leading, thanks to our Speaker Emerita and House Democrats and Senate Democrats and President Joe Biden.

In that legislation, we also addressed the issue of healthcare affordability because we understand that the American people are dealing with grave challenges as it relates to their cost of living.

In the Inflation Reduction Act, we began to address that in a serious way; strengthening the Affordable Care Act, lowering healthcare costs, and driving down the high price of lifesaving prescription drugs for millions of Americans. This included taking the price of insulin, which prior to the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, would cost the average American family about \$4,000 a year, and we drove that down to \$35 a month, and we are just getting started.

That is the track record coming into this Congress as the American people are suffering from what has been characterized as a Republican civil war. Apparently, it is because a handful of the more extreme Members on the other side of the aisle have concluded that what is necessary is to try to hijack the institution, to jam their rightwing ideological views down the throats of

the American people because they understand that otherwise, these extreme policies cannot be achieved throughout the normal legislative process.

We are supposed to believe that the chaos, the dysfunction, the extremism is largely a result of the narrowness of the Republican majority.

We had the same exact majority, extremely narrow on the other side of the aisle. Instead of chaos, dysfunction, and extremism, we got things done for the American people—the same exact majority under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI and JIM CLYBURN and STENY HOYER.

That is the context coming into the moment that we are in right now; historic dysfunction that we have seen. We are on the brink of a government shutdown and at the eleventh hour, legislation is dropped on the American people.

We are told that you have 5 or 10 minutes to evaluate legislation that is more than 70 pages long and expected simply to trust the word of our extreme MAGA Republican colleagues. The American people deserve better. They deserve better.

We are working through evaluating that legislation on behalf of the American people. We have not had time to evaluate the bill that was dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour, immediately after what took place yesterday on the floor of the House where extreme MAGA Republicans put on the floor a continuing resolution that imposed 30 percent or more draconian cuts on the American people, including cutting the Social Security Administration by 30 percent, devastating Social Security and the ability of the administration to administer it on behalf of older Americans in this country.

We need time to evaluate whether in this bill that was just dropped upon the American people at the eleventh hour, does it try to cut Social Security because that is what you tried to do yesterday.

We need a little time to evaluate whether you are trying to slash public school funding. Why are we concerned about whether the Republican majority is trying to slash public school funding? Because you put forth a bill that did just that yesterday.

It would devastate the ability of American children all across the country to be able to learn in a manner that gives them the best opportunity to succeed and pursue the American Dream.

Some versions of the Republican spending bills would slash Title 1 funding, which goes to the most vulnerable children amongst us, by 80 percent; effectively shut down public education in many parts of this country.

I think it is a reasonable thing for House Democrats on behalf of the American people to have time to evaluate what you are trying to do with public education in a bill that House Republicans dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour.

□ 1330

We also are very concerned that from the very beginning of this Congress, Republicans had an objective to criminalize abortion care and to impose or march us toward a nationwide ban. We want the American people to understand that on this side of the aisle we don't believe that our colleagues on the Republican side should threaten a government shutdown as part of their effort to criminalize abortion care. That shouldn't happen. That should not happen.

That is what Republicans are trying to do in a Defense bill that they just passed this week. We need an opportunity to evaluate the four corners of a bill that the Republican majority dropped on us at the eleventh hour, and what it does to reproductive freedom. I think that is what the American people would want us to do.

Let us be clear to the American people, House Democrats believe in a woman's freedom to make her own reproductive healthcare decisions. Period. Full stop. The Republican majority wants to undermine reproductive freedom. We are trying to evaluate a bill, dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour, whether anything in the four corners of this bill would undermine reproductive freedom.

Earlier in the year, my Republican colleagues threatened to default on America's debt, which connects to the moment that we are in right now because it ultimately resulted in Republicans agreeing to top-line spending numbers. That is part of what has brought us to this moment.

An agreement was reached in May to avoid any shutdown drama by setting top-line spending numbers at the insistence of House Republicans, who then went into the Oval Office with President Joe Biden, who was negotiating in good faith, and arrived at top-line spending numbers.

The bill was presented on the House floor and more than 300 Members of Congress voted for it, including 149 Republicans, a majority in the Senate that was bipartisan in nature, it was sent to President Biden's desk and signed into law, setting top-line spending numbers as part of an effort to avoid a reckless government shutdown.

It took less than a week for the Republican majority to break its word in the agreement that House Republicans themselves negotiated, which leads us to this moment right now.

The nerve of even threatening a catastrophic default in and of itself highlights the extremism that has permeated this Chamber from the beginning of this Congress on January 3. The full faith and credit of the United States of America and protecting it is a constitutional responsibility that we all have.

By the way, when Democrats were in the majority and someone was in the White House from the other side of the political aisle—someone who we strongly disagreed with, the former

President—we raised the debt ceiling three times. There was no gamesmanship, no partisanship, and no showmanship. We raised it three times. That is simply what should have occurred this time around.

As part of extracting policy changes that the American people don't support, we were threatened with defaulting on our debt for the first time in American history: it would have crashed the economy, sent the stock market spiraling downward, and triggering a job-killing recession.

Under the leadership of President Biden, we reached an agreement to avoid a catastrophic default. In that agreement, we protected Social Security, protected Medicare, protected Medicaid, protected veterans, protected public education, protected public safety, protected our efforts to combat the climate crisis, and protected the American people.

As part of that we reached top-line spending numbers that Republicans negotiated. Immediately, the Republicans then broke the agreement to bring us to this point. That is very unfortunate. All of this could have been avoided.

We have a bill in the Senate that shortly would have ended the government shutdown. If in fact, as we have consistently asked for, this bipartisan spending agreement emerges from the Senate and makes its way over to the House, and if you put the bipartisan spending agreement emerging from the Senate on the floor of the House of Representatives and allow for an up or down vote, it will pass, and the extreme MAGA Republican shutdown would end. That is the way to proceed.

Why can't my Republican colleagues commit to doing just that?

Is this really a serious effort to end a government shutdown—threat—when it is in the DNA of many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to shut down the government?

It is not hyperbole. Let's just check the historic record. In the 1990s, the Republicans shut the government down twice when Bill Clinton was President. The ransom demand at the time was: We want to slash and burn Medicaid and end Medicare as the American people know it. Unless that were to happen, we were told by Republicans that they would shut down the government. That is exactly what happened twice in the 1990s in order to try to slash and burn Medicaid and adversely impact Medicare. It is in the DNA of House Republicans.

How do we know that?

In 2013, the American people were forced to deal with another reckless, dangerous government shutdown. For 14 days, House Republicans shut down the government. Why was the government shut down in 2013?

Because the demand was made, inherently unreasonable, that President Obama should repeal the Affordable Care Act, a signature legislative accomplishment that has been a force for good in the United States of America.

We declined politely to take away healthcare from millions of Americans. We declined politely to allow House Republicans to impose a situation in America where more than 100 million people would have lost their protection for pre-existing conditions. We declined to allow House Republicans to impose an age tax on older Americans, which would have dramatically increased healthcare costs.

Because we have declined to do those things, House Republicans chose to shut the government down in 2013 for 14 days. It is in the House Republicans' DNA.

In 2018 and 2019, we faced the longest government shutdown in American history, 35 days of devastation visited upon the American people, unnecessarily so. What was the extreme ransom demand at that particular point in time?

The demand was to waste billions of dollars of taxpayer money on the former President's ineffective, medieval border wall, which, by the way, he said Mexico would pay for. The House majority at the time turned around and tried to stick the American taxpayer with a bill—an ineffective solution to the issues around immigration that we should necessarily confront.

Because we declined, respectfully, to pay that ransom note and stick the American people with billions and billions of dollars for an ineffective border wall that the previous President promised Mexico would pay for, the Republicans shut the government down for 35 days. It is in their DNA.

The interesting thing about that government shutdown is that while we had taken the majority in January of 2019, the government shutdown started in late December. In other words, the government shutdown started with a Republican in the White House and Republicans in the majority in the House and in the Senate. You shut yourselves down at that particular moment. It is in their DNA.

That is the backdrop and context for how we arrived at this moment. After the district work period throughout the month of August, we came back to Congress ready, willing, and able to get things done for the American people, to find common ground, to put people over politics, which is what we are committed to doing every single day we are here in Washington.

When we came back in September, that is what House Democrats were prepared to do. We were told that to the extent any illegitimate impeachment inquiry would be launched, it would be done only with a serious up or down vote on the floor of the House of Representatives. That is what we were told by House Republican leadership. That is not what happened.

Instead of coming back to Washington in September, knowing we were faced with the possibility of an extreme MAGA Republican government shutdown, and being laser-focused on finding the common ground necessary

to fund the government in a way that protects the health, the safety, and the economic well-being of the American people—instead of doing that, without a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives—House leadership announces an illegitimate impeachment inquiry.

There was no evidence of wrongdoing. There was no evidence of an impeachable offense. There was no evidence that any high crimes or misdemeanors were committed by the President. There was no evidence that the President broke the law.

How do we know this?

The Republicans' own witnesses told the American people that 2 days ago in a hearing that House Republicans called.

Mr. Speaker, for 3 weeks, instead of focusing on solving problems for hard-working American taxpayers, House Republicans launched an illegitimate impeachment inquiry when House Republican witnesses have now testified before the American people that no evidence exists to justify impeaching the current President.

□ 1345

That is part of the context of why we are here: House Republicans wasting time doing the bidding of the former President, the insurrectionist-in-chief, who demanded an illegitimate impeachment inquiry be opened.

As opposed to working together to find the common ground to meet the needs of the American people, they have been wasting time and taxpayer dollars on a reckless political stunt. That is why we are at the brink of the government shutting down right now. That was week one when we came back, the week of September 11.

What happened in week two? Week two, the week of September 18, House Republicans, my colleagues, decided that they were going to try to jam extreme rightwing policies down the throats of the American people, strip away reproductive freedom, criminalize abortion care, bully the LGBTQ community, cut public education, cut public safety, cut affordable housing programs, cut the ability for veterans to receive the nutritional assistance that they needed.

Week two they decided, the House majority, Mr. Chairman decided to go to the floor to pass bills that would do nothing to make life better for everyday Americans, do nothing to avoid a catastrophic government shutdown, do nothing to find common ground in a bipartisan way. During the week of September 18, a decision was made to try to jam extreme rightwing policies down the throats of the American people, and not a single bill was passed because House Republicans had an inability to get their act together with each other.

Colorful words were used—I won't use them on the floor; they are in the public domain—as part of a Republican civil war, shooting at each other, fighting each other. Let me make something clear, House Democrats are here

to fight for the American people, to fight for the American people. That is what we should be doing; Not fighting each other as part of a Republican civil war.

Last week, time was wasted by our House Republican colleagues fighting each other in what has been described as a Republican civil war—colorful language used not by Democrats to describe what was taking place on the other side of the aisle, but used by House Republicans to describe each other.

I won't call out any individual Members on the other side of the aisle, but former Members, including a former Speaker, Paul Ryan, a good man—I disagreed with him on a whole host of issues, but he believed in the institution—made the observation that House Republicans are dysfunctional and need to get their act together. That is Paul Ryan, former Speaker. That same sentiment was echoed by current House Republican Members.

Last week, they wasted time fighting each other as opposed to finding the common ground necessary to reach a bipartisan spending agreement. The former chair, top Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, ROSA DELAURO, has made clear from the very beginning she was ready to sit down and talk to her Republican counterpart anytime, anyplace, ready, willing, and able to find bipartisan common ground. However, we couldn't find a partner on the other side, and so we proceeded in conversation with Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans, and the Biden administration. They were all in alignment in a strongly bipartisan bill to avert a government shutdown earlier this week that passed in a motion procedurally to advance the legislation 77-19, strongly bipartisan.

We were a part of those conversations thanks to ROSA DELAURO. That is a bill that would avoid a government shutdown and meet the needs of the American people in every single way and give us another 45 days or so to work through the normal appropriations process and reach common ground.

However, instead of partnering with House Democrats, Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans, and the Biden administration, House Republicans decided to go it alone, fight a civil war, stand on an island on their own. So last week nothing happened on the floor of the House of Representatives.

That brings us to this week. This week we returned earlier and had every opportunity. We continued to say, we want to partner with our Republican colleagues to find the common ground necessary to meet the needs of the American people and avoid a catastrophic government shutdown that will hurt everyday Americans, hurt children, hurt families, hurt the middle class, hurt all those who aspire to be part of the middle class, hurt working families, hurt veterans, hurt the poor, the sick, the afflicted, hurt the least, the lost, and the left-behind.

We have said from the very beginning that we were ready, willing, and able to find the bipartisan common ground to meet the needs of the American people and avoid a catastrophic government shutdown.

Instead, my Republican colleagues spent this week peddling more chaos, more dysfunction, and more extremism, trying to jam extreme rightwing policies down the throats of the American people, cutting Social Security, slashing public school funding, criminalizing abortion care, including in the Department of Defense bill that House Republicans advanced earlier this week, to restrict military service-women from being able to travel in order to seek reproductive healthcare and threatened a government shutdown unless the American people were to be forced to agree with a policy that they don't support. They spent this week doing things like that.

Yesterday, a bill was brought to the House floor to cut spending by 30 percent or more in a manner that would do things like take food out of the mouths of women, infants, and children. We will never let that happen—not now, not ever, not in America. We will never let that happen. That is one of the extreme rightwing policies that my Republican colleagues spent this week threatening to do—threatening to do—taking us to the brink of a government shutdown.

Now, from the very beginning, there was a clear path forward because a spending agreement was reached in May that everyone in this town agreed to abide by as a matter of law: House Democrats, House Republicans, Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans, and President Biden.

Why, then, have we spent the last several weeks here in the House of Representatives trying to break that agreement and threaten a reckless government shutdown which, by the way, will have catastrophic consequences for the American people?

We want the American people to know that we are going to do everything possible to stop extreme MAGA Republicans from shutting down the government. We are fighting on their behalf to put people over politics. That is why we are here. That is why we are making this fight.

We want to do it in a bipartisan way, so we are in the process of evaluating the legislation that was dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour. Once we conclude that expeditious review of the four corners of the legislation, we can make a decision as to the best path forward, when we have said all week that the only path forward is a bipartisan one, is a bipartisan bill working its way through the Senate right now—Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans coming together to meet the needs of the American people. We are evaluating the four corners of the bill to see if it does what is necessary as part of our effort to fight for things like lower costs and better-paying jobs

and safer communities, building a healthy economy for hardworking American taxpayers. Why? Because as House Democrats, we are committed to an economy that is built from the middle out and the bottom up, not the top down—not the top down.

Therefore, we are in the process now of evaluating whether there is anything in the four corners of this bill that would impose upon the American people the trickle-down economic scheme that has been such a disaster for the American middle class and for all those who aspire to be part of the middle class.

I think the American people deserve an opportunity for their elected Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, to evaluate the legislation that is in front of us—that is the least that can be done—when we know that for decades House Republicans and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have imposed big tax cuts that benefit only the wealthiest amongst us and undermine the ability of the American people to truly pursue the American Dream.

It was done most recently in 2017. The House Republican majority's signature legislative accomplishment was passing the GOP tax scam where 83 percent of the benefits went to the wealthiest 1 percent. If at the end of the day this is all about fiscal responsibility, we want our Republican colleagues to explain why, in a bill that benefited only a handful of Americans, did they stick the American people with \$2 trillion worth of debt? Because the GOP tax scam was not paid for at all.

House Republicans dropped a bill on the American people at the eleventh hour earlier today, and all we are simply saying is that we want time to evaluate whether there is anything within the four corners of that bill that would try to impose some trickle-down economic scheme.

I have come to the conclusion over the years that trickle-down economics means only one thing for everyday Americans. You may get a trickle, but you are guaranteed to stay down. That is what trickle-down economics is all about.

At the end of the day, we need to just evaluate where we are because House Republicans started this Congress by saying any bill that is brought before the people's House will be done so in a manner that allows for at least 72 hours of review. That was the House Republican policy, 72 hours of review.

□ 1400

Like many other things that have been broken promises throughout this do-nothing Republican Congress, you promised the American people they would have 72 hours to review any bill brought before the American people. You dropped this bill at the eleventh hour today and gave the American people minutes to evaluate it. That is unacceptable. It is un-American. It is unreasonable. The American people deserve better.

The American people deserve better because, at the end of the day, what we are endeavoring to do is to try to figure out where we are at on behalf of our quest to lift up the great American Dream for the middle class and all those who aspire to be part of the middle class, to do things that are pro-American, pro-worker, pro-labor union, pro-entrepreneurial, pro-small business, pro-job creation, consistent with our views that, in America, when you work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to provide a comfortable living for yourself and for your family, educate your children, purchase a home, and one day retire with grace and dignity.

Is that too much to ask? That is what we are fighting for on behalf of the American people. All we want is time, just a handful of moments, to be able to evaluate.

Is there anything within the bill that was dropped on the American people at the eleventh hour—notwithstanding the fact that the American people were promised 72 hours for any bill, let alone consequential legislation. We just want to be able to evaluate within the four corners of the agreement where things are at in terms of uplifting that basic American principle.

As I mentioned at the very beginning of my remarks, House Democrats continue to stand ready to find common ground with our Republican colleagues whenever and wherever possible. However, we will oppose Republican extremism whenever necessary. We will oppose any efforts to cut Social Security and Medicare. We will oppose any efforts to slash public school funding. We will oppose any efforts to undermine American democracy. We will oppose any efforts to flood our communities with weapons of war. We will oppose any efforts to undermine the progress being made on the climate crisis. We will oppose any efforts to undermine the great American Dream. We will oppose any efforts to undercut public education. We will oppose any efforts to walk away from the people who keep us safe at our border and around the United States of America. We will oppose any efforts to undermine the ability of the middle class to continue to thrive in the United States of America.

All we are doing is making sure that we can assess the four corners of the legislation that is before us, avoid a catastrophic government shutdown, put people over politics, and make sure that we can continue the great American Dream; that you don't undermine freedom, you don't undermine reproductive freedom, you don't undermine the things that are necessary for every single American to thrive in every ZIP Code throughout the land, in urban America, in rural America, in suburban America, in small-town America, in the heartland of America, in Appalachia. That is all we are doing.

When we complete our review, we will come back to the floor. We will make a decision. As Democrats, we will

continue to put people over politics and continue America's long, necessary, and majestic march toward a more perfect Union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) will control the time for the majority.

There was no objection.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the State of Nevada (Mr. AMODEI).

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, there has been some indication of concern because the bill on the floor lacks language to prohibit a cost-of-living increase that doesn't exist, that was not given, and which has no appropriation in the existing fiscal year budget.

Normally, that would be the end of the discussion. However, I guess, being generous here, out of an abundance of caution and respect for those bill-drafting experts in the Senate, fixing that to include the Senate's genius language in this measure is something that is eminently doable in short order unless it becomes midnight because we have to have a couple more September State of the Unions.

Therefore, even though it was not included in our legislation, even though there is no existing COLA or appropriation for it, if that is the only thing—I am going to say that real slowly—that is the only thing that is wrong, then it is eminently fixable for that belt-and-suspenders insurance policy for those who would support the bill but for the lack of that language.

We shall see.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida has 4¼ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend debate for both sides by 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have shown they are unwilling and unable to govern. Some have shown they are willing and able to abandon our allies.

Russian tyranny and aggression threaten more than just Ukraine's borders. We learned in Georgia, and we learned in Crimea, if you stand by while Russia takes an inch, they will take a mile. Vladimir Putin must be held to account for upending Europe's security in peacetime for a pointless and bloody war, which has disrupted energy markets and triggered food insecurity around the world.

We must be clear about what this means, plain and simple. This is ap-

peasement like the world experienced in 1938, which led to a cascading, murderous result.

Ukraine's fight for democracy and sovereignty requires decisive action and absolute support from the free world. We must act like the leaders of the free world. We must not abandon our position as the world's beacon of democratic values. We must not surrender our global influence to Russia, China, or any group that threatens democracies.

Members of this body have come together again and again to reaffirm our commitment to helping Ukraine defend itself against vicious invasion.

Let us keep the government open, and let us proceed to make sure that we do not abandon our allies.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO), another fellow appropriator.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I think today we are at a really important moment in our history. Obviously, we are all frustrated, myself included as an appropriator. We have gone through this process. There was an effort to bring bills up sooner. We all would have liked those to have come up sooner, but playing games and dragging this out, and watching Members drag the process out even further than it needs to be, is not helpful.

Ultimately, we need to get this passed. We need to get this over to the Senate as quickly as possible because the American people want us to get this done.

There are a lot of efforts that need to move forward. We obviously need to continue the process of appropriating, and I think we have a commitment now from leadership to keep us here over the next 2 weeks, which I think is the right thing to do, so that we can finish the appropriations bills.

We have done quite a bit, obviously. Moving the four bills off the House floor is a huge step for us. We have two more to move out of committee, and I think we will be moving that soon enough.

The reality is, we need to finish our work, and these 45 days will give us the ability to do that. It makes a difference for the American people and makes a difference for us here in Congress, and sadly, it is something we need to do.

Ultimately, we have to vote here in a few minutes, and I ask that all of my colleagues support the CR and get us through those 45 days so we can finish our work.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to note here that, first of all, I am very interested that there was a rereading of the bill as it came from the House and from the Senate and that there is a view that it needs

to be reviewed in some way because, in fact, as the bill stands, there is a pay raise that is being done, in addition to which there are student loan efforts that are thwarted, as well, making it more difficult for about 45 million borrowers to be able to get the kind of services that they need.

I really want to make the point that I have had the opportunity to chair the Appropriations Committee for 2 years—and for those 2 years, with a 3- or 4-person majority—with the assistance of colleagues in the House and in the Senate. Last December, it was honestly just in the Senate because House Republicans refused to participate in the negotiations. I think there were very few, in the continuing resolution that we put forward, Republicans who voted for a continuing resolution. I think, if I recall the number precisely, it was nine, but it allowed us to be able to hammer out the bills over the next several weeks until December.

At that juncture, what we did was we came together. We hammered out the bills. No one got everything that they wanted, but we could pass the bill.

Now, I move forward to what happened last May and last June when there was a budget agreement that was hammered out by the President and the Speaker of the House. To be very honest with you, I did not vote for that budget agreement. I would have never let this Nation default, but I was very concerned about the harm that was going to be done to the people of this country through the appropriations process that was established by the majority, and that was to significantly cut \$142 billion from the services that we provide. That is education, mental health services, medical research services. All of that, I viewed, was going to be curtailed.

□ 1415

It is the law of the land. It is civics. When the House passes something, the Senate passes something, the President signs the bill, it is the law of the land. The Speaker of the House and the Republicans in this House walked away from that agreement, and that is why we stand where we are today in this effort.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO), an amazing leader.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, just over 3 hours ago, we walked onto this floor with a plan and an opportunity to make sure that our government continues to work.

Instead of moving that plan forward, we have spent the last hour hearing from a Member on the other side of the aisle trying to gain C-SPAN ratings and I believe win a contest on how many times we could hear the term "MAGA."

We are here this afternoon to keep our government running. Over the last

hour, I walked across the street to my office, taking calls from constituents on Long Island in New York's Fourth Congressional District whose homes and cars were destroyed yesterday after a massive amount of rain and flooding.

These are individuals who are Democrats, who are Republicans. They are not calling because they are from a political party. They are calling because they are Americans, and they are pleading with us to keep our government open. They are pleading with us to do the job that we were sent here to do and to govern.

Mr. Speaker, that is what we have the opportunity to do, is to cast a vote, cast a vote today to continue to make sure that our government continues to run, that our government remains open so that we can do the job that we were sent here to do. That is what I urge my colleagues to do on the other side of the aisle.

Today, Members are not making a partisan vote, they are making a vote in support of the United States of America. They are making a vote in support of residents back home who need our help. They are making a vote in support of moving this country forward.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO), another great leader.

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Speaker, having listened for 45 minutes, I am amazed and confused as to what exactly my colleagues across the aisle thought we were doing in this very moment.

In just moments, we have the opportunity to avert a Federal Government shutdown. It is a responsibility that we have to ensure that the people who work for this Federal Government have the support and the backing of those who employ them. It is critically important to the men and women who serve and sacrifice across the globe that they know that we have their backs. It is critically important that those in law enforcement, emergency response, and those all across this country know that in this moment we vote "yes" to keep this government functioning.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of H.R. 5860, as proposed to be adopted under suspension of the rules, be modified by the amendment that I have placed at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

In section 101(9) of division A, before the period insert the following: "and section 6 in the matter preceding division A of Public Law 117-328".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the modification is agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I once again would reiterate what I have been saying all along and what I have said in the last several days: this House has overwhelmingly, in the last 2 days, the majority has demonstrated that we want to provide support for Ukraine's self-defense.

We had several amendments: a Biggs amendment, a Gaetz amendment, a Greene amendment, all of which resulted in overwhelming support for Ukraine.

I continue to believe that this is an appeasement strategy of the far right and, in fact, does not have a majority support in this body, but I believe that standing with our allies does have support.

I would reiterate that our own Department of Defense—something that I believe my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have great regard for, listen to, support their efforts, increase funding for defense—care deeply about this issue of our national security and our ability to be able to defend our allies overseas. They all have a great affinity for this effort, and I applaud that, but that seems now to be abandoned.

In the words of the Under Secretary of the Department of Defense, they cannot do without this funding. I would remind Members that in a very specific and poignant letter it lays out that: "The bottom line is we cannot sustain adequate levels of Ukraine assistance with transfer authority alone.

"Delays to additional funding would also be perceived by Ukraine as a sign of wavering U.S. support and likely as a betrayal of our previous commitments."

Mr. Speaker, the United States betraying our commitment to Ukraine is essentially the bottom line on this continuing resolution.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I would remind everyone that before we can fund anything else Ukraine, we have to start by funding the government of the United States of America.

We have been on the floor for a while now, and let me just boil it down to this, if I may, Mr. Speaker:

If you want to shut down the government and all that that entails, then there is an opportunity to do so by voting "no."

If you want to keep the Federal Government working and open and allow the democratic process to proceed, then all of us have the opportunity to do so very simply, after all of the words are spoken, to just vote "yes." It could not be simpler, Mr. Speaker.

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 Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5860, as modified.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules will be followed by a 5-minute vote on:

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 335, nays 91, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 513]

YEAS—335

Adams	Cuellar	Hoyle (OR)
Aguilar	Curtis	Hudson
Alford	D'Espósito	Huffman
Allen	Dauids (KS)	Huizenga
Allred	Davis (IL)	Issa
Amodel	Davis (NC)	Ivey
Armstrong	De La Cruz	Jackson (IL)
Arrington	Dean (PA)	Jackson (NC)
Auchincloss	DeGette	Jackson Lee
Bacon	DeLauro	Jacobs
Baird	DelBene	James
Balderson	Deluzio	Jayapal
Balint	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Barr	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Barragán	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Beatty	Doggett	Johnson (SD)
Bentz	Duarte	Joyce (OH)
Bera	Dunn (FL)	Kamllager-Dove
Bergman	Edwards	Kaptur
Beyer	Ellzey	Kean (NJ)
Bice	Emmer	Keating
Bilirakis	Escobar	Kelly (IL)
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Kelly (PA)
Blumenauer	Espallat	Khanna
Blunt Rochester	Evans	Kiggans (VA)
Bonamici	Feenstra	Kildee
Bowman	Ferguson	Kiley
Boyle (PA)	Finstad	Kilmer
Brown	Fischbach	Kim (CA)
Brownley	Fitzpatrick	Kim (NJ)
Buchanan	Fleischmann	Krishnamoorthi
Bucshon	Fletcher	Kuster
Budzinski	Flood	Kustoff
Burgess	Foster	LaLota
Bush	Foushee	LaMalfa
Calvert	Fox	Lamborn
Caraveo	Frankel, Lois	Landsman
Carbajal	Frost	Langworthy
Cárdenas	Gallagher	Larsen (WA)
Carey	Gallego	Larson (CT)
Carl	Garamendi	Latta
Carson	Garbarino	LaTurner
Carter (LA)	Garcia (IL)	Lawler
Carterwright	Garcia (TX)	Lee (CA)
Casas	Garcia, Mike	Lee (FL)
Case	Garcia, Robert	Lee (NV)
Casten	Gimenez	Lee (PA)
Castor (FL)	Golden (ME)	Leger Fernandez
Castro (TX)	Goldman (NY)	Letlow
Chavez-DeRemer	Gomez	Levin
Cherfilus-	Gonzalez,	Lieu
McCormick	Vicente	Lofgren
Chu	Gottheimer	Lucas
Ciscomani	Granger	Luetkemeyer
Clark (MA)	Graves (LA)	Lynch
Clarke (NY)	Graves (MO)	Magaziner
Cleaver	Green, Al (TX)	Malliotakis
Clyburn	Grijalva	Manning
Cohen	Grothman	Matsui
Cole	Guthrie	McBath
Comer	Harder (CA)	McCarthy
Connolly	Hayes	McCaul
Correa	Higgins (NY)	McClellan
Costa	Hill	McClintock
Courtney	Himes	McCollum
Craig	Hinson	McGarvey
Crawford	Horsford	McGovern
Crenshaw	Houchin	McHenry
Crockett	Houlihan	Meeks
Crow	Hoyer	Menendez

Meng	Rogers (KY)
Meuser	Ross
Mfume	Rouzer
Miller (OH)	Ruiz
Miller (WV)	Ruppersberger
Miller-Meeks	Rutherford
Molinaro	Ryan
Moore (UT)	Salazar
Moore (WI)	Salinas
Morelle	Sánchez
Moskowitz	Santos
Moulton	Sarbanes
Mrvan	Scalise
Mullin	Scanlon
Nadler	Schakowsky
Napolitano	Schiff
Neal	Schneider
Neguse	Scholten
Newhouse	Schrier
Nickel	Scott (VA)
Norcross	Scott, Austin
Nunn (IA)	Scott, David
Ocasio-Cortez	Sessions
Omar	Sewell
Owens	Sherman
Pallone	Sherrill
Panetta	Simpson
Pappas	Slotkin
Pascarell	Smith (MO)
Payne	Smith (NE)
Pelosi	Smith (NJ)
Perez	Smith (WA)
Peters	Smucker
Pettersen	Sorensen
Phillips	Soto
Pingree	Spanberger
Pocan	Stansbury
Pressley	Stanton
Ramirez	Staubert
Raskin	Steel
Reschenthaler	Stefanik
Rodgers (WA)	Steil
Rogers (AL)	Stevens

NAYS—91

Aderholt	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Moran
Banks	Gosar	Murphy
Bean (FL)	Green (TN)	Nehls
Biggs	Greene (GA)	Norman
Bishop (NC)	Griffith	Obornolte
Boebert	Guest	Ogles
Bost	Hageman	Palmer
Brecheen	Harris	Pence
Buck	Harshbarger	Perry
Burchett	Hern	Pfluger
Burlison	Higgins (LA)	Posey
Cammack	Hunt	Quigley
Cline	Jackson (TX)	Rose
Cloud	Johnson (LA)	Rosendale
Clyde	Jordan	Roy
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Schweikert
Crane	LaHood	Self
Davidson	Lesko	Spartz
DesJarlais	Loudermilk	Steube
Duncan	Luttrell	Tiffany
Estes	Mace	Timmons
Ezell	Mann	Van Drew
Fallon	Massie	Van Dyne
Fitzgerald	Mast	Waltz
Franklin, C.	McClain	Weber (TX)
Scott	McCormick	Webster (FL)
Fry	Miller (IL)	Williams (TX)
Fulcher	Mills	Yakym
Gaetz	Moolenaar	Zinke
Gonzales, Tony	Mooney	

NOT VOTING—7

Carter (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Porter
Carter (TX)	Luna	
Donalds	Peltola	

□ 1442

Messrs. GREEN of Tennessee and MOOLENAAR changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. BARR changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

Mr. VAN DREW changed his vote from “present” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as modified, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on roll call No. 513.

Stated against:

Mr. DONALDS. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 513.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present to cast my vote on rollcall 512 today. Had I been present I would have voted nay on rollcall 512.

I was also unable to be present to cast my vote on rollcall 513 today. Had I been present I would have voted “yea” on rollcall 513.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 2, 2023, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1963. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicaid Program and CHIP; Mandatory Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Core Set Reporting [CMS-2440-F] (RIN: 0938-AU52) received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1964. A letter from the Chief, Revenue and Receivables, Office of Managing Director, Financial Operations, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2023 [MD Docket No. 23-159]; Review of the Commission's Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees [MD Docket No. 22-301] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1965. A letter from the Senior Counsel, Office of General Counsel, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Ban of Crib Bumpers [CPSC Docket No.: 2022-0024] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1966. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category December Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 220523-0119; RTID 0648-XC483] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1967. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — Alaska Region, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 220216-0049; RTID 0648-XC376] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1968. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Closure of the General Category October Through November Fishery for 2022 [Docket No.: 220523-0119; RTID 0648-XC431] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1969. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — GARFO, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustment to the 2022 Specifications [Docket No.: 210325-0071; RTID 0648-XC475] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1970. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries — HMS, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category September Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 220523-0119; RTID 0648-XC282] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1971. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries —

Alaska Region, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 220216-0049; RTID 0648-XC346] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1972. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Presumptive Service Connection for Respiratory Conditions Due to Exposure to Fine Particulate Matter [RIN: 2900-AR25] received September 11, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. GRANGER:

H.R. 5860. A bill making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes; to the Committees on Appropriations, the Budget, and Ways and Means considered and passed.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CARSON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KEATING, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. EVANS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H. Res. 753. A resolution commemorating the fifth anniversary of the murder of Jamal Khashoggi and calling for accountability; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted

to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. GRANGER:

H.R. 5860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7:

“No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Making continuing appropriations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 2402: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 3409: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 3481: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4627: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 5555: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 5641: Mr. MOYLAN and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 5653: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 5711: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. MAST, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JAMES, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 5779: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 5810: Mr. DELUZIO, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. PEREZ, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. PAL-LONE, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 5828: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 6 by Ms. PRESSLEY on House Joint Resolution 25: Mr. Huffman, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Cleaver, and Mr. Ruiz.

Petition 7 by Ms. DeLAURO on House Resolution 611: Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Nickel, Ms. Davids of Kansas, Ms. Sewell, Mr. Stanton, and Ms. Adams.



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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

No. 160

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, September 22, 2023)

The Senate met at 12 noon, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable MARK KELLY, a Senator from the State of Arizona.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, our bulwark of safety, we worship You.

Though confronted by challenges, we continue to bless Your Name at all times. May our praises to You continually reside in our mouths with reverence. We speak of Your mercies that are new each day as we celebrate Your great faithfulness.

Lord, continue to manifest Your steadfast love to those who place their hope in You. Continue to use our Senators for Your glory. Continue to be our shelter from the storm.

We pray in Your matchless Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, DC, September 30, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable MARK KELLY, a Senator from the State of Arizona, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. KELLY thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

SECURING GROWTH AND ROBUST LEADERSHIP IN AMERICAN AVIATION ACT—Continued

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 3935, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3935) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Schumer (for Murray) amendment No. 1292, in the nature of a substitute.

Schumer amendment No. 1293 (to amendment No. 1292), to add an effective date.

Schumer motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions, Schumer amendment No. 1294, to add an effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 1295 (to (the instructions) amendment No. 1294), to modify the effective date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING DIANNE FEINSTEIN

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today in joining a number of my colleagues to pay tribute to the legacy of Senator Dianne Feinstein.

In the last couple of days since her unfortunate passing, much has been said about my friend Dianne. She was a trailblazer who helped pave the way for generations of women seeking public office. As the first female mayor of San Francisco, she was elected to the Senate in 1992, the so-called Year of the Woman, and she helped triple the number of female Senators from two to six. Think about that. That was just in 1992. Although we still have a long way to go as we march toward true representation in this body, today there are four times that many women sitting in this Chamber, and, as many of them have already noted from the floor, it is in part because of the legacy of Dianne Feinstein.

Dianne was propelled into office because she believed in the power of public service to improve people's lives. It is why, having witnessed the devastating effect of gun violence firsthand—literally coming up on the murder of then-Supervisor Harvey Milk—she was such a champion of gun safety.

Believing that weapons of war had no place on our streets, she authored and shepherded into law the assault weapons ban. Although I acknowledge that

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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my own record on this issue has been somewhat complicated, I am convinced that this country would be far better and would be far safer if that assault weapons ban was restored today.

In this and so many other ways, Senator Feinstein was long ahead of the curve. She was a lifelong champion of equality, civil rights, immigrants, and the gay community. She was proud to call herself an environmentalist long before that term was even used.

Much has been said about her legacy on these issues, but as the current chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, I want to call particular attention to her leadership on national security.

Let me cite right now that I have been in pretty regular contact with my dear friend, the former chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, the former Senator from North Carolina, Richard Burr, who also wanted, through me, to express his condolences as well.

Among her many firsts, Senator Feinstein was the first woman to chair the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. She served as chairman from 2009 to 2015 and vice chairman from 2015 to 2017.

During her time as chair of the committee, the Senator led the drafting and subsequent enactment of six consecutive authorization bills following a 6-year span where we didn't do the IAA. These bills are crucial tools to exercise oversight of the U.S. intelligence community. They authorize funding for intelligence activities and add or amend legislation affecting the IC.

But perhaps one of her greatest legacies was her unflinching investigation into the brutal detention and interrogation methods used by the CIA in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks.

As part of that report, which, I can tell you as a member of the committee at that point, without her persistence, her diligence, would not have gone through, as a part of that effort, the report that came out of her investigation into CIA methods was a report that—committee staff examined more than 6.3 million pages of records. They wrote a 6,700-page report, backed up by 38,000 footnotes, and eventually released a public, 500-page, declassified, executive summary detailing a host of brutal practices used against detainees, without—and this was hard for those of us who supported the IC—without yielding actionable intelligence to prevent terrorist attacks.

In doing so—again, I was a witness to this—Chairman Feinstein went toe-to-toe with the CIA, went toe-to-toe with Presidents of two different parties and others who were determined to bury that part of the CIA's history. She made sure that we had a full reckoning.

I joined the committee in 2011, 2 years into Dianne's tenure as chair. From her, I learned about both the intel, the necessity that this committee be independent, that it needs to

be bipartisan, and that our role in oversight was critically important.

In so many ways, I am proud of the fact that under Senator Burr and now under my tenure as leadership, we call ourselves the Senate Intelligence Committee—the most bipartisan, fully functioning committee not only in the Senate but in the whole Congress.

On a personal note, I remember—and I have such greater appreciation for this now—when I was the new guy on the committee, I sat at the far end of the dais. My particular interests were in satellites and overhead. Whenever we had a hearing on the essential role that NGA, NRO, and other Agencies play, in terms of overseeing the oversight of our satellite imagery, and the fact that I felt we were sometimes investing way too much in legacy systems, Dianne would always let me go the extra minute, 2 minutes, 3 minutes in terms of my questioning. That is a type of courtesy and understanding that I have tried to emulate in my role as chairman.

Sometimes, at the end of a long hearing, if you are the guy or the gal at the end of the dais in your chair, you like things to be wrapped up fairly quickly. She was always courteous. She was always understanding. She allowed me the lane where I slowly developed some level of expertise. And I stand here today proud of my work on that committee.

But I learned so much from her about how to operate—how to operate with integrity, how to operate in a bipartisan fashion, and with always the eye on the ball that the work that the men and the women of the intelligence community does is absolutely critical. But it is also equally critical for those of us in Congress who are entrusted with the oversight responsibility of that community that we do our job as well.

Like so many of my colleagues, we have lost a mentor. I lost a friend, and the Senate has lost a giant.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, thank you for the courtesy of allowing me to speak again. I just spoke about Dianne Feinstein.

Later today, the House is potentially acting on legislation. One of the things Dianne was always clear-eyed about was our national security threats and the challenges posed by autocratic nation-states like Russia. I implore my friends in the House—a House that just this week, by a vote of 330-plus, said they did not want to walk away from Ukraine, our commitment at this moment, our military support, our diplomatic support, our State Department support at this critical junction in this world.

Well, in a crass, crass move, Republican House leadership is not only trying to remove all assistance for Ukraine but literally trying to prevent our Defense Department, our State De-

partment, and other Agencies from transferring already-existing funds to those necessary areas that are going to be most in jeopardy if we walk away from Ukraine at this moment in time. I implore those who have said time and again that we need to stand up for Ukraine not to walk away at this moment in time.

The truth is, what happens today, as European elections over the next few weeks with forces that are not in support of democracy's continued fight against the autocracy that Putin represents, the brutal dictatorship that Putin represents—they will be watching.

I hope that we stand firm, as so many of us in this body alone, north of 85 Senators, have come to the floor at one point or another or in voting have said they want to stand with the people of Ukraine in their strong fight. We are going to have to address that question later today as we sort through these final hours before the imminent and totally avoidable shutdown happens at midnight tonight.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I come to the floor this afternoon to urge my colleagues to keep moving this bipartisan CR forward and remind them that this isn't the be-all, end-all of legislating this year. I really appreciate the efforts, including considering a different message in this bill.

I have a message for everyone who still wants this bill to do a little bit more. This is not the last bill this Congress is ever going to pass, but it is how we avoid a devastating shutdown. The issue that the Senator from Virginia just talked about in terms of making sure we are strong—not just here at home, but across the globe—I can assure you, whatever other issue you care about, whether it is childcare or the border or farmers or schools or air travel or rural healthcare or veterans, you name it—a government shutdown is not going to make it better. It will hurt our families. It will hurt our economy, and it will hurt our national security. And, by the way, it is going to be more expensive than just keeping things open.

That is why the first order of business for all of us, no matter what you care about, has to be getting our bipartisan CR passed. Once we take care of priority No. 1 and keep the lights on, we can and we obviously will keep talking about how to deal with the pressing challenges of childcare, the border, natural disasters, and more. And we can get back to passing our 12 bipartisan appropriations bills to provide full-year funding.

Let's get this done so we can avoid a complete disaster for families and get back to making progress on all the other issues we all care about. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the motion to invoke cloture on the substitute.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, the bill that we will be voting on shortly reflects intense bipartisan collaboration here in the Senate, the type of collaboration that we need to see a lot more of in this institution.

I share a lot of credit—let me put it differently. I thank the coleads, Senator MURRAY and Senator COLLINS, for working so hard to get all the appropriation bills out of committee and finding a path forward for us to make sure that, with the CR, we can keep the government open.

It doesn't have things in it that I would like—a lot more disaster aid for folks around the country, a lot more support for Ukraine. But I think it represents exactly the type of modest package that is appropriate at this moment, while, as the chair of Appropriations pointed out, we will continue to work together in the month to come to pass the actual appropriation bills.

The issue that I am very concerned about on the House side right now is that they are taking and putting together a package that has no support for Ukraine and that bans the administration from moving funds throughout the Defense Department and the State Department to be able to support Ukraine.

If you want China and Russia being No. 1 and No. 2 in the world, then that would be the path to go. If you want to have dictatorships, authoritarian governments crush democracy, then that would be the way to go.

But I want our vision of a republic, our vision of a democracy, our vision of a state that has freedom of speech and freedom of assembly to be able to be the model that expands freedom in this world.

Let's support this package before us, and let's support a package that has both disaster aid and aid for Ukraine.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. BRAUN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BRAUN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The clerk will continue to call the roll.

The legislative clerk continued to call the roll, and the following Senators entered the Chamber and answered to their names:

Braun
Brown
Cortez Masto
Duckworth
Hyde-Smith
Kelly

[Quorum No. 2]

King
Markey
Merkley
Murray
Padilla
Reed
Schatz
Schumer
Warner
Warren
Whitehouse

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

The majority leader.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to instruct the Sergeant At Arms to request the presence of absent Senators, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 246 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Booker	Kelly	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cardin	Lujan	Smith
Carper	Manchin	Tester
Casey	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Fischer	Murkowski
Blackburn	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Ricketts
Braun	Hagerty	Risch
Britt	Hawley	Romney
Budd	Hoeven	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Schmitt
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Vance
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Mullin	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Scott (SC) Stabenow

(Mr. OSSOFF assumed the Chair.)

(Mr. HICKENLOOPER assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). A quorum is present.

The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I lay it on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:55 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair and reassembled at 8:10 p.m. when called to order by the President pro tempore.

SECURING GROWTH AND ROBUST LEADERSHIP IN AMERICAN AVIATION ACT—Continued

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

CLOTURE MOTIONS WITHDRAWN

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture motions with respect to substitute amendment No. 1292 and the underlying bill, H.R. 3935, be withdrawn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask that it be in order to make a motion to proceed to H.R. 5860.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to proceed to H.R. 5860, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to H.R. 5860, a bill making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I know of no further debate on the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5860) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I now ask unanimous consent there be up to 5 minutes for debate, equally divided, between the two leaders or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on passage of H.R. 5860 with 60 affirmative votes required for passage and with no amendments or motions in order to the bill prior to the vote on passage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have very good news for the country. Democrats and Republicans have come

to an agreement, and the government will remain open. We will have avoided a shutdown.

Bipartisanship, which has been the trademark of the Senate, has prevailed, and the American people can breathe a sigh of relief. But this is a bridge CR. Leader MCCONNELL and I have agreed to continue fighting for more economic and security aid for Ukraine. We support Ukraine's efforts to defend its sovereignty against Putin's aggression.

So thank you, thank you to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their excellent work. The bipartisanship here in the Senate set the tone for today's result, and I hope it sets the tone for the future.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, with just a few hours to spare, the Senate is now in a position to prevent a harmful and unnecessary government shutdown.

As I have said for weeks, the clearest path forward has been to pass a straightforward, short-term funding extension that gives us time to continue a number of important discussions about outstanding priorities, from securing supplemental relief for victims of natural disasters to restoring security and sanity at the southern border that the Biden administration has dragged into chaos, to putting stronger restraints on the President's reckless spending to supplying Ukraine with even more of the lethal assistance it needs to repel Russia's invasion.

On that particular point, most Senate Republicans remain committed to helping our friends on the frontlines, to investing more heavily in American strength that reinforces our allies, and deterring our top strategic adversary, China.

I am confident the Senate will pass further urgent assistance to Ukraine later this year. But let's be clear. The alternative to our action today, an entirely avoidable government shutdown, would not just pause our progress on these important priorities, it would actually set them back. And in the process, it would saddle the people we represent with unnecessary hardships.

So I am glad our colleagues in the House have taken action on a continuing resolution that keeps critical government functions going at their current rates of operation.

Passing this measure and keeping the lights on will allow us to return our attention to making headway on full-year appropriations our colleagues have been working on, literally, for months. And it will give us the flexibility to meet urgent supplemental priorities both at home and abroad.

Therefore, I would urge our colleagues to join me in supporting this important step in the right direction.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the third time.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

VOTE ON H.R. 5860

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT).

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 9, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 247 Leg.]

YEAS—88

Baldwin	Grassley	Reed
Barrasso	Hassan	Ricketts
Bennet	Hawley	Risch
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Booker	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Boozman	Hirono	Rounds
Britt	Hoeven	Rubio
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Budd	Johnson	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Scott (FL)
Cardin	Kennedy	Shaheen
Carper	King	Sinema
Casey	Klobuchar	Smith
Cassidy	Lankford	Sullivan
Collins	Lujan	Tester
Cooms	Lummis	Thune
Cornyn	Manchin	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tuberville
Cotton	McConnell	Van Hollen
Cramer	Menendez	Warner
Crapo	Merkley	Warnock
Daines	Moran	Warren
Duckworth	Mullin	Welch
Durbin	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Ernst	Murphy	Wicker
Fetterman	Murray	Wyden
Fischer	Ossoff	Young
Gillibrand	Padilla	
Graham	Peters	

NAYS—9

Blackburn	Hagerty	Paul
Braun	Lee	Schmitt
Cruz	Marshall	Vance

NOT VOTING—2

Scott (SC)	Stabenow
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The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the passage of this bill, the bill is passed.

The bill (H.R. 5860) was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, it has been a day full of twists and turns, but the American people can breathe a sigh of relief. There will be no government shutdown. Democrats have said from the start that the only solution for avoiding a shutdown is bipartisanship, and we are glad that Speaker MCCARTHY has finally heeded our message.

In the end, more Democrats supported this bill in the House than Republicans, proving bipartisanship was the best answer all along.

I want to thank my colleagues here in the Senate, especially our appropri-

ators, the Presiding Officer and SUSAN COLLINS and Leader MCCONNELL.

Our bipartisan work in the Senate set the tone for the bill we are about to pass. Our bipartisanship made this possible and showed the House that they had to act.

We will keep the government open for 45 days with a clean CR at current funding levels, and we avoided all of the extreme, nasty, and harmful cuts MAGA Republicans wanted. No 30 percent cuts across the board; no 30 percent cuts to things like healthcare, to the Social Security Administration, to the nutrition programs for kids; full reauthorization of the FAA until December 31; and the poison pill amendments, of which there were scores—MAGA-inspired riders—were all removed from the bill. After trying to take our government hostage, MAGA Republicans won nothing.

So one more time, it is good Speaker MCCARTHY finally—finally—heeded our message that bipartisanship was and is and remains the only way. He could have made this decision weeks ago.

Now, I have said from day one, this is a bridge CR, a temporary solution, not the final destination. We will not stop fighting for more economic and security assistance for Ukraine. Majorities in both parties support Ukraine aid, and doing more is vital for America's security and for democracy around the world. But this CR is still very good news for the American people.

Today, MAGA extremists have failed, bipartisanship has prevailed, and both parties have come together to avert a shutdown.

Once again, thank you to Leader MCCONNELL, Appropriations Chair PATTY MURRAY, Vice Chair SUSAN COLLINS, and Members on both sides of the aisle who came together.

Today's CR would not have been possible without the Senate's good work. The Senate showed that bipartisanship was the only way, and the same will be true again in 45 days.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 319.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of James C. O'Brien, of Nebraska, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (European and Eurasian Affairs).

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 319, James C. O'Brien, of Nebraska, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (European and Eurasian Affairs).

Charles E. Schumer, Robert Menendez, Benjamin L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Christopher A. Coons, Jeanne Shaheen, Richard J. Durbin, Gary C. Peters, Richard Blumenthal, Christopher Murphy, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Edward J. Markey, Alex Padilla, Chris Van Hollen, Jeff Merkley, Margaret Wood Hassan, Peter Welch.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 176.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Brendan Abell Hurson, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 176, Brendan Abell Hurson, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Raphael G. Warnock, Mazie Hirono, Jeanne Shaheen, Elizabeth Warren, Catherine Cortez Masto, Margaret Wood Hassan, Jack Reed, Mark Kelly, Tammy Duckworth, Chris Van Hollen, Amy Klobuchar, Jeff Merkley, Alex Padilla, John Fetterman, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Sherrod Brown.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 264.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Susan Kim DeClercq, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 264, Susan Kim DeClercq, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Charles E. Schumer, Debbie Stabenow, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mark Kelly, Jack Reed, John W. Hickenlooper, Elizabeth Warren, Tammy Duckworth, Jeff Merkley, Richard J. Durbin, Jeanne Shaheen, Benjamin L. Cardin, Mazie Hirono, Tina Smith, Edward J. Markey, Tim Kaine, Tammy Baldwin.

Mr. SCHUMER. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, September 30, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 252 and 254; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Brendan Carr, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of five years from July 1, 2023 (Reappointment); and Geoffrey Adam Starks, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of five years from July 1, 2022 (Reappointment)?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN465 AIR FORCE nomination of David M.P. Spitler, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 27, 2023.

PN886 AIR FORCE nominations (7) beginning HEATHER A. BODWELL, and ending CHRISTIAN L. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2023.

PN887 AIR FORCE nominations (28) beginning EGLON AUBYN ANGEL, and ending THOMAS H. WEST, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2023.

PN889 AIR FORCE nomination of Martin J. Slovinsky, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2023.

PN949 AIR FORCE nomination of Jason E. Little, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN982 AIR FORCE nomination of Joanne M. Whitlock, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN983 AIR FORCE nomination of Freddy R. Orellana, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1030 AIR FORCE nomination of Melissa L. Hull, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1031 AIR FORCE nomination of Alicia C. Pallett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1033 AIR FORCE nomination of Joshua N. Young, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

IN THE ARMY

PN401 ARMY nomination of Robert M. McTighe, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN402 ARMY nomination of Edward B. Sauter, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN403 ARMY nomination of Joan E. Sommers, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 14, 2023.

PN508 ARMY nomination of Abraham N. Osborn, which was received by the Senate

and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 17, 2023.

PN509 ARMY nomination of Amanda E. Harrington, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 17, 2023.

PN510 ARMY nomination of Lee W. Doggett, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 17, 2023.

PN519 ARMY nominations (166) beginning ELI S. ADAMS, and ending D012613, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 17, 2023.

PN520 ARMY nominations (162) beginning DREW Q. ABELL, and ending G010339, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 17, 2023.

PN521 ARMY nominations (112) beginning ROMAIN M. AGUON, and ending D017105, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 17, 2023.

PN522 ARMY nominations (16) beginning MICHAEL L. ARNER, and ending MARK M. YEARY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 17, 2023.

PN614 ARMY nomination of Robert K. Furtick, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 4, 2023.

PN615 ARMY nomination of Joseph A. McCarthy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 4, 2023.

PN790 ARMY nomination of Vegas V. Coleman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 21, 2023.

PN895 ARMY nominations (59) beginning MATTHEW C. AILSTOCK, and ending 0002350680, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2023.

PN896 ARMY nomination of Russell W. Forkin, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2023.

PN897 ARMY nomination of Jessica L. Godsey, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 25, 2023.

PN909 ARMY nomination of Matthew F. Dabkowski, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN910 ARMY nomination of Archie L. Bates, III, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN911 ARMY nomination of Jason S. Hawksworth, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN912 ARMY nominations (5) beginning PAUL A. BARNETT, JR., and ending ROBERT P. MASON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN950 ARMY nominations (11) beginning LARRY K. CREEL, and ending AUDLEY S. SALMON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN951 ARMY nominations (5) beginning ALFRED L. BOOKER, JR., and ending MELISSA L. WARDLAW, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN952 ARMY nominations (2) beginning CHRISTOPHER J. HANKEY, and ending JENNIFER M. JAEGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN953 ARMY nomination of Chris R. Larsen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN954 ARMY nominations (11) beginning CHRISTOPHER J. CALVANO, and ending ALFREDO E. URDANETA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN955 ARMY nominations (16) beginning RYAN S. CASPER, and ending BENJAMIN J. WEITZEL, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN956 ARMY nomination of Eugene S. Johnson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN957 ARMY nominations (2) beginning BRIAN V. CRUPI, and ending NATHAN C. PARRISH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN958 ARMY nominations (2) beginning DANIEL J. MCINTYRE, and ending KELLEY A. PETERSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN984 ARMY nominations (22) beginning ANGELA M. ALLMER, and ending BARBARA J. WEBSTER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN985 ARMY nominations (28) beginning CHARLES S. BENNER, and ending LARRY T. WILSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN986 ARMY nominations (29) beginning APOLLA A. BENITO, and ending SEO Y. YANG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN987 ARMY nominations (38) beginning MARVIN W. ASHFORD, JR., and ending MATTHEW B. WOODS, IV, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN988 ARMY nominations (29) beginning CHRISTINE C. AN CAJAS, and ending KIRK A. YEGERLEHNER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN989 ARMY nominations (115) beginning JESSICA M. ALARCON, and ending 0002901370, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN990 ARMY nominations (191) beginning OLUMUYIWA G. ADESOYE, and ending ZHENG W. ZOU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN991 ARMY nominations (79) beginning RICHARD T. AHLSTROM, and ending 0002535729, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN992 ARMY nominations (22) beginning TAYLOR A. ALTON, and ending SARAH M. WAIBELWARNER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN993 ARMY nomination of Matthew W. P. Burgoon, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN994 ARMY nomination of Tyler J. Bradley, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1034 ARMY nominations (6) beginning AMANDA R. CAMPEAU, and ending CHARLES V. SLIDER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in

the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1035 ARMY nominations (13) beginning BRIAN J. ALLEN, and ending DAVID A. WORTHY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1036 ARMY nominations (4) beginning KRISTA L. BARTOLOMUCCI, and ending BRENDAN J. MAYER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1037 ARMY nomination of David A. Boudreaux, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1038 ARMY nomination of Arthur A. Blain, IV, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1039 ARMY nomination of James A. Favuzzi, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1040 ARMY nomination of Bryan A. Shipman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1041 ARMY nomination of Peter D. Helzer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

PN1042 ARMY nominations (6) beginning STEPHEN L. BOSSIER, and ending STEPHEN M. WARREN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2023.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN708 MARINE CORPS nomination of Michael S. McLeod, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 30, 2023.

PN782 MARINE CORPS nomination of Bradley C. Fromm, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 12, 2023.

PN855 MARINE CORPS nomination of Ryan J. Nowlin, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 12, 2023.

PN959 MARINE CORPS nomination of Cale D. Magnuson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

IN THE NAVY

PN913 NAVY nomination of Douglas E. Cole, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN914 NAVY nomination of Schadaq Torres, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN915 NAVY nomination of Augustine R. Wilson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN916 NAVY nomination of Haney D. Hong, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN917 NAVY nomination of Dylan S. Maya, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 27, 2023.

PN960 NAVY nominations (3) beginning DAVID J. BROWN, and ending RENO R. PERRYMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN961 NAVY nominations (35) beginning JONATHAN W. ALEXANDER, and ending LEOTRA L. WEST, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN962 NAVY nominations (56) beginning VINCENZO G. ALBERICO, and ending CORI

R. WALLACE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN963 NAVY nominations (203) beginning RACHEL S. ABRAHAM, and ending ALTON J. ZURLOHAVEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN964 NAVY nominations (50) beginning CHARLES D. BALL, III, and ending COLIN N. ZOOK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN965 NAVY nominations (124) beginning CHRISTOPHER B. ABEL, and ending JUSTIN B. WOODS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN966 NAVY nominations (69) beginning MARK ADJEL, and ending ASHLY L. WISNIEWSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN967 NAVY nomination of Kevin L. Jackson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN968 NAVY nominations (28) beginning JASON R. ARANT, and ending STEPHEN E. VELTHUIS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN969 NAVY nominations (28) beginning MICHAEL A. BERL, and ending CHRISTOPHER M. WILLICH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN970 NAVY nominations (227) beginning ADRIAN ACEVESHURTADO, and ending MICHAEL T. WYNGARDEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN971 NAVY nominations (164) beginning JENNIFER T. ADCOCK, and ending DANIEL S. ZIMMER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN972 NAVY nominations (63) beginning MATTHEW C. ANDERSON, and ending ILI YUAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN973 NAVY nomination of Albetro Alshabazz, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN974 NAVY nominations (24) beginning KEES A. ANDERSON, and ending TOBY G. VIA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN975 NAVY nominations (45) beginning ASIA M. ALLISON, and ending HEATHER L. WILLIS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN976 NAVY nominations (27) beginning SKYLER S. BARGER, and ending MICHAEL P. WATROL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN977 NAVY nominations (1060) beginning JEREMY T. AARON, and ending JONATHAN E. ZURITA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 6, 2023.

PN995 NAVY nominations (129) beginning CRYSTAL R. AANDAHL, and ending JAIME M. YORK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN996 NAVY nominations (22) beginning SARAH A. AGUERO, and ending ALEXANDRA M. STORMER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN997 NAVY nominations (66) beginning TEMITOPE O. AYENI, and ending GREGORY A. WOLFFLEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN998 NAVY nominations (57) beginning BROOKE T. AHLSTROM, and ending MICHAEL K. YANG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN999 NAVY nominations (119) beginning MIGUEL M. ALAMPAY, and ending ASHLEY L. ZANDER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1000 NAVY nominations (49) beginning DERRICK ABSON, and ending RODERICK A. YARD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1001 NAVY nominations (35) beginning GERARDO A. ARBULUBARANDIARAN, and ending MARIANOGERARD Y. ZAMORA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1002 NAVY nominations (40) beginning BRADLEY A. ALBERS, and ending SEAN E. ZETOONEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1003 NAVY nominations (38) beginning JOSHUA J. AUSTRING, and ending CHRIS L. WILSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1004 NAVY nominations (89) beginning KRISTOFFER M. S. ABONAL, and ending MATTHEW B. ZINGER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1005 NAVY nominations (66) beginning STEFANI AHSANOV, and ending GERTIAN XHAF A, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1006 NAVY nominations (14) beginning MOHAMMAD K. BAHADAR, and ending BRANDON T. VITTON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1007 NAVY nominations (2) beginning LUKE R. BADEN, and ending GREGORY I. BASIOR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1008 NAVY nominations (17) beginning SARAH E. BEEMILLER, and ending COLLEEN M. WILMINGTON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1009 NAVY nominations (73) beginning CHARLES A. ALLEN, and ending MARTIN A. ZUBER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1010 NAVY nominations (8) beginning ERIN M. BACON, and ending CAROLINE A. WEACHTER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1011 NAVY nominations (12) beginning DAVIS J. ANDERSON, and ending ADAGRAY A. WILLIS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1012 NAVY nomination of Megan E. Jamison, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1013 NAVY nominations (8) beginning NATHANIEL B. ALEXANDER, and ending BANSARI SARKAR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in

the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

PN1014 NAVY nomination of Von H. Fernandes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 7, 2023.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:57 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5860. An act making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

At 8:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5692. An act making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 9:13 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 5860. An act making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 5692. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3003. A bill to authorize the United States Postal Service to offer identity proofing and identity-related services to the private sector; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 389. A resolution expressing support for the annual designation of October 1st as "National Latino/a Physician Day"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. Res. 390. A resolution designating the week of October 1, 2023, through October 7, 2023, as "National Community Policing Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 391. A resolution designating the week beginning October 15, 2023, as "National Character Counts Week"; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. Res. 392. A resolution recognizing and honoring the first responders and those who lost their lives in the Maui wildfires in August 2023 that affected thousands of people; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

S. Res. 393. A resolution to honor the life and death of Duncan McLauchlin ("Lauch") Faircloth, former Senator for the State of North Carolina; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1554

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1554, a bill to grant a Federal charter to the National American Indian Veterans, Incorporated.

S. 2180

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2180, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a small farm EQIP subprogram under the environmental quality incentives program, and for other purposes.

S. 2391

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2391, a bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

S. 2713

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2713, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 and the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 to make commodities available for the Emergency Food Assistance Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2835

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 2835, a bill making continuing appropriations for military pay in the event of a Government shutdown.

S. 2860

At the request of Mr. BENNET, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2860, a bill to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to State-sanctioned marijuana businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 389—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE ANNUAL DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 1ST AS "NATIONAL LATINO/A PHYSICIAN DAY"

Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 389

Whereas the Hispanic or Latino/a population in the United States is estimated to rise from 57,470,000 in 2016 to 111,216,000 by 2060;

Whereas it is estimated that 66 percent of the population growth of the United States from 2016 to 2060 will be comprised of Latino/a;

Whereas, by 2060, Latino/as are estimated to account for more than 1 in 4 persons in the United States and 1 in 3 children in the United States;

Whereas only 6 percent of physicians in the United States are Latino/a;

Whereas the Latino/a population faces significant barriers to medical care, including high poverty, fewer facilities in their communities, and language and cultural barriers;

Whereas research shows that when physicians are of the same ethnicity, culture, and language as their patients, care and outcomes improve;

Whereas Latino/a physicians are integral to the health of the people of the United States;

Whereas the first National Latino/a Physician Day occurred on October 1, 2022, across the United States, supported by multiple national organizations and the Latino/a community, including premedical students, medical students, resident physicians, and attending physicians; and

Whereas the annual designation of October 1st as National Latino/a Physician Day will bring awareness to the benefits that Latino/a physicians bring to the growing Latino/a population and the health of the people of the United States as a whole: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goal to increase the number of Latino/a physicians in the United States and increase diversity in medicine; and

(2) supports the annual designation of October 1st as "National Latino/a Physician Day".

SENATE RESOLUTION 390—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 1, 2023, THROUGH OCTOBER 7, 2023, AS "NATIONAL COMMUNITY POLICING WEEK"

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 390

Whereas police officers are indispensable members of the community who put their lives on the line to protect others;

Whereas promoting strong relationships, founded in trust and mutual respect, between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve helps ensure the safe and effective execution of the law;

Whereas relationships developed through community policing help protect both law enforcement officers and civilians;

Whereas law enforcement officers and communities that work together to address public safety concerns can create lasting solutions to difficult challenges;

Whereas community policing has helped produce reductions in both violent and property crime;

Whereas events in recent years have sparked a nationwide call to improve the interactions between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve, particularly communities of color;

Whereas community policing facilitates peaceful dialogue, capable of fostering understanding and trust, between law enforcement officers and civilians;

Whereas community policing informs the public about the challenges that law enforcement officers face in executing their duties and provides law enforcement officers insight into the concerns of community members;

Whereas a long-term commitment to community policing is necessary to eliminate the underlying causes of crime;

Whereas the advancement of community policing should be supported to ensure that State and local law enforcement agencies have necessary resources; and

Whereas community policing has been recognized as an important tool for improving the relationship between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of October 1, 2023, through October 7, 2023, as "National Community Policing Week"; and

(2) supports community policing and encourages the people of the United States, law enforcement agencies, and elected officials to identify ways in which communities can improve public safety, strengthen relationships, and build trust.

SENATE RESOLUTION 391—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 15, 2023, AS "NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK"

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 391

Whereas the well-being of the United States requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry of good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent, as violence by

and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas, more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including from schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young individuals are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that individuals do not automatically develop good character and that, therefore, institutions and individuals that influence youth must make conscientious efforts to help young individuals develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young individuals to play a role in determining the future of the United States;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values, which form the foundation of a democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of youth reflect the character and conduct of society, and, therefore, every adult has the responsibility to teach and model ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character;

Whereas Congress encourages individuals and organizations, especially those that have an interest in the education and training of the young individuals in the United States, to adopt the elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society;

Whereas many schools in the United States recognize the need, and have taken steps, to integrate the values of their communities into teaching activities; and

Whereas the establishment of "National Character Counts Week", during which individuals, families, schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, civic groups, and other organizations focus on character education, is of great benefit to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning October 15, 2023, as "National Character Counts Week"; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to embrace the elements of character identified by local schools and communities, such as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship; and

(B) to observe National Character Counts Week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 392—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE FIRST RESPONDERS AND THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE MAUI WILDFIRES IN AUGUST 2023 THAT AFFECTED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 392

Whereas, on August 8, 2023, a series of wildfires, fueled by abnormally strong winds from Hurricane Dora and a high-pressure system in the North Pacific Ocean, broke out on the Island of Maui;

Whereas almost 7,000 acres of land in the Lahaina area in West Maui and the Olinda, Kula, and Pulehu-Kihei areas of Upcountry Maui burned as a result of the wildfires;

Whereas, as of August 2023, the wildfire that occurred in the historic town of Lahaina in West Maui is the deadliest wildfire to have occurred in the United States in more than a century and 1 of the worst natural disasters in the history of Hawaii;

Whereas, as of September 15, 2023, 97 fatalities from the wildfires have been confirmed, and as of September 22, 2023, 22 people remain officially unaccounted for;

Whereas more than 7,000 people have been displaced by the wildfires;

Whereas approximately 2,200 structures have been damaged or destroyed by the wildfires;

Whereas more than 1,900 homes burned down by the wildfires;

Whereas brave people raced into the wildfires to save their community while their own homes burned to the ground;

Whereas nearly 1,000 businesses were destroyed by the wildfires;

Whereas 4 schools were impacted by the wildfires, 1 of which, King Kamehameha III Elementary School, was damaged beyond repair, displacing hundreds of staff members and thousands of students;

Whereas it is estimated that billions of dollars will be necessary to repair the damaged areas in West Maui;

Whereas Lahaina was the one-time capital of the Kingdom of Hawaii and still has great cultural and historical significance, particularly to the Native Hawaiian community;

Whereas additional Federal, State, and local emergency personnel, including law enforcement and medical personnel, coordinated with local authorities and have performed beyond the call of duty in the preservation and protection of human lives;

Whereas hundreds of volunteers gave their time to help ensure that evacuees were sheltered, clothed, fed, and emotionally comforted through the traumatic event; and

Whereas people across the United States and around the world responded with an outpouring of support for the people of Maui: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the people who lost their lives in the deadly wildfires on Maui;

(2) recognizes the efforts and sacrifices of the first responders who risked their lives to respond to the wildfires;

(3) honors the bravery and heroism of the people who have provided assistance and continue to respond to the wildfires;

(4) expresses full support for the communities of West and Upcountry Maui, as those communities focus on recovering and rebuilding areas and communities affected by wildfires;

(5) urges the people and communities of Hawaii and the United States to act dili-

gently in preventing and preparing for wildfires; and

(6) encourages the people of the United States to keep in their thoughts the individuals who have suffered as a result of the wildfires.

SENATE RESOLUTION 393—TO HONOR THE LIFE AND DEATH OF DUNCAN McLAUCHLIN ("LAUCH") FAIRCLOTH, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BUDD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 393

Whereas Duncan McLauchlin Faircloth (referred to in this preamble as "Lauch Faircloth") was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, on January 14, 1928;

Whereas, growing up in a farming family, Lauch Faircloth learned the art and business of farming from his earliest years and eventually owned and operated the farm his family owned;

Whereas Lauch Faircloth quickly established himself as a successful businessman, owning and operating enterprises that included farming, construction, real estate, and automobile dealerships;

Whereas, in his storied public career, Lauch Faircloth served as chairman of the North Carolina Highway Commission, where he oversaw and implemented the establishment of the modern highway system in North Carolina;

Whereas, from 1977 to 1983, Lauch Faircloth served as the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Commerce, leading efforts to establish North Carolina as a leader in growth and economic development;

Whereas Lauch Faircloth ran in the 1984 election for Governor of North Carolina and survived a plane crash while campaigning for office;

Whereas, on January 3, 1993, Lauch Faircloth was sworn into the Senate, where he served until January 3, 1999;

Whereas Lauch Faircloth was a passionate advocate in the Senate for free enterprise, and championed welfare reforms to get Americans back to work;

Whereas Lauch Faircloth served as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, where he helped to save the capital of the United States from bankruptcy and financial ruin; and

Whereas, after his service in the Senate, Lauch Faircloth returned to his home in Clinton, North Carolina, to resume management of his many businesses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Duncan McLauchlin Faircloth (referred to in this resolution as "Lauch Faircloth"), former Member of the Senate; and

(B) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of Lauch Faircloth; and

(2) when the Senate adjourns today, it stands adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Lauch Faircloth, former Senator for the State of North Carolina.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1339. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1340. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1341. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1342. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1343. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1293 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1344. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1293 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1345. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1346. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1333 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1339. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1340. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 24, line 25, strike “10 days” and insert “9 days”.

SA 1341. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 18, line 8, strike “November 17” and insert “November 16”.

SA 1342. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division B, add the following:

SEC. _____. Notwithstanding section 101, section 401(a) of division F of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “lease and may not be used to implement standards for screening and adjudicating asylum claims or exceptions to such standards that contravene the standards set forth in the final rule of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice entitled ‘Circumvention of Lawful Pathways’ (88 Fed. Reg. 31314 (May 16, 2023)) until the termination date described in such regulation” for “lease”.

SA 1343. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1293 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted:

SEC. _____. Notwithstanding section 101, section 401(a) of division F of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “lease and may not be used to implement standards for screening and adjudicating asylum claims or exceptions to such standards that contravene the standards set forth in the final rule of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice entitled ‘Circumvention of Lawful Pathways’ (88 Fed. Reg. 31314 (May 16, 2023)) until the termination date described in such regulation” for “lease”.

SA 1344. Mr. HAGERTY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1293 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) Notwithstanding section 101, the fourth proviso under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support” in title II of Division F of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “\$720,000,000” for “\$800,000,000”. *Provided*, That these funds may not be used for onward destination transportation or service-provider-to-service-provider transportation for aliens convicted of criminal offenses or other immigration violations, unless operationally necessary to facilitate a removal.

(b) Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support” in title II of Division F of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting “\$15,510,694,000” for “\$15,590,694,000”.

(c) Notwithstanding section 101, the amounts made available for “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” in title II of Public Law 117-328 shall be applied by substituting—

- (1) “\$8,476,305,000” for “\$8,396,305,000”; and
- (2) “\$4,261,786,000” for “\$4,181,786,000”.

SA 1345. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title II of division B, insert the following:

SEC. _____. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION FOLLOWING AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND EXPIRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each employee of the United States Government furloughed as a result of a covered lapse in Airport and Airway Trust Fund expenditure authority shall be paid for the period of the covered lapse, and each excepted employee (as defined in section 1341(c)(1) of title 31, United States Code) who is required to perform work during a covered lapse shall be paid for such work, at the employee's standard rate of pay, at the earliest date possible after the covered lapse ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates, and subject to availability of funds.

(b) USE OF LEAVE.—During a covered lapse in Airport and Airway Trust Fund expenditure authority, each excepted employee who is required to perform work shall be entitled to use leave under any existing authority governing the use of leave by the excepted employee, for which compensation shall be paid at the earliest date possible after the covered lapse, regardless of scheduled pay dates, and subject to the availability of funds.

(c) COVERED LAPSE.—In this section, the term “covered lapse in Airport and Airway Trust Fund expenditure authority” means any lapse in authority to make expenditures from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund that begins on October 1, 2023, and ends on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1346. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1333 submitted by Ms. CANTWELL and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1292 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil

aviation programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

(c) **USE OF LEAVE.**—During a covered lapse in Airport and Airway Trust Fund expenditure authority, each excepted employee who is required to perform work shall be entitled to use leave under any existing authority governing the use of leave by the excepted employee, for which compensation shall be paid at the earliest date possible after the covered lapse, regardless of scheduled pay dates, and subject to the availability of funds.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 5692

Mr. SCHUMER. I understand that there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5692) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading and, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection having been heard, the bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH STILLBIRTH PREVENTION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2231.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2231) to amend title V of the Social Security Act to support stillbirth prevention and research, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2231) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2231

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 “Maternal and Child Health Stillbirth Prevention Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—

(A) in the United States, 1 in 175 births are affected by stillbirth each year amounting to approximately 21,000 stillbirths annually;

(B) of the 20,854 reported stillbirths in 2020, over 5,000 were experienced by Black mothers;

(C) the number of stillbirths each year is greater than the number of babies that die during the first year of life;

(D) annual stillbirths are more than ten times the number of annual deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS);

(E) stillbirth occurs across all demographics and in otherwise healthy pregnancies. It is most common, however, among women who—

(i) are Black or African American, at two times more likely than White women to have a stillbirth;

(ii) are of lower socioeconomic status;

(iii) are diagnosed with high blood pressure, diabetes, obesity, or other medical conditions;

(iv) are 35 years of age or older;

(v) smoke cigarettes while pregnant;

(vi) have previously experienced pregnancy loss; or

(vii) have multiple pregnancies, for example triplets; and

(F) while the rate of stillbirth has declined since the 1940s due to improvements in maternity care, in recent years, the decline has slowed or halted.

(2) According to a study by researcher Wall-Wieler et al., published in *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, “the risk of severe maternal morbidity among stillbirth deliveries was more than fourfold higher compared with live birth deliveries”.

(3) According to a study by researcher McClure et al., published in the *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, “stillbirth was significantly associated with maternal mortality”.

(4) According to a review article by Murphy and Cacciatore, published in *Seminars in Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*, stillbirth has psychological impacts on parents like grief, shame, and guilt and impacts to family functioning and well-being.

(5) Stillbirth, and the disparity in those impacted by stillbirth requires further research, support, and prevention programming.

SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION SUPPORTING PERMISSIBLE USE OF FUNDS FOR STILLBIRTH PREVENTION ACTIVITIES.

Section 501(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 701(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “to reduce the incidence of stillbirth,” after “among children,”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting after “follow-up services” the following: “, and for evidence-based programs and activities and outcome research to reduce the incidence of stillbirth (including tracking and awareness of fetal movements, improvement of birth timing for pregnancies with risk factors, initiatives that encourage safe sleeping positions during pregnancy, screening and surveillance for fetal growth restriction, efforts to achieve smoking cessation during pregnancy, community-based programs that provide home visits or other types of support, and any other research or evidence-based programming to prevent stillbirths)”.

RECOGNIZING THE MOTORCYCLE SAFETY FOUNDATION FOR 50 YEARS OF SAFETY EDUCATION

NATIONAL COMMUNITY POLICING WEEK

NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE FIRST RESPONDERS AND THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE MAUI WILDFIRES IN AUGUST 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 310 and the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions: S. Res. 310; S. Res. 390; S. Res. 391; and S. Res. 392, the Maui wildfire first responders.

There being no objection, the committee for the relevant resolution was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 310) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of July 25, 2023, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

The resolutions (S. Res. 390, S. Res. 391, and S. Res. 392) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today’s RECORD (legislative day of September 22, 2023) under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

HONORING THE LIFE AND DEATH OF DUNCAN McLAUCHLIN “LAUCH” FAIRCLOTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 393, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 393) to honor the life and death of Duncan McLauchlin (“Lauch”) Faircloth, former Senator for the State of North Carolina.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 393) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD (legislative day of September 22, 2023) under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned under the provisions of S. 393 until 3 p.m. on Tuesday, October 3; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the O'Brien nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Chairman MURRAY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The President pro tempore.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I have been down here all week, saying again and again that the only way that we are going to avoid a shutdown is with a CR that can get bipartisan support to quickly pass the House and Senate, and we have been working nonstop to pass that commonsense, bipartisan CR that I put together with my colleagues across the aisle.

But, tonight, we had a bill from the House that passed in a bipartisan way, with nearly every House Democrat voting in support, and I am now glad the Senate has been able to pass it, as well, and get it the President's desk for his signature. This bill does not contain the devastating cuts House Republicans were pushing just yesterday. It does not contain the ineffective, partisan border provisions they were demanding. So there were good reasons to vote for it.

First and foremost, it will prevent a senseless government shutdown, one that House Republicans have been pushing us toward for weeks. But this bill also meets the President's full request for disaster relief funds, and that is good and important to so many of

us. It will ensure that our brave Federal firefighters don't see a drastic pay cut, and it maintains current funding levels through November 17.

We know a CR is never a good long-term policy outcome, but it is certainly good to see that some House Republicans have, at least for this moment, given up the fruitless and cruel cuts they were demanding just yesterday. It is good to see some of those Members coming to their senses.

But we also have to be clear about where this bill falls seriously short, why we found ourselves in this moment, and how House Republicans' recklessness has caused so much unnecessary chaos, because let's be clear: There is a lot of work left to do now that we have passed this bill.

First, we have to absolutely do more to support our allies in Ukraine. Dictators across the world are watching. Will we stand with democracy? I say yes. The Senate absolutely will stand with our friends in Ukraine as they continue to defend themselves against Putin's brutal invasion, because continuing to support Ukraine is not just about addressing a humanitarian crisis; it is also about our own national security, what kind of world we want to live in. It is in America's national security interest to send a strong message to dictators like Putin that they cannot just invade a sovereign nation and steamroll democracy wherever and whenever they want.

And let's make sure we are crystal clear about this: There are strong bipartisan supermajorities in both Chambers that have shown they understood that. Just a few days ago, support for Ukraine got over 330 votes in the House—3 in 4 House Members. The United States does not abandon its allies, and the United States will not give Putin a free pass to continue his brutal war of aggression.

I need to make it clear: We are sticking with our allies in Ukraine, and we are not letting up. We are going to make sure we get this done, period. So I will work with all of my colleagues to make certain we stand with Ukraine and deliver the resources in a supplemental we know are so vital at this moment and do it in a timely manner.

I know my vice chair shares that commitment. We both look forward to continuing our efforts and working with many colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

We, of course, also need to take action to address the childcare crisis, especially as the funding cliff makes things even worse for parents, providers, and our economy.

To my Republican colleagues, I am positive you are hearing from your constituents on this. I am ready to work with anyone to make progress here. So please talk to me, and let's work together on that front.

Now, let me also say that there was no reason for it to come this close. House Republicans should have worked with us from the very start. Instead,

they spent weeks entertaining the most extreme ideas from their far right, spending the last week voting on really extreme appropriations bills that would not even, actually, have averted a shutdown—appropriations bills that would deny our servicemembers the ability to get the reproductive care they need in emergencies, severely restricting women's access to medication abortion in every State; bills that would decimate rural communities, eliminate essential resources for our diplomats abroad, and so much more.

And then, just yesterday, they proposed an across-the-board 30-percent cut to virtually all domestic spending. They wanted to gut funding, come Monday, for childcare, support for K-12 schools, law enforcement, heating assistance for families on tight budgets, air traffic controllers, lifesaving cancer research, and much more. Even that proposal, apparently, wasn't enough for the most extreme Members of the House Republican conference, and it went down in flames.

But let's not forget—and I know the American people won't—that the vast majority of House Republicans voted, just yesterday, to gut programs families count on—programs that keep all of us safe—by 30 percent. Needless to say, I am glad to see some of them have, at least for the moment, abandoned those cruel efforts to slash funding for families, with no rhyme or reason.

Now, as we look ahead, I urge my House Republican colleagues to spare us and the American people the unnecessary drama and chaos, and learn to work with your colleagues, not against them.

Look, the Speaker and the President shook hands on a deal. Congress passed it into law. We are going to stick with it. I voted for this bill today with a firm commitment that, here in the Senate, we will not waste any time in moving forward to support our Ukrainian allies and a continued determination to make bipartisan progress on the many issues we need to address.

And, of course, we still need to pass all 12 of our bipartisan appropriations bills so we aren't back here in a few weeks.

On that note, we need to get moving to the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, T-HUD, and Ag appropriations minibus that a few of my colleagues—very few of them—have been blocking. I hope both leaders will facilitate the vice chair and I getting back to work on those bills in the next few days. And as we pass short-term CRs, we need to make progress and begin conferring our spending bills with the House to avoid another CR or an omnibus at the end of this year, which I know my colleagues are focused on avoiding.

If we are going to get any of that done, it has to be bipartisan. It is going to involve our being serious and focused on getting our job done to have real results for the American people.

If there is one lesson for House Republicans to take from the absolute

chaos they have caused this past week, it is that partisanship is not a path forward; it is a path to chaos. The only way to avoid a shutdown, the only way to get things done, especially in a divided Congress, is to sit down with the other side and do the hard work of negotiating, talking to one another, not to cave to the most extreme Members of your caucus or go back on your word.

I think most of us have known that from the start. Apparently, Speaker MCCARTHY needed to learn that lesson the hard way. Now it is time for him to show he has truly learned it. I urge him not to retreat back to a partisan corner, not to push for extreme partisan spending bills that go back on the deal he made just a few months ago. If you follow the most extreme Members of your party and go down that same partisan path, they are going to lead you to the same dead end.

The American people need us to move forward. They need us to work together. The senior Senator from Maine and I have 12 bipartisan bills in the Senate. We drafted them after many hearings and serious debate and discussion with Members on both sides of the aisle, and they passed our committee in overwhelming bipartisan votes—unanimous or near-unanimous votes. These are serious bills that can be signed into law.

Let's now leave behind the partisan politics being championed by the loudest voices, who are the farthest from the right, and come together so we can help people and solve problems just like we were sent to do.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. KLOBUCHAR). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to be able to speak without objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UKRAINE

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I am sorry that you are having to stay here so late tonight, but I am glad you are in the chair.

I wanted to come down to the floor, now that the vote is done, just to explain the objection that I made earlier today. I am not going to do it at an elaborate length, but I think it is important to say that I was deeply disappointed—as were many people—that the deal to keep the government open did not actually have as part of it continuing funding for Ukraine, which I think is critically important. I think most people in the Senate believe it is critically important.

I objected to proceeding tonight because I thought it was important for us to find a way to send a bipartisan message from this Chamber that that is how we felt.

As I mentioned to the Presiding Officer earlier today, to my caucus earlier today, one of the reasons—or maybe the reason—why this is something that is so important to me is that my mom, who is still alive, was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1938. She was a Polish Jew.

I couldn't imagine a worse place in the world to be born at that time than where my mom was born. She and her parents and an aunt survived. Everybody else was killed.

As everybody in this Chamber knows—certainly, the Presiding Officer knows—16 million people were killed in Ukraine and in Poland by the Nazis and by Stalin.

My mom cannot believe that she has lived long enough to see another land war break out in Europe. That is what she says to me: I can't believe I lived long enough to see this. I almost can't believe it either because we had gotten used to reliance on our international organizations, the rule of law, the idea that democracy had spread, the idea that capitalism had spread.

There were some people, when the Berlin Wall fell down in the late 1980s, who were writing books about how this was kind of the end of history because the liberal—small “L” liberal, not big “L” liberal—the small liberal order had prevailed. Of course, we know now that wasn't true.

And we know now that there is a contest in the world of at least two very different visions of how a human should organize themselves. We believe in democracy. We believe in the rule of law. We believe in freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Vladimir Putin believes in none of those things. And Xi Jinping believes in none of those things either.

It was an amazing experience for me to sit as a member of the Intelligence Committee and watch Putin make one mistake after another as he contemplated invading Ukraine—something a lot of people believed he wouldn't actually do. I think a lot of Ukrainians thought that he might. I think a lot of Poles thought he might. I think a lot of others living in Eastern Europe were worried that he might actually do it.

I said that he made some fundamental mistakes, and he did make some fundamental mistakes. One was he believed that his army was a lot stronger than it has been. That doesn't mean they don't have serious military capabilities. That doesn't mean that he wouldn't unleash a battlefield of nuclear weapons at the drop of a hat or chemical weapons at the drop of a hat if he felt like he was losing in a way that threatened his regime or threatened him. I certainly am clear-eyed about that. I know the Presiding Officer is and everybody else is.

But his army is a lot more hollowed out than he thought it was. That is

what happens when you are a totalitarian living on top of a totalitarian society. No one actually tells you the truth. No one says: Vladimir Putin, your army has been hollowed out. We have wasted all that money that you asked us to spend on the army through corruption and other kinds of things.

So that was one fundamental mistake. A second fundamental mistake was his failure to understand what the Ukrainian people's reaction would be. We didn't get it all right. Some of our intelligence wasn't right. There were people who were saying that Putin was going to be in Kyiv in 72 hours. There was the feeling that Zelenskyy's government would collapse and that the Russians would have a puppet government in Kyiv.

Instead, what has happened is the Ukrainian people have exhibited more bravery than anybody could have ever asked for. It is astonishing what they have done. And, to me, it is astonishing what they have accomplished.

You hear people in the press these days talking about the stalemate on the frontier or on the battle, on the frontline, as if that is somehow a failure on the part of the Ukrainian people. I see that as exactly the opposite. I see that as an unbelievable achievement by the Ukrainian Armed Forces, by the Ukrainian people, by President Zelenskyy, and by the American taxpayers who have supported this work.

That is the third thing Vladimir Putin didn't count on, was that people all over the free world and democracies all over planet Earth would be so inspired by the courage of the Ukrainian people, would be so inspired by the bravery of the Ukrainian people that they would demand of their elected officials that we do more, do more, do more. That is what people have said in countries all over the world. That, he didn't count on either.

That has been an amazing thing over the last 2 years, after we had a President here who cast a lot of doubt on whether NATO was even something important or whether the rule of law was something important or whether the United States following through on our commitments was even something important. And we have shown that none of that is true, and NATO is stronger today than it has ever been. The transatlantic alliance is stronger today than it has ever been.

We have allies from Europe to Asia who understand what the importance of this fight is. They know that this is not just a fight for Ukraine. They know the Ukrainians aren't just fighting for Ukraine—although, that is an important fight; that is an important battle. They know this is a fight for democracy. This is a fight for the free world.

There is no way that this fight would have been as successful as it has been without U.S. assistance, without U.S. intelligence.

This is one where the good guys have come together in a way that is really

meaningful and in a way that the tyrants in this world, I think, were not expecting.

Our intelligence community certainly thinks that Xi Jinping is now having to think twice and three times and four times about whether or not he is going to invade Taiwan as a result of the success of the Ukrainian people.

President Zelenskyy was here 2 weeks ago, and he told us that, without our support, they would lose. I told my colleagues today that I was standing there with—it was probably—I wasn't as close as you were, Madam President, but I was close. I was just several desks away from where he was standing. And I was thinking to myself—it was in the old Senate Chamber where you didn't need a microphone in the old days and humans were talking to humans. People showed up to have these debates, to have these conversations. And here we were, 100 humans who were in the Senate, who happen to be in the Senate today, and here is this guy, President Zelenskyy, who, until 3 years ago or so—or 4 years ago, maybe—was an actor in his home country in Ukraine and who ran for office almost as a lark because there was so much corruption that he felt like he had an obligation as a citizen to run, to run for President, to try to overcome that corruption.

Then something happened that he probably didn't think was going to happen, which is Putin invaded Ukraine, and the entire weight of the world dropped on President Zelenskyy's head—just a human being, one human being. Not the tallest guy I have ever seen, not the strongest guy I have ever seen—a pretty regular person standing there in his fatigues and the entire weight of the world is on his shoulders.

Our support of the Ukrainian people, because of what they have been willing to do not just for Ukraine but for democracy, has made a huge difference to them and to what President Zelenskyy is trying to accomplish.

Tonight, I did object earlier because I was worried that—I thought it was important for us to make sure we send a clear message that we are not leaving Washington without figuring out how to fund Ukraine; that we are going to spend the next 45 days or so making sure that the United States continues to lead in this effort. No one else in this world can lead here. That is a lesson I have learned from my mom. That is a lesson I have learned from her experience in Warsaw and around Warsaw. Nobody but the United States can lead. We are the only folks who can lead.

President Zelenskyy said we are the only folks who can lead. And we cannot allow our political differences here, our political disputes here, to keep us from delivering the aid that Ukraine needs. We can't do it. And I think there are probably some people who thought, when we left today, that is what we were doing.

I thought it was important for the leadership of the Senate to put out a

statement tonight—Senator SCHUMER and Senator McCONNELL and several others on each side of the aisle—under-scoring that we are going to spend the next 45 days working together to pass a robust Ukraine aid package. And I think that is vitally important. And I hope, in a small way, hopefully, we all had the chance today to think again about how important this is, how important our leadership is, how important our presence here as human beings is.

We are not going to get another chance at this, I suspect. I suspect that we are going to have one chance, and that chance is going to be 45 days from now. And this Chamber, just like President Zelenskyy has done, just like the Ukrainian people have done—he said, in fact: We are giving our lives. All we are asking for is your money.

He is right about that. They are giving their lives. And I think that if we had entered this war or watched this war happen, starting 2 years ago, and we had not supported the Ukrainian people in the way that we have, the world wouldn't have supported them, and they wouldn't have made the extraordinary progress that they have made. And who knows how this could end. We don't know.

It is important for us to stay in this fight and continue to lead. It is important for us to learn the lessons of 16 million people who lost their lives in Eastern Europe, in Poland, in Ukraine, believing that they were dying invisible to the rest of the world. And we can't let that happen again.

Madam President, I would ask unanimous consent that the statement that Senator SCHUMER and Senator McCONNELL signed tonight be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SCHUMER, McCONNELL, MURRAY, COLLINS, COONS, GRAHAM JOINT STATEMENT ON THE SENATE'S COMMITMENT TO SUPPORTING UKRAINE

“We welcome today's agreement to avoid a harmful and unnecessary shutdown of the federal government.

“Nevertheless, this agreement leaves a number of urgent priorities outstanding. In the coming weeks, we expect the Senate will work to ensure the U.S. government continues to provide critical and sustained security and economic support for Ukraine.

“We support Ukraine's efforts to defend its sovereignty against Putin's brazen aggression, and we join a strong bipartisan majority of our colleagues in this essential work. With the eyes of our partners, allies, and adversaries upon us, we keenly understand the importance of American leadership and are committed to strengthening it from Europe to the Indo-Pacific.”

Mr. BENNET. I thank the Presiding Officer for all of your relentless support for the Ukrainian people and President Zelenskyy, and thank you for being there tonight.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2023, AT 3 P.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order and pursuant to S. Res. 393, the Senate stands adjourned until 3 p.m. on Tuesday, October 3, 2023, and does so as a further mark of respect to the late Duncan McLauchlin “Lauch” Faircloth, former Senator from the State of North Carolina.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 9:46 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, October 3, 2023, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 30, 2023:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

BRENDAN CARR, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM JULY 1, 2023.

GEOFFREY ADAM STARKS, OF KANSAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM JULY 1, 2022.

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF DAVID M.P. SPITTLER, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH HEATHER A. BODWELL AND ENDING WITH CHRISTIAN L. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 25, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EGLON AUBYN ANGEL AND ENDING WITH THOMAS H. WEST, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 25, 2023.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF MARTIN J. SLOVINSKY, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JASON E. LITTLE, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JOANNE M. WHITLOCK, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF FREDDY R. ORELLANA, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF MELISSA L. HULL, TO BE COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF ALICIA C. PALLETT, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF JOSHUA N. YOUNG, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATION OF ROBERT M. MCTIGHE, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF EDWARD B. SAUTER, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOAN E. SOMMERS, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ABRAHAM N. OSBORN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF AMANDA E. HARRINGTON, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF LEE W. DOGGETT, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ELI S. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH D012613, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 17, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DREW Q. ABELL AND ENDING WITH C010339, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 17, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROMAIN M. AGUON AND ENDING WITH D017105, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 17, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL L. ARNER AND ENDING WITH MARK M. YEARY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 17, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ROBERT K. FURTICK, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JOSEPH A. MCCARTHY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF VEGAS V. COLEMAN, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW C. AILSTOCK AND ENDING WITH 0002350680, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 25, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF RUSSELL W. FORKIN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JESSICA L. GODSEY, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MATTHEW F. DABKOWSKI, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ARCHIE L. BATES III, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JASON S. HAWKSWORTH, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PAUL A. BARNETT, JR. AND ENDING WITH ROBERT P. MASON,

WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JULY 27, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LARRY K. CREEL AND ENDING WITH AUDLEY S. SALMON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALFRED L. BOOKER, JR. AND ENDING WITH MELISSA L. WARDLAW, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER J. HANKEY AND ENDING WITH JENNIFER M. JAEGER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHRIS R. LARSEN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER J. CALVANO AND ENDING WITH ALFREDO E. URDANETA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RYAN S. CASPER AND ENDING WITH BENJAMIN J. WEITZEL, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF EUGENE S. JOHNSON, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRIAN V. CRUPI AND ENDING WITH NATHAN C. PARRISH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL J. MCINTYRE AND ENDING WITH KELLEY A. PETERSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ANGELA M. ALLMER AND ENDING WITH BARBARA J. WEBSTER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHARLES S. BENNER AND ENDING WITH LARRY T. WILSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH APOLLA A. BENITO AND ENDING WITH SEO Y. YANG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARVIN W. ASHFORD, JR. AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW B. WOODS IV, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTINE C. ANCAJAS AND ENDING WITH KIRK A. YEGERLEHNER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JESSICA M. ALARCON AND ENDING WITH 0002901370, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH OLUMUYIWA G. ADESOYE AND ENDING WITH ZHENG W. ZOU, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RICHARD T. AHLSTROM AND ENDING WITH 0002535729, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TAYLOR A. ALTON AND ENDING WITH SARAH M. WAIBELWARNER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MATTHEW W. P. BURGOON, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF TYLER J. BRADLEY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH AMANDA R. CAMPEAU AND ENDING WITH CHARLES V. SLIDER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 19, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRIAN J. ALLEN AND ENDING WITH DAVID A. WORTHY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 19, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KRISTA L. BARTOLOMUCCI AND ENDING WITH BRENDAN J. MAYER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 19, 2023.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DAVID A. BOUDREAUX, JR., TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ARTHUR A. BLAIN IV, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF JAMES A. FAVUZZI, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF BRYAN A. SHIPMAN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF PETER D. HELZER, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEPHEN L. BOSSIER AND ENDING WITH STEPHEN M. WARREN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 19, 2023.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF MICHAEL S. MCLEOD, TO BE MAJOR.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF BRADLEY C. FROMM, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF RYAN J. NOWLIN, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF CALE D. MAGNUSON, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS E. COLE, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF SCHADAQ TORRES, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF AUGUSTINE R. WILSON, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF HANEY D. HONG, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF DYLAN S. MAYA, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID J. BROWN AND ENDING WITH RENO R. PERRYMAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JONATHAN W. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH LEOTRA L. WEST, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH VINCENZO G. ALBERICO AND ENDING WITH CORI R. WALLACE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RACHEL S. ABRAHAM AND ENDING WITH ALTON J. ZURLOHAVEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHARLES D. BALL III AND ENDING WITH COLIN N. ZOOK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER B. ABEL AND ENDING WITH JUSTIN B. WOODS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARK ADJEI AND ENDING WITH ASHLY L. WISNIEWSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATION OF KEVIN L. JACKSON, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JASON R. ARANT AND ENDING WITH STEPHEN E. VELTHUIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL A. BERL AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER M. WILICH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ADRIAN ACEVESHURTADO AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL T. WYNGARDEN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JENNIFER T. ADCOCK AND ENDING WITH DANIEL S. ZIMMER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW C. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH ILI YUAN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ALBETRO ALSHABAZZ, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KEES A. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH TOBY G. VIA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ASIA M. ALLISON AND ENDING WITH HEATHER L. WILLIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SKYLER S. BARGER AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL P. WATROL, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEREMY T. AARON AND ENDING WITH JONATHAN E. ZURITA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 6, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CRYSTAL R. AANDAHL AND ENDING WITH JAIME M. YORK, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SARAH A. AGUERO AND ENDING WITH ALEXANDRA M. STORMER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TEMITOPE O. AYENI AND ENDING WITH GREGORY A. WOLFLEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BROOKE T. AHLSTROM AND ENDING WITH MICHAEL K. YANG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MIGUEL M. ALAMPAY AND ENDING WITH ASHLEY L. ZANDER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DERRICK ABSON AND ENDING WITH RODERICK A. YARD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GERARDO A. ARBULUBARANDIARAN AND ENDING WITH MARIANOGERARD Y. ZAMORA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRADLEY A. ALBERS AND ENDING WITH SEAN E. ZETOONEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSHUA J. AUSTRING AND ENDING WITH CHRIS L. WILSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KRISTOFFER M. S. ABONAL AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW B. ZINGER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEFANI AHSANOV AND ENDING WITH GERTIAN XHAFIA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MOHAMMAD K. BAHADAR AND ENDING WITH BRANDON T. VITTON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LUKE R. BADEN AND ENDING WITH GREGORY I. BASIOR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SARAH E. BEEMILLER AND ENDING WITH COLLEEN M. WILMINGTON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHARLES A. ALLEN AND ENDING WITH MARTIN A. ZUBER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIN M. BACON AND ENDING WITH CAROLINE A. WEACHTER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVIS J. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH ADAGRAY A. WILLIS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATION OF MEGAN E. JAMISON, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH NATHANIEL B. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH BANSARI SARKAR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON SEPTEMBER 7, 2023.

NAVY NOMINATION OF VON H. FERNANDES, TO BE CAPTAIN.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING COACH MARTY HAUCK, OF ROLLA HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JASON SMITH

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 30, 2023

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Coach Marty Hauck, of Rolla High School in Missouri, on being awarded the 2023 USA Wrestling Greco-Roman Developmental Coach of the Year Award.

As coach of both men's and women's Rolla High School wrestling teams. His successes extend beyond the high school level as he's been named world championship coach three times by Team USA and remains the coach of the USA U-17 world championship team.

Coach Hauck continues to have remarkable success with Rolla High School's wrestling team. The school boasts 48 state qualifiers, 29 state placers, and 4 champions under his leadership. This impressive record is a testament to Coach Hauck's talent, passion, and commitment to inspiring each one of his student-athletes to reach their full potential.

Leadership is not just something you do but is a defining characteristic in people. I take great pride in recognizing Coach Hauck's ex-

ceptional contributions to the sport of wrestling, both within the community of Rolla and on the world stage. His achievements serve as an inspiration to aspiring athletes and coaches alike of what it means to be a leader. On behalf of the entire Eighth Congressional District, we thank Coach Hauck for his dedicated service.

LETTER TO CORSICANA, TEXAS

HON. JAKE ELLZEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 30, 2023

Mr. ELLZEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to include in the RECORD the following letter to honor the people of Corsicana, Texas and to celebrate its 175th Anniversary:

Hello from the year 2023!

My name is Jake Ellzey, and I currently serve as the Congressman for Corsicana for the 118th Congress. I am honored to represent this great city and to help celebrate the 175th birthday of Corsicana. Corsicana was founded in 1848, and in the 175 years since its founding, so much has changed, but the one thing that has always remained is the good people who call this town their home.

Now, I can't tell you much about what happened in Corsicana in 1848, but I can give you a little insight into what it looks like today in 2023.

Corsicana is a small town in Navarro County with 26,000 folks and a beautiful courthouse right in the middle. It's home to great restaurants like The Across the Street Diner and Old Mexican Inn. The community has thriving businesses, like Collins Street Bakery, Oil City Iron Works, and Gilfillan's Hardware. The people here are proud to support the Corsicana Tigers and the Navarro College Bulldogs. In 2023, life is pretty good in Corsicana and Navarro County. It's a community that works together. It's a community that worships together. It's a community that prays together.

I am sure much has probably happened since 2023 for y'all, but I know one thing that hasn't changed is our pride for the state of Texas and the great town of Corsicana. The community of Corsicana has always been strong, and I have no doubt that that has held true through the years. As y'all celebrate this day, reflect on the strength of this city and our Nation. I don't know what is happening in the country, but I know there is nothing our nation and the people of Texas cannot handle. I am proud to be the Representative for Corsicana in 2023, and I send well wishes to all of the Corsicana residents past, present, and future.

God Bless Corsicana and God Bless the United States.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed H.R. 5860, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4885–S4899

Measures Introduced: One bill and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3003, and S. Res. 389–393. **Pages S4891–92**

Measures Passed:

Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act: By 88 yeas to 9 nays (Vote No. 247), Senate passed H.R. 5860, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, by the order of the Senate of Saturday, September 30, 2023, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after agreeing to the motion to proceed thereto.

Pages S4887–88

Maternal and Child Health Stillbirth Prevention Act: Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of S. 2231, to amend title V of the Social Security Act to support stillbirth prevention and research, and the bill was then passed.

Page S4895

Motorcycle Safety Foundation: Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 310, recognizing the Motorcycle Safety Foundation for 50 years of safety education, and the resolution was then agreed to.

Page S4895

National Community Policing Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 390, designating the week of October 1, 2023, through October 7, 2023, as “National Community Policing Week”.

Page S4895

National Character Counts Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 391, designating the week beginning October 15, 2023, as “National Character Counts Week”.

Page S4895

Maui Wildfires in August 2023: Senate agreed to S. Res. 392, recognizing and honoring the first responders and those who lost their lives in the Maui

wildfires in August 2023 that affected thousands of people. **Page S4895**

Honoring the Life of former Senator Duncan McLauchlin Faircloth: Senate agreed to S. Res. 393, to honor the life and death of Duncan McLauchlin (“Lauch”) Faircloth, former Senator for the State of North Carolina. **Pages S4895–96**

Measures Considered:

Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act: Senate continued consideration of H.R. 3935, to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize and improve the Federal Aviation Administration and other civil aviation programs, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S4885–87**

Pending:

Schumer (for Murray) Amendment No. 1292, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4885**

Schumer Amendment No. 1293 (to Amendment No. 1292), to add an effective date. **Page S4885**

Schumer motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 1294, to add an effective date. **Page S4885**

Schumer Amendment No. 1295 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 1294), to modify the effective date. **Page S4885**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 49 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. 246), Senate agreed to the motion to instruct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Page S4887

Senator Schumer entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate agreed to the motion to instruct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators. **Page S4887**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the motion to invoke cloture on Schumer

(for Murray) Amendment No. 1292 (listed above), be withdrawn. **Page S4887**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the motion to invoke cloture on the bill, be withdrawn. **Page S4887**

O'Brien Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of James C. O'Brien, of Nebraska, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (European and Eurasian Affairs). **Pages S4888–89**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Saturday, September 30, 2023, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 3, 2023. **Pages S4888–89**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4888**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination at approximately 3:00 p.m., on Tuesday, October 3, 2023; and that the motions to invoke cloture filed during the session of Saturday, September 30, 2023 ripen at 5:30 p.m. **Page S4896**

Hurson Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Brendan Abell Hurson, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland. **Page S4889**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of James C. O'Brien, of Nebraska, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (European and Eurasian Affairs). **Page S4889**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4889**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4889**

Declercq Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Susan Kim Declercq, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. **Page S4889**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Brendan Abell Hurson, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland. **Page S4889**

sions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Brendan Abell Hurson, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland. **Page S4889**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4889**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4889**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Brendan Carr, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of five years from July 1, 2023.

Geoffrey Adam Starks, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of five years from July 1, 2022.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy. **Pages S4889–91**

Messages from the House: **Page S4891**

Measures Read the First Time: **Page S4891**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S4892**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4892–94**

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4894–95**

Quorum Calls: One quorum call was taken today. (Total—2) **Page S4887**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—247) **Pages S4887–88**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 12 noon and adjourned, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Duncan McLaughlin Faircloth, former Senator for the State of North Carolina, in accordance with S. Res. 393, at 9:46 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Tuesday, October 3, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4896.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 1 public bill, H.R. 5860; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 753, were introduced. **Page H4934**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H4934**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Schweikert to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H4915**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote. **Page H4915**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:03 a.m. and reconvened at 11:24 a.m. **Page H4915**

Motion to Adjourn: Rejected then Clark (MA) motion to adjourn by a yea-and-nay vote of none voting "yea" to 427 nays, Roll No. 512. **Pages H4926–27**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024: H.R. 5680, amended, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 335 yeas to 91 nays, Roll No. 513.

Pages H4915–26, H4927–33

Order of Business: Agreed by unanimous consent that debate on H.R. 5680 be extended by an additional ten minutes per side. **Page H4931**

Order of Business: Agreed by unanimous consent that H.R. 5680 be modified by an amendment submitted by Representative Diaz-Balart. **Page H4932**

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 p.m. on Monday, October 2nd. **Page H4933**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H4926 and H4933.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 2:47 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 4394, the "Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024"; and H.R. 4364, the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2024", 4 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Tuesday, October 3

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Monday, October 2

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of James C. O'Brien, of Nebraska, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (European and Eurasian Affairs), and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 5:30 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Ellzey, Jake, Tex., E921
Smith, Jason, Mo., E921



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