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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

Dr. Tony Foster, Restoration Worship Center, Greenwood, South Carolina, offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Heavenly Father, thank You for this great Nation that we have the honor to call home. Thank You for the blessings of this Nation for 247 years. The Bible declares: Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.

Forgive us Lord, as a nation, that we have not always lived up to Your word or Your ways. But nevertheless, the Bible declares in 2 Chronicles 7:14: "If My people, who are called by My name, would humble themselves and pray, and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from Heaven, and forgive their sins, and heal the land."

Only You our God, through the power of Your spirit, can heal our land.

I pray for our leaders today in the U.S. House of Representatives, that we would become again one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. DAVIDSON. 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. 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The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.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. Will the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania 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.

WELCOMING GUEST CHAPLAIN DR. TONY FOSTER

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to welcome today's guest chaplain, Reverend Dr. Tony Foster of Restoration Worship Center in Greenwood, South Carolina.

Dr. Foster, a personal friend of mine, has faithfully served in Christian ministry for more than 29 years. In that time, he has preached the gospel in the United States and around the world, ministering in the United Kingdom, Canada, India, and other countries.

Pastor Foster is cofounder and copastor of Restoration Worship Center, which began in 2003 with just 25 members and the goal of being a place for the community to worship God while growing in their faith.

He is partnered in ministry by his wife, Joanie, who is watching from the gallery today. Pastor Tony and Joanie also have two sons, James and Trey.

His ministry seeks to equip Christians to stand for righteousness in the nations of the world.

Outside of the pulpit, Pastor Tony lives out his faith and his commitment to helping troubled youth become all God wants them to be by serving on the South Carolina Juvenile Parole Board.

Dr. Foster also serves on the board of directors for the Charter Institute at Erskine, as well as president of Restoration Bible College. Most recently, he took another step to serve the community being sworn in as a magistrate judge in Greenwood County, South Carolina.

I am proud to have Pastor Tony Foster here as the guest chaplain of the people's House. I am grateful for his service to God and our country and especially the youth of South Carolina.

I pray that God continues to bless him and his family, the State of South Carolina, and the United States of America.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NUNN of Iowa). The Chair will entertain up to five further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

GOP OVERSIGHT STATS

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 118th Congress for restoring the oversight function of the House.

Since winning the majority, House Republicans have held 565 oversight hearings, compelled Biden officials to testify 561 times, sent 862 letters to the administration, and issued 45 subpoenas, and we are just getting started.

Our Founders never intended for a President to be able to bypass Congress

□ 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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through executive action, like forgiving more than \$400 billion in loan debt with the stroke of a pen.

They never intended for a Federal agency to be able to circumvent the people's Representatives and use their regulatory authority to advance so-called progressive ideas. The judicial branch is doing its part to curb the rogue—often unconstitutional—actions of this President, but the American people can count on this half of the legislative branch to conduct its critical oversight function, just as our Founders intended.

RECOGNIZING SUSAN RENNINGER

(Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to lift the story of McClure, Pennsylvania, native Susan Renninger, or as her family calls her, Sue.

Sue is a loving mother and grandmother. She was diagnosed with lung cancer 6 years ago, yet she refused to let that hold her back. In the face of three rounds of chemo, eight rounds of radiation, Sue, an avid traveler, completed a remarkable feat seeing all 50 States, and she did not do it alone.

Sue's children, Heather and Eric; and her stepchildren, Kelly, Paula, and Karla, often joined her, filling this difficult time with adventure, memories, and an abundance of love.

Now, her 9-year-old granddaughter wants to do the same.

We as lawmakers have so much to learn from Sue: her resilience, her perseverance, her fight. We have an obligation to fight for the millions of Americans waging the battle with this devastating disease.

Now, in the midst of this budget season, there is no better time to dedicate funds to beat cancer once and for all. That is why I am advocating for more than \$140 million in research to end cancer.

Let's support research. Let's support screenings early and often. Let's win this fight for Sue and everyone in all 50 States.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF DEB SLATTEN

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

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Deb Slatten who tragically passed away recently.

Deb served honorably for both the Carlton County Sheriff's Office and St. Louis County Sheriff's Office for 36 years, eventually retiring as a sergeant. She was the first female sheriff's deputy on patrol in Duluth and the department's first female sergeant in Duluth.

Following her retirement, she continued to selflessly give her time and tal-

ents to our community as a member of the St. Louis County Sheriff's Volunteer Rescue Squad. This squad is one of the very best in the Nation because of Deb and others' commitment to our region.

Please take a moment to reflect on how precious life is and how critical these local heroes are to our communities.

Rest in peace, faithful servant.

KEEP OUR WORKERS SAFE

(Ms. GARCIA of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to sound the alarm about the extreme heat in Texas that is putting people's lives in danger.

Workers in agriculture, construction, mail delivery, and landscaping are in danger and at risk for heat-related injuries or even death every day.

Many workers in my district are working outside at a heat index that is well above 100 degrees.

Heat is the number one cause of weather-related deaths in the United States—more than floods, tornadoes, and hurricanes.

Just last month, Felipe Pascual, a construction worker in the Houston area, collapsed on the jobsite and later died due to hyperthermia.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I introduced the Construction Injury Prevention Act to provide paid 15-minute rest breaks for workers every 4 hours.

This bill puts people over profits, it puts people over politics, and will literally save lives. We need to act to keep our workers safe, and we must act now.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WAYNE PARKER

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

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and dedicated public servant. Last week, Wayne Parker, Provo City's chief administrative officer for two decades, announced his retirement.

Having served with Mr. Parker for 8 years, I know firsthand how impossible it is to fully grasp the positive impact of Wayne Parker on Provo City. His touch for good can be found in everything we like about Provo.

For many years he has worked without fanfare or attention. Those of us that know his work best know that everything from our vibrant economy to our fun downtown and so much more have been blessed by Wayne's hard work and dedication to Provo City.

Because of his great leadership skills, Wayne was awarded the 2020 Award for Career Excellence from the International City/County Management Association. This award was a recognition of Wayne's impact on the quality of life in Provo.

I hope that his retirement brings joy and happiness. Those of us that call Provo home will never forget all he has done for us as a city. I know I will never forget all he has done for me.

CELEBRATING JACKIE ROWE ADAMS' 75TH BIRTHDAY

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the birthday of Jackie Rowe Adams.

This week, our communities, northern Manhattan and Harlem, celebrate Jackie, who is a powerhouse in northern Manhattan and Harlem.

Jackie is not only a union leader but Jackie is also a community advocate. After tragically losing two of her sons to gun violence, Jackie cofounded Harlem Mothers S.A.V.E., an organization dedicated to ending gun violence in our community, for which Jackie has worked tirelessly. She continues to be a force of change for our community, particularly advocating for young people.

Let me tell you something, Mr. Speaker, her voice is the window to her soul. She has a tremendous soprano voice, and everybody enjoys her singing in the community.

We wish Jackie a happy birthday, and we look forward to hearing her singing in the community.

FIGHT TO PASS THE NDAA

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

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, we worked a little late last night. We voted to get rid of this leftwing socialistic woke agenda that has not only been crammed down the throats of the American people but crammed down the throats of our military.

That is right. We got rid of DEI and CRT. It is gone. Now we can get back to protecting the citizens of this country. We also are protecting the citizens of the unborn. We got rid of abortions that are paid for by taxpayers in our military.

We did one more thing, Mr. Speaker. We gave those serving a needed pay raise and increased their lethality so that they can stay ahead of China.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to pass the NDAA today. Hold the line, negotiate, and fight for this bill when it comes back from the Senate.

GUN VIOLENCE EPIDEMIC IN AMERICA

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the epidemic of gun violence

in America, which continues to inflict bloodshed and heartbreak on our communities.

Last week, Americans were supposed to be celebrating the Fourth of July, but big cities and small towns across the country were once again devastated by senseless gun violence.

In October, my own Raleigh community joined the long line of American communities forever changed by a mass shooting. We should not have to live this way.

While we took a momentous step forward last summer by passing bipartisan, commonsense reform, we must do more. I am proud that the Raleigh Police Department is leading the charge through education, awareness, and prevention.

June was Gun Violence Awareness Month, but the call for action shouldn't end then. Today and every day, we must work together to end gun violence once and for all.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 583 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2670.

Will the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER) kindly take the chair.

□ 0915

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2670) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, with Mr. STAUBER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, July 13, 2023, amendment No. 62, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON), had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 63 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON USE OF QUOTAS BASED ON RACE OR ETHNICITY IN SERVICE ACADEMY ADMISSIONS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the military service academies for

fiscal year 2024 may be used to discriminate or to use quotas in admissions on the basis of race or ethnicity.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, this amendment would prohibit the use of funds to discriminate on the basis of race and ethnicity in admissions to the military service academies.

Currently, all of the military service academies use race and ethnicity as selection criteria for admissions. Not only is this a violation of the Constitution, as recently affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, but it is a violation of the military's longstanding meritocratic principles.

The military service academies are elite universities that train and educate the future leaders of our armed services. We need the best and the brightest, the most fit cadets and midshipmen, regardless of their skin color and ethnicity. To consider immutable characteristics like race and ethnicity is blatantly discriminatory.

For our national security, we must uphold the ideals of our country and put hard work, dedication, and service above all.

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

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, Mr. BANKS' amendment to prohibit our Nation's service academies from promoting diverse experiences and backgrounds as part of its missions policy will do nothing but weaken our military.

The Supreme Court recently recognized in its decision to leave service academies out of its ruling on affirmative action that our academies are not laboratories for ideological gerrymandering. They are institutions that are foundational to our national security.

Our service academies are responsible for providing a higher education but also for training our Nation's men and women to serve as global leaders. Many graduates will serve in the highest levels of our military and government, where success depends on maintaining an open mind, building diverse coalitions, and drawing on broad experiences. They will lead as part of a military that has never been more diverse, more capable, or more lethal. Soon, nearly half of our servicemembers will be people of color, but only a fraction serve as officers and even a smaller fraction as senior leaders.

We learned bitter and painful lessons in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam,

when leaders neither understood nor looked like the formations they led.

It is 2023, not 1952. If my colleagues across the aisle knew more about the painful history of this country, perhaps last night one of them would not have referred to Black servicemembers as "colored people."

Let's not move our country backward. I oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for introducing this amendment.

I think it is a commonsense amendment. Right now, there are all sorts of rumors out there that when people are admitted to the service academies—who, after all, are going to wind up running our military, the one part of our government that cannot fail—preferences are being given and they are not always taking the best people that they can.

I want to point out something that is a little bit offensive about this whole diversity thing. Diversity for people like the Democratic Party, sadly, is solely determined by your genetics or your DNA or where your ancestors were 200 years ago.

I will give you an example to show the foolishness of it and that the real goal here, I think, is to divide Americans.

If I am one-quarter Peruvian, I can identify as Hispanic. I can identify as Hispanic despite the fact I have never spoken a word of Spanish and never been south of the border in my life. The people who just want to divide America would say that I have a unique perspective growing up in a Milwaukee suburb, despite the fact that I am one-quarter from a different part of the world.

This is preposterous on its face, and it will inevitably lead to division as we are educating our military that they should look at people by where their ancestors came from, not as individuals.

This true racism, which is what it absolutely is because that is how they determine which silo you fit into, has to be ripped away from our society and the military, in particular.

The idea that we have different viewpoints because of where our ancestors came from despite the fact that we have not been there and know nothing of them is preposterous.

Like I said, in addition to the divisiveness, you are going to wind up with people who are not necessarily the best people to lead our military. Anybody familiar with military history knows the important decisions that have to be made during wartime. We want those decisions made by the brightest people we have, not by people who have been picked based upon where their DNA was 2,000 years ago.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KIM), the ranking member

of the Military Personnel Subcommittee.

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I want to respond to what was just said.

It is absolutely important that we set straight that diversity does not mean we are talking about people who are less qualified. We are not talking about reducing standards. We are talking about recognizing one part of the decision as one part of many.

This is not a situation where it is the overriding factor. I agree with what Chairman BANKS said, which is that we want the best and brightest, but what we recognize when it comes to our service academies, in particular, is that this is a situation where we are trying to also build a force.

This is not just about an individual. Yes, we want the best and brightest, but we also want the most cohesive and effective fighting force for our country.

We recognize we are building an entity where our servicemembers are part of something bigger than all of them.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KIM of New Jersey. I think about this brief that was put forward to the Supreme Court that was written by former military officials that said: "The importance of maintaining a diverse, highly qualified officer corps has been beyond legitimate dispute for decades. History has shown that placing a diverse Armed Forces under the command of homogenous leadership is a recipe for internal resentment, discord, and violence."

This is written by former military leaders who are advising us to make sure that we let the military be able to control and be able to have the tools they need to build a force that our country needs.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST), a real American hero.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Chair, I am amazed at the bigoted comments I am hearing from the other side right now, literally stating that units need to look a certain way. There have to be people of certain colors in these units. It is purely idiotic. It is dangerous.

War is not a game. It is always dangerous. It is very often deadly. I damn near gave my life for this country, and I can tell you the last thing I cared about was the color of the snipers that had my back or the color of the medics that were putting tourniquets on each of my legs and my left arm when I was injured on the battlefield. It didn't matter if they were Black, White, Brown.

None of that mattered when they were recruited into the military, and it didn't matter as they were serving. It has absolutely zero place, and you are literally putting the lives of our servicemembers in danger. You are concretely saying that units need to look a certain way by color.

I just pose this quick question. I don't know how much time I have remaining, but I will bet you all over there can't tell me what my background is. Am I part Black? Part Brown? Part White? What am I?

I yield time to you for a colloquy if you want to answer that. What am I?

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MAST. Mr. Chair, I will bet they can't tell me. I hear silence because you don't know what I am. You don't know that I am half Mexican. You can't look at me and see that, but you believe that units should be made up of something that you can't see and that you can't ask about. It is idiotic policy and dangerous for our servicemembers, and they deserve better from the other side.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair would again remind Members to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RYAN), vice ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague for his service.

Mr. Chair, I rise as a proud graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and a representative of the academy today. Whether my colleagues want to recognize it or not, particularly those on the far right, we have an increasingly growing diverse force.

As Mr. KIM said, unit cohesion, we can all agree, is essential and critical, both in the heat of battle and in training and preparation. This amendment would unequivocally, as you heard from retired military officers across the world, weaken unit cohesion. Even the considerably—to be generous—conservative Supreme Court has recognized the distinct interests of these service academies in the Court's recent decision that came down just a few weeks ago.

We have made great strides at the academies with a focus and bipartisan commitment for decades. West Point has gone from 20 percent to 36 percent cadets of minority backgrounds, and the Naval Academy from 19 percent to 37 percent, but we still have work to do to achieve unit cohesion.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is simple. It ensures our military service academies are in line with the Supreme Court's recent decision on the unconstitutionality of race-based affirmative action, and it strives to uphold the ideals of meritocracy, which is nowhere more important than in the United States military.

Mr. Chair, I urge all Members to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, today's military leaders are unequivocal in their support of diversity and leadership. Joint Chiefs Chairman Milley considers it fundamental. Army Chief McConville calls it a crucial competitive advantage. Then-Air Force Chief CQ Brown called diversity an imperative. Marine Corps Commandant Berger said the core of America's strength lies in its diversity.

The very government assembled here today, in its amicus brief to the Supreme Court, characterized a diverse pool of academy graduates as a vital interest on which the Nation's future depends.

The American people expect and demand that our academies are given every tool and advantage to train leaders capable of fighting and winning our Nation's wars. Make no mistake, diversity is not synonymous with less qualified. We want the best. We want the brightest. We need the most diverse.

This amendment attempts to weaken a concept foundational to our current and future military supremacy, that diversity translates into capability and lethality.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. STRICKLAND. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana will be postponed.

□ 0930

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 64 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT CERTAIN EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2024 may be used to implement any of the following executive orders:

(1) Executive Order 13990, relating to Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis.

(2) Executive Order 14008, relating to Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.

(3) Section 6 of Executive Order 14013, relating to Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration.

(4) Executive Order 14030, relating to Climate-Related Financial Risk.

(5) Executive Order 14057, relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability.

(6) Executive Order 14082, relating to Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

(7) Executive Order 14096, relating to Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, we have spent the better part of the last several days making clear to the American people that this side of the aisle wants to see a Department of Defense that is focused on its core mission, defending the United States of America, rather than divvying us up by race and dividing us and separating us.

I rise today to ensure that the Department of Defense is focused on its core mission rather than pursuing the political agenda of climate change to the detriment of the national security of the United States.

In 2021, Department of Defense spokesman John Kirby refused to say that China is a bigger national security threat to the United States than climate change. He called them equally important and said it doesn't do any good to make a relative assessment of national security issues.

Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin has said climate change is an existential threat to our Nation's security.

Next week, Secretary of State John Kerry literally travels to China to discuss climate change, not China's increased aggression against Taiwan, not its expansion in the Pacific, not its oppression of its people, not the fact that they produce two new coal-fired plants per week on top of the 1,100 they have while we undermine our national security to pursue the climate-fetish agenda of the other side of the aisle.

President Biden's executive orders have served as the catalyst for massive reforms at the Department of Defense that compromise national security to advance this climate fetish.

The amendment that I offer would prohibit any of the funding in the National Defense Authorization Act, or that flows from that authorization, from being used to carry out President Biden's executive orders on climate change.

The Department of Defense's climate adaptation plan includes radical proposals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the expense of our warfighting capabilities. According to the plan, the DOD has identified climate change as a critical national security issue. It mandates environmental justice because why miss an opportunity to push divisive ideology?

The DOD says it will transition to 100 percent carbon-free electricity, meaning America's war machine will literally depend on the wind and the sun.

No one, including anyone on this side of the aisle, believes that we shouldn't pursue every advantage and technology to harness energy, no one. In Texas, we have embraced wind and we have embraced solar, but to our detriment when we have interfered with the market and interfered with our ability to have energy at our disposal and at our demand. We undermine our grid. We undermine our national security. We undermine our reliability. We cause energy prices to go up.

In this case, in the context of the National Defense Authorization Act, we should not be pursuing this politically motivated climate fetishization that undermines our national security.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Three quick points here. First of all, it is interesting. You can go back to 2008 and look at John McCain's campaign and, entertainingly, Sarah Palin's Vice Presidential statements about how climate change was an existential threat, and this was a bipartisan issue where we talked about why this was a significant challenge that we needed to address.

Then, of course, Barack Obama had the audacity to get elected President and pursue that agenda, so suddenly it became political.

I just want to make this very, very clear. The belief here is that digging up fossil fuels from below the ground and burning them is bad for life, it is bad for the planet, and it will eventually exterminate the planet.

Now, if you want to disagree with that, you want to have a little argument about whether or not that is true, we can. I mean, the overwhelming majority of scientists seem to agree with that, but let's hear the argument. It just kills me to sit here and listen to the other side claim that this is a political agenda.

Now, I understand why they do that, because that skips past the messy part of where you have to actually argue the facts and you can just dismiss it as politics and everyone robotically goes: Oh, yes, politics, that is bad. We can't have that.

If we can have an actual discussion about this, if you believe, as the administration does and as, again, I don't know, 80 percent of the scientists believe, that climate change could destroy the fucking planet, then it is worth saying that that's a national security threat at least equivalent to China.

Yes, there is the possibility of global nuclear war with China that could exterminate the planet, but climate change, the argument is, would exterminate the planet, so I think that is worth thinking about.

Please believe me when I say this is not a political agenda. It is a heartfelt belief that we have a distinct problem here that needs to be addressed.

Second: How to address it. Come up with alternative sources of energy and make those investments. This is also very important, because even if this wasn't destroying the planet, our dependency upon oil has been problematic.

I know there is this fantasy that we are going to become energy independent. Nobody is energy independent. Oil is a global marketplace. Even if we generate enough energy, we sell it overseas, and Saudi Arabia and OPEC therefore have an enormous amount of control over that market.

As I have said over and over again, the true answer to this problem is, when gas prices go up, wouldn't it be great to say: That is wonderful, but we don't need that, we have other sources of energy to go to. Nothing is more important in the military than energy and access to it. Wars are started over having access to the energy that you need. To say that this doesn't involve national security literally hurts my brain. You need these alternatives.

The last argument is on the market: We will let the market decide. The market subsidized the living hell out of the oil industry for 175 years. They have an enormous advantage. The pipelines, the system, the entire thing that was built, was built on our taxpayer dollars. Now, what we are saying is if we are going to develop an alternative to that, then we are going to have to help that, as we helped nuclear energy, and a whole bunch of other different things.

I don't think I hear the other side complaining about the government subsidizing nuclear energy because that fits within their politics.

If I ask nothing else, could we please just have a rational discussion that understands that this is a legitimate policy issue? It isn't a fetish. It isn't a political debate. It is the fate of the planet and how we manage energy policy, both of which—I am going to take a real bold step here—actually impact national security. I believe that they do, and I believe that anybody would agree with that statement.

Please, defeat this amendment.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I appreciate my colleague for basically making the case for the very climate fetish that I describe. When he talks about the need for energy and its existence for national security, my point is having reliable energy. We have to have energy that is available and reliable and dependable. That is the whole point.

My colleague talks about nuclear power. Great. I am waiting with bated breath for my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to embrace and promote and push noncarbon-producing nuclear power.

We haven't generated a new nuclear power plant since when, the 1970s?

Georgia isn't even off the ground because of Federal regulation and interference.

The fact is, we are subsidizing and promoting unreliable wind and solar while subsidizing the hell out of electric vehicles, and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to use the Defense Department to continue to promote it, when it engaged in crony capitalism to enrich a small handful of elitists on the back of the hardworking American people while we subsidize China and make ourselves reliable on China for their minerals and what they produce.

It is absolutely astonishing that we would turn over our national defense capability to China at this point in time to pursue this radical agenda.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I would just note that we actually are making investments in nuclear power. It is really expensive and difficult to develop, but the investments are being made. That is part of the agenda.

Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chair, I am actually quite amazed that we are allowing a political ideology to get in the way of reality and facts.

The fact of the matter is that the U.S. military, more than a decade ago, noticed that the climate was changing and they needed to address it. Also, the fact is that the largest solar and wind energy systems in the Nation are in Texas, and Texas is dependent upon those for their power when a heat wave arrives.

Let's be smart here. Let's not let ideology and the fact that we want to get into a fight over climate change get in the way of good public policy. It is absolutely essential that the military build for the future, that they build for resiliency.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 65 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 66 OFFERED BY MR. DAVIDSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 66 printed in House Report 118-142.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. 16. EXCLUSIVE MEANS FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO ACQUIRE LOCATION INFORMATION, WEB BROWSING HISTORY, INTERNET SEARCH HISTORY, AND FOURTH AMENDMENT-PROTECTED INFORMATION.

(a) EXCLUSIVE MEANS.—

(1) FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.—Title I and sections 303, 304, 703, 704, and 705 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq., 1823, 1824, 1881b, 1881c, 1881d) shall be the exclusive means by which the Secretary of Defense acquires location information, web browsing history, Internet search history, and Fourth Amendment-protected information of United States persons or persons inside the United States for foreign intelligence purposes.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—A warrant obtained by demonstrating probable cause shall be the exclusive means by which the Secretary of Defense acquires location information, web browsing history, Internet search history, and Fourth Amendment-protected information of United States persons or persons inside the United States for law enforcement purposes.

(b) THIRD PARTY.—If the interception, or compelled production, or physical search or seizure of information inside the United States by the Secretary of Defense would require a warrant, court order, or subpoena under law, the Secretary may not obtain that information from a third party in exchange for anything of value without obtaining the warrant, court order, or subpoena that would be required for such interception, compelled production, or physical search or seizure.

(c) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may acquire the types of information specified in subsection (b) in exchange for something of value if—

(1) the information is aggregated or anonymized in such a way that it cannot reasonably be de-anonymized or otherwise linked to any individual or specific group of individuals; and

(2) the Secretary does not disclose the information to any Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency or to any other element of the intelligence community, or any official of such an agency or element.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “Fourth Amendment-protected information” means information the compelled production of which would require a warrant for law enforcement purposes.

(2) The term “location information” means information derived or otherwise calculated from the transmission or reception of a radio signal that reveals the approximate or actual geographic location of a customer, subscriber, or device.

(3) The term “United States person” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chair, the amendment I have offered would prevent the Department of Defense from purchasing data that would otherwise require a warrant, court order, or subpoena. The amendment would also end unauthorized surveillance practices.

The government is currently circumventing the Fourth Amendment by purchasing location data, internet browsing data, and other sensitive information. The so-called data broker loophole is a severe threat to the right to privacy in the United States.

Freedom surrendered is rarely reclaimed, but we must defend our Fourth Amendment.

Government surveillance programs are routinely misused and targeted at Americans. The FBI, in fact, admits it conducted 278,000 improper searches of American citizens in 2020 alone. If the government can buy its way around the Fourth Amendment, there will be few meaningful limits on government surveillance.

We need to pass this amendment. It at least stops the Department of Defense from doing that inside the United States of America.

Mr. Chair, I reserve balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for offering the amendment.

Ubiquitous commercial data collection and bulk data sales represent a privacy concern for all Americans. Companies and governments alike have access to once unimaginable amounts of user data through commercial channels. This development and the Fourth Amendment questions that come with it deserve full consideration.

I look forward to working with the gentleman on this amendment to ensure that these issues are addressed in a manner that does not unduly burden the Department of Defense relative to the rest of the Federal Government while ensuring its operational needs are met.

I think Congress will spend a substantial amount of time on the privacy concerns addressed by this amendment in the coming months, and I welcome that discussion.

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

□ 0945

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the support of my colleagues to get this amendment to this point and, frankly, the commitment to the work ahead. It is important for our national security, but the whole premise of the Department of Defense is to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. The way we go about that has to preserve the way of life that our Constitution establishes, that the Bill of Rights guarantees that our protections will exist, and we have a lot of work to do to restore the protections of our Fourth Amendment.

This amendment is an important first step, and I ask all of our colleagues to unite and make it a fully bipartisan level of support.

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

Ms. JACOBS. Mr. Chair, I want to thank the Gentleman from Ohio for your partnership on this amendment.

My team and I have loved working with you and your team on this issue and appreciate your commitment to making this a bipartisan effort.

Right now, an existing data broker loophole allows our government to make an end-run around our 4th amendment rights to access our personal information without a warrant, court order, or subpoena.

How? Because they're buying it.

Cash doesn't hold the same legitimacy and authority as a warrant—but right now, it's treated like it does.

This is wrong.

I'm sure that many of my colleagues don't want the Department of Defense to see what they're looking at online. . . . but there's nothing right now to prevent that.

Our search and browsing history, location data, health information—all of this should be off-limits unless a court order says otherwise.

And that's why I'm so proud to lead this bipartisan amendment to prevent the Department of Defense from purchasing data that would otherwise require a warrant, court order, or subpoena.

Our amendment would rein in unauthorized surveillance practices and take a big step forward to protect Americans' privacy.

I urge my colleagues to support it.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 67 will not be offered.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 68 will not be offered.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 69 will not be offered.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF ALABAMA

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 583, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 29, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 53, 54, 60, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80, printed in House Report 118-142, offered by Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TENNESSEE

At the appropriate place in subtitle E of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PRODUCTION OF FILMS AND PROHIBITION ON USE OF SUCH FUNDS FOR FILMS SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS ON CONTENT OR ALTERED FOR SCREENING IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA OR AT THE REQUEST OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

(a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary of Defense may only authorize the provision of technical support or access to an

asset controlled by or related to the Department of Defense to enter into a contract relating to the production or funding of a film by a United States company if the United States company, as a condition of receiving the support or access—

(1) provides to the Secretary a list of all films produced or funded by that company the content of which has been submitted, during the shorter of the preceding 10-year period or the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, to an official of the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) or the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) for evaluation with respect to screening the film in the PRC;

(2) includes, with respect to each such film—

(A) the title of the film; and

(B) the date on which such submission occurred;

(3) enters into a written agreement with the Secretary of Defense not to alter the content of the film in response to, or in anticipation of, a request by an official of the Government of the PRC or the CCP; and

(4) submits such agreement to the Secretary.

(b) PROHIBITION WITH RESPECT TO FILMS SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS ON CONTENT OR ALTERED FOR SCREENING IN CHINA.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the President may not authorize the provision of technical support or access to any asset controlled by the Federal Government for, or authorize the head of a Federal agency to enter into any contract relating to, the production or funding of a film by a United States company if—

(1) the film is co-produced by an entity located in the PRC that is subject to conditions on content imposed by an official of the Government of the PRC or the CCP; or

(2) with respect to the most recent report submitted under subsection (c), the United States company is listed in the report pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of paragraph (2) of that subsection.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on films disclosed under subsection (a) that are associated with a United States company that has received technical support or access to an asset controlled by the Department of Defense for, or has entered into a contract with the Federal Government relating to, the production or funding of a film.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of each film listed pursuant to the requirement under subsection (a)(1), the content of which was submitted, during the shorter of the preceding 10-year period or the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, by a United States company to an official of the Government of the PRC or the CCP for evaluation with respect to screening the film in the PRC, including—

(i) the United States company that submitted the contents of the film;

(ii) the title of the film; and

(iii) the date on which such submission occurred.

(B) A description of each film with respect to which a United States company entered into a written agreement with the Department of Defense providing the support or access, as applicable, pursuant to the requirement under subsection (a)(2) not to alter the content of the film in response to, or in anticipation of, a request by an official of the Government of the PRC or the CCP, during the shorter of the preceding 10-year period or

the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, including—

(i) the United States company that entered into the agreement; and

(ii) the title of the film.

(C) The title of any film described pursuant to subparagraph (A), and the corresponding United States company described pursuant to clause (i) of that subparagraph—

(i) that was submitted to an official of the Government of the PRC or the CCP during the preceding 3-year period; and

(ii) for which the Secretary assesses that the content was altered in response to, or in anticipation of, a request by an official of the Government of the PRC or the CCP.

(D) The title of any film that is described in both subparagraph (A) and subparagraph (B), and the corresponding one or more United States companies described in clause (i) of each such subparagraph—

(i) that was submitted to an official of the Government of the PRC or the CCP during the preceding 10-year period; and

(ii) for which the Secretary assesses that the content was altered in response to, or in anticipation of, a request by an official of the Government of the PRC or the CCP.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONTENT.—The term “content” means any description of a film, including the script.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Defense.

(4) UNITED STATES COMPANY.—The term “United States company” means a private entity incorporated under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TENNESSEE

At the appropriate place in title VI, insert the following:

SEC. 6 ____ . PROHIBITION ON SALE OF CHINESE GOODS IN COMMISSARY STORES AND MILITARY EXCHANGES.

The Secretary of Defense shall prohibit the sale, at a commissary store or military exchange, of goods—

(1) manufactured in China;

(2) assembled in China; or

(3) imported into the United States from China.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK OF NEW YORK

Strike section 1308 and insert the following:

SEC. 1308. MODIFICATION OF INITIATIVE TO SUPPORT PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY ACADEMIC RESEARCHERS FROM UNDUE INFLUENCE AND OTHER SECURITY THREATS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1286(c)(8)(A)(iii) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (10 U.S.C. 4001 note) is amended—

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

(2) by adding at the end of the following:

“(III) to provide documented support to a defense or an intelligence agency of the applicable country; or”.

(b) PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024 or any subsequent fiscal year for the Department of Defense for research, development,

test, and evaluation may be provided to an entity that maintains a contract between the entity and an academic institution of the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, or another country that—

(A) is identified on the list developed under section 1286(c)(8)(A) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (10 U.S.C. 4001 note) (as amended by subsection (a)); and

(B) is included on such list because the institution meets the criteria specified in clause (ii) or clause (iii) of such section.

(2) **WAIVER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) with respect to an entity, on a case-by-case basis, if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is appropriate.

(B) **REPORTING.**—Not later than 30 days after issuing a waiver under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that explains the Secretary's reasons for issuing the waiver.

AMENDMEN NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER
OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH COLLABORATION WITH CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for any fiscal year for the Department of Defense may be provided directly or indirectly to an institution of higher education for conducting fundamental research in collaboration with any of the following:

(1) An entity of concern.

(2) An academic institution of a military, law enforcement, intelligence, or security agency of the People's Republic of China, including any institution specified in subsection (e) or identified on the list published under subsection (g)(1) (as applicable), or any individual or entity acting for or on behalf of such an institution.

(3) Any component of the defense laboratory system in the People's Republic of China, including—

(A) any Defense Science and Technology National Laboratory, Defense Science and Technology Key Laboratory, Defense Core Laboratory, or any other laboratory specified in subsection (f) or identified on the list published under subsection (g)(2) (as applicable); or

(B) any individual or entity acting for or on behalf of such a laboratory.

(b) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary of Defense may waive the limitation under subsection (a), on a case-by-case basis, with respect to a principal investigator at an institution of higher education, if the Secretary of Defense determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States.

(c) **CERTIFICATIONS OF COMPLIANCE.**—

(1) **FUNDING CERTIFICATION.**—As a condition of receiving funds from the Department of Defense, an institution of higher education shall certify to the Secretary of Defense that the principal investigator of the project of the institution that is applying for funding from the Department of Defense—

(A) is not conducting fundamental research in collaboration with an entity described in subsection (a) as of the date of the certification; and

(B) will not conduct fundamental research in collaboration with such an entity during the period for which such funding is received.

(2) **CONTRACT CERTIFICATION.**—As a condition of maintaining a contract with the De-

partment of Defense, an institution of higher education shall—

(A) using publicly available information, perform due diligence on any academic institution or laboratory the institution is collaborating with, or intends to collaborate with, under the contract; and

(B) certify to the Secretary of Defense that the principal investigator of the project of the institution to which the contract pertains—

(i) has not conducted fundamental research in collaboration with an entity described in subsection (a) at any time during the period in which such contract was in effect, up to and including the date of the certification; and

(ii) will not conduct fundamental research in collaboration with such an entity during any period in which such contract is in effect.

(3) **FREQUENCY.**—An institution of higher education shall—

(A) submit the certification under paragraph (1) on an annual basis during each year in which the institution receives funds from the Department of Defense; and

(B) submit the certification under paragraph (2) on an annual basis during each year in which a contract is in effect between the institution and the Department.

(d) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—On an annual basis, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the compliance of the Department of Defense and institutions of higher education with the requirements of this section. Each report shall include, for each waiver issued under subsection (b) in the period covered by the report—

(A) a justification for the waiver; and

(B) a detailed description of the type and extent of any collaboration between an institution of higher education and an entity described in subsection (a) allowed pursuant to the waiver, including identification of the institution and entities involved, the type of technology involved, the duration of the collaboration and terms and conditions on intellectual property assignment, as applicable, under the collaboration agreement.

(2) **FORM; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form and shall be made available on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Defense.

(e) **CHINESE ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS SPECIFIED.**—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and continuing until the date of the publication of the first updated list under subsection (g)(1), the academic institutions referred to in subsection (a)(2) are the following:

(1) Military academic and research institutions of the People's Republic of China identified by the China Aerospace Studies Institute (or successor organization) of the Department of Air Force on the publicly available list titled "Academic and Research Institutions of the People's Republic of China, the Communist Party of China, including the CCP People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police".

(2) Academic institutions of the Chinese law enforcement, including the following:

(A) People's Public Security University of China.

(B) Chinese People's Police University.

(C) Criminal Investigation University of China.

(D) Railway Police College.

(E) Nanjing Forest Police College.

(3) Academic institutions of Chinese intelligence and security agencies, including the University of International Relations.

(4) Chinese civilian institutions identified by the Department of Defense for engaging

in problematic activities on the list included in the publication of the Department of Defense titled "Countering Unwanted Influence in Department-Funded Research at Institutions of Higher Education" and dated June 30, 2023.

(5) Any successor to an institution specified in paragraphs (1) through (4).

(f) **CHINESE DEFENSE LABORATORIES SPECIFIED.**—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and continuing until the date of the publication of the first list under subsection (g)(2), the components of the defense laboratory system in the People's Republic of China referred to in subsection (a)(3) are the following:

(1) The laboratories identified by the China Aerospace Studies Institute (or successor organization) of the Department of Air Force on the publicly available list titled "Academic and Research Institutions of the People's Republic of China, the Communist Party of China, including the CCP People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police".

(2) Any successor to a laboratory specified in paragraph (1).

(g) **ANNUAL UPDATES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall—

(1) publish an updated list of academic institutions of the People's Republic of China for purposes of subsection (a)(2) which shall include, at a minimum, each institution specified in subsection (e) (if still in operation) or any successor to such an institution; and

(2) publish an updated list of entities that comprise the defense laboratory system of the People's Republic of China for purposes of subsection (a)(3) which shall include, at a minimum, each laboratory specified in subsection (f) (if still in operation) or any successor to such a laboratory.

(h) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The limitation under subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the first fiscal year that begins after the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and to any subsequent fiscal year.

(i) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term "entity of concern" has the meaning given that term in section 10114 of the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (42 U.S.C. 18912).

(2) The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002) and includes—

(A) any department, program, project, faculty, researcher, or other individual, entity, or activity of such institution; and

(B) any branch of such institution within or outside the United States.

(3) The term "fundamental research" means basic and applied research in science and engineering, the results of which are expected to be published and shared broadly within the scientific community. Such term does not include research that is proprietary or classified and subject to access restrictions under other provisions of Federal law.

(4) The term "collaboration" means any level of coordinated activity between an institution of higher education and an entity described in subsection (a), whether direct or indirect, formal or informal, and includes—

(A) sharing of research facilities, resources, or data;

(B) transfer, sharing, or dissemination of technology, information, or any technical know-how;

(C) any financial or in-kind contribution intended to produce a research product;

(D) sponsorship or facilitation of research fellowships, visas, or residence permits;

(E) joint ventures, partnerships, or other formalized agreements for the purpose of conducting research or sharing resources, data, or technology;

(F) inclusion of researchers as consultants, advisors, or members of advisory or review boards; and

(G) such other activities as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with the Secretary of State and Director of National Intelligence.

(5) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER
OF WISCONSIN

At the appropriate place in title VXIII, insert the following:

SEC. 18. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH CERTAIN BIOTECHNOLOGY PROVIDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The head of an executive agency may not—

(1) procure or obtain or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain any covered biotechnology equipment or service; or

(2) enter into a contract or extend or renew a contract with any entity that—

(A) uses covered biotechnology equipment or services acquired after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) that enters into any contract the performance of which such entity knows or has reason to believe will require the direct use of covered biotechnology equipment or services.

(b) PROHIBITION ON LOAN AND GRANT FUNDS.—The head of an executive agency may not obligate or expend loan or grant funds to—

(1) procure or obtain or extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain any covered biotechnology equipment or service; or

(2) enter into a contract or extend or renew a contract with an entity described in subsection (a)(2).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) WAIVER AUTHORITIES.—

(1) SPECIFIC BIOTECHNOLOGY EXCEPTION.—

(A) WAIVER.—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) and (b) on a case-by-case basis—

(i) with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Federal Acquisition Security Council and the Secretary of Defense; and

(ii) if such head submits a notification and justification to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after granting such waiver.

(B) DURATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a waiver granted under subparagraph (A) shall last for a period of not more than 180 days.

(ii) EXTENSION.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Federal Acquisition Security Council and the Secretary of Defense, may extend a waiver granted under subparagraph (A) one time, for a period up to 180 days after the date on which the waiver would otherwise expire, if such an extension is in the national security interests of the United States and the Director submits to the appropriate con-

gressional committees a notification of such waiver.

(2) OVERSEAS HEALTH CARE SERVICES.—The head of an executive agency may waive the prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a contract, subcontract, or transaction for the acquisition or provision of health care services overseas on a case-by-case basis—

(A) if the head of such executive agency determines that the waiver is—

(i) necessary to support the mission or activities of the employees of such executive agency described in subsection (e)(2)(A); and

(ii) in the interest of the United States;

(B) with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Federal Security Acquisition Council and the Secretary of Defense; and

(C) if such head submits a notification and justification to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 30 days after granting such waiver.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibitions under subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to—

(1) any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States;

(2) the acquisition or provision of health care services overseas for—

(A) employees of the United States, including members of the uniformed services (as defined in section 101(a) of title 10, United States Code), whose official duty stations are located overseas; or

(B) employees of contractors or subcontractors of the United States—

(i) who are performing under a contract that directly supports the missions or activities of individuals described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) whose primary duty stations are located overseas; or

(3) the acquisition, use, or distribution of genetic sequencing data, however compiled, that is commercially available.

(f) EVALUATION OF CERTAIN BIOTECHNOLOGY ENTITIES.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall determine whether Wuxi AppTec, AxBio, and any subsidiary, affiliate, or successor of such entities, or any other entity headquartered in or organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China are a biotechnology company of concern.

(g) REGULATIONS.—

(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with the Federal Acquisition Security Council, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, the Secretary of Defense, and other heads of Executive agencies as determined appropriate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall establish guidance, as necessary, to implement the requirements of this section.

(2) Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council shall revise the Federal Acquisition Regulation as necessary to implement the requirements of this section.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committees on Armed Services and on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and

the Select Committee on Strategic Competition between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party of the House of Representatives.

(2) BIOTECHNOLOGY COMPANY OF CONCERN.—The term “biotechnology company of concern” means—

(A) the BGI Group, MGI Group, or Complete Genomics, or any subsidiary, parent, affiliate, or successor of such entities; and

(B) any entity that—

(i) is subject to the jurisdiction, direction, or control of a foreign adversary;

(ii) operates primarily in the biotechnology industry; and

(iii) the Secretary of Defense deems to pose a risk to the national security of the United States.

(3) BIOTECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.—The term “biotechnology equipment or service” means—

(A) any instrument, apparatus, machine, or device, including components and accessories thereof, that is designed for use in the research, development, production, or analysis of biological materials as well as any software, firmware, or other digital components that are specifically designed for use in, and necessary for the operation of, such an instrument, apparatus, machine, or device;

(B) any service for the research, development, production, analysis, detection, or provision of information related to biological materials, including—

(i) advising, consulting, or support services provided by a biotechnology company of concern with respect to the use or implementation of a instrument, apparatus, machine, or device described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) disease detection, genealogical information, and related services; and

(C) any other service, instrument, apparatus, machine, component, accessory, device, software, or firmware that the Federal Acquisition Security Council, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and such other heads of Executive agencies (as determined by the Federal Acquisition Security Council), determines appropriate.

(4) CONTROL.—The term “control” has the meaning given to that term in section 800.208, Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulations

(5) COVERED BIOTECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT OR SERVICE.—The term “covered biotechnology equipment or service” means a biotechnology equipment or service produced or provided by a biotechnology company of concern.

(6) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “Executive agency” has the meaning given such term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(7) FOREIGN ADVERSARY.—The term “foreign adversary” has the meaning given the term “covered nation” in section 4872(d) of title 10, United States Code.

(8) OVERSEAS.—The term “overseas” means any area outside of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER
OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2. AUDIT TO IDENTIFY DIVERSION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNDING TO CHINA'S RESEARCH LABS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense Office of Inspector General shall conduct a study, and submit a report to Congress, regarding the amount of Federal funds awarded by the Department of Defense (whether directly or indirectly) through grants, contracts, subgrants, subcontracts, or any other type of

agreement or collaboration, during the 10-year period immediately preceding such date of enactment, that—

(1) was provided, whether purposely or inadvertently, to—

(A) the People's Republic of China;

(B) the Communist Party of China;

(C) the Wuhan Institute of Virology or any other organization administered by the Chinese Academy of Sciences;

(D) EcoHealth Alliance Inc., including any subsidiaries and related organizations that are directly controlled by EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.; or

(E) any other lab, agency, organization, individual, or instrumentality that is owned, controlled (directly or indirectly), or overseen (officially or unofficially) by any of the entities listed in subparagraphs (A) through (D); or

(2) was used to fund research or experiments that could have resulted in the enhancement of any coronavirus, influenza, Nipah, Ebola, or other pathogen of pandemic potential or chimeric versions of such a virus or pathogen in the People's Republic of China or any other foreign country.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND PATHOGENS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall specify—

(1) the countries in which the research or experiments described in subsection (a)(2) was conducted; and

(2) the pathogens involved in such research or experiments.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. DESJARLAIS OF TENNESSEE

At the end of subtitle C of title XVIII, add the following:

SEC. 18. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used to engage in direct, bilateral cooperation with the Government of the People's Republic of China or China-affiliated organizations on biomedical research programs without explicit authorization from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and unless such activities are specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Add at the end of subtitle A of title XVIII the following:

SEC. 18. LIMITATION ON FUNDS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by a Federal department or agency to refer to Taiwan as anything other than "Taiwan" in a publication or on a departmental or agency website.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 18. LIMITATION ON FUNDS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to promote a "one country, two systems" solution for Taiwan.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title XIII:

SEC. 18. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS WITH RESPECT TO TAIWAN MILITARY OFFICERS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense may be used to forbid active duty military officers of Taiwan from wearing their uniforms during visits to the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. OGLES OF TENNESSEE

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 18. OVERSIGHT OF TAIWAN ENHANCED RESILIENCE ACT.

(a) OVERSIGHT OF TAIWAN SECURITY PROGRAMS.—Section 5502 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263; 136 Stat. 2395; 22 U.S.C. 3351) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(2)(A), by inserting "not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 and" before "not less than annually"; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (L), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (M), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(N) a description of actions taken to establish or expand a comprehensive training program with Taiwan pursuant to section 5504;

"(O) a description of actions taken to establish a joint consultative mechanism with appropriate officials of Taiwan, and the multi-year plan to provide for the acquisition of appropriate defensive capabilities by Taiwan, pursuant to section 5506; and

"(P) the list compiled pursuant to section 5507(a), and a description of actions taken pursuant to sections 5507(b) and 5507(c)."

(b) OVERSIGHT OF REGIONAL CONTINGENCY STOCKPILE FOR TAIWAN.—Section 5503 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117-263; 136 Stat. 2395) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In subsection (d), the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

"(1) the congressional defense committees; and

"(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate."

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MRS. MCCLAIN OF MICHIGAN

Page 1033, after line 14, add the following:

SEC. 1859. DEFUND WUHAN INSTITUTE OF VIROLOGY AND ECOHEALTH ALLIANCE, INC.

(a) WUHAN INSTITUTE OF VIROLOGY.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act may be made available for the Wuhan Institute of Virology for any purpose.

(b) ECOHEALTH ALLIANCE, INC.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this Act may be made available for any purpose to—

(1) EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.;

(2) any subsidiary of EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.;

(3) any organization that is directly controlled by EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.; or

(4) any organization or individual that is a subgrantee or subcontractor of EcoHealth Alliance, Inc.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. MOLINARO OF NEW YORK

Page 74, line 18, strike the semicolon and insert "and the identification of potential vulnerabilities in the military systems and infrastructure of the United States that could be exploited by adversarial artificial intelligence applications used by the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and other nefarious actors of concern;".

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle B of title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 8. STRENGTHENING TRUTHFUL COST OR PRICING DATA REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REQUIRED COST OR PRICING DATA AND CERTIFICATION.—Section 3702(a)(1) of title 10,

United States Code, is amended by striking "only expected to receive one bid shall be required" and inserting "only expected to have one offeror, or for which award of a cost-reimbursement contract is contemplated regardless of the number of offers received, shall be required".

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Section 3703(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking "adequate competition" and all that follows through "bids" and inserting "adequate price competition, except for the award of a cost-reimbursement contract, that results in at least two responsive and viable competing offerors"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting "based on adequate price competition that results in at least two responsive and responsible offers" after "commercial service".

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATED TO CIVILIAN CONTRACTS.—Section 3503(a)(2) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by inserting "based on adequate price competition that results in at least two responsive and responsible offers" after "commercial service".

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. RESCIENTHALER OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 18. REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on whether any products sold at commissary or exchange stores in fiscal years 2022 or 2023 were produced by companies described in paragraph (2) that have participated in a boycott action against the State of Israel.

(2) COMPANIES DESCRIBED.—The companies described in this paragraph are companies that—

(A) have entered into a contract with the Department of Defense to sell products described in paragraph (1) the total value of which exceeds \$100,000; or

(B) companies that have more than 10 full-time employees.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress is concerned about the antisemitic efforts of the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement against the State of Israel, including its efforts to delegitimize, isolate, and ultimately destroy the Jewish state.

(c) DEFINITION.—In subsection (a), the term "boycott action against the State of Israel" means engaging in a boycott action targeting the State of Israel, companies or individuals doing business in or with the State of Israel, or companies authorized by, licensed by, or organized under the laws of the State of Israel to do business.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

At the appropriate place in title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 8. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH CERTAIN ENTITIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), the Department of Defense may not enter into, renew, or extend a contract for the procurement of goods or services with an entity described in paragraph (2).

(2) ENTITIES DESCRIBED.—An entity described in this paragraph is an entity that is engaged in a boycott of the State of Israel.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) NATIONAL SECURITY.—The prohibition under subsection (a) does not apply—

(A) to the procurement of defense articles or defense services under existing contracts

or subcontracts, including the exercise of options, for production quantities to satisfy requirements essential to the national security of the United States;

(B) if the President determines in writing that—

(i) the entity otherwise sanctioned pursuant to subsection (a) is a sole source supplier of the defense articles or services;

(ii) the defense articles or services are essential; and

(iii) alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available;

(C) if the President determines in writing that such articles or services are essential to the national security under defense production agreements; or

(D) to the procurement of—

(i) spare parts that are essential to United States products or production;

(ii) component parts essential to United States products or production;

(iii) routine servicing and maintenance of products, to the extent that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

(iv) information and technology essential to United States products or production.

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis for periods not to exceed 180 days if the President—

(A) determines that the waiver is in the vital national security interest of the United States; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(3) INTELLIGENCE WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis for periods not to exceed 180 days if the President—

(A) determines that the waiver is necessary to prevent the disclosure of intelligence sources or methods; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report, consistent with the protection of intelligence sources and methods, on the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(C) REQUIREMENT TO REVISE REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards shall be revised to implement subsection (a).

(D) REMEDIES FOR FALSE INFORMATION.—If the head of an executive agency determines that an entity has submitted false information pursuant to the requirements of subsection (a) on or after the date on which the applicable revision of regulations required under subsection (c) becomes effective—

(1) the head of the executive agency shall terminate any contract awarded to such entity as a result of such false information and debar or suspend such person from eligibility for Federal contracts for a period of not less than 4 years in accordance with the procedures that apply to debarment and suspension under the Federal Acquisition Regulation; and

(2) the Administrator of General Services shall include the entity on the “List of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs” maintained by the Administrator under part 9 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(E) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “boycott action” means refusing to deal, terminating business activities, or limiting commercial relations.

(2) The term “boycott of the State of Israel” means engaging in a boycott action targeting—

(A) the State of Israel; and

(B)(i) companies or individuals doing business in or with the State of Israel; or

(ii) companies authorized by, licensed by, or organized under the laws of the State of Israel to do business.

(3) The term “entity” includes—

(A) a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or similar entity; and

(B) any wholly-owned subsidiary, majority-owned subsidiary, parent company, or affiliate of an entity described in subparagraph (A).

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. DESJARLAIS OF TENNESSEE

At the end of subtitle C of title XVIII, add the following:

SEC. . PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used to further any nuclear agreement with Iran that has not received explicit Congressional approval.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. DONALDS OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. 31 . MILITARY DEPARTMENT USE OF ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of each of the military departments shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a statement that, if the military department concerned certifies in such statement that it is interested in potentially using advanced nuclear technology, an identification of what the individual branch would need in regards to enhancing regulatory certainty relating to deploying advanced nuclear reactors for military operations and logistical support.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Environment and Public Works, and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) The term “advanced nuclear reactor” means—

(A) a nuclear fission reactor, including a prototype plant (as defined in sections 50.2 and 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)), with significant improvements compared to reactors operating on October 19, 2016, including improvements such as—

(i) additional inherent safety features;

(ii) lower waste yields;

(iii) improved fuel and material performance;

(iv) increased tolerance to loss of fuel cooling;

(v) enhanced reliability or improved resilience;

(vi) increased proliferation resistance;

(vii) increased thermal efficiency;

(viii) reduced consumption of cooling water and other environmental impacts;

(ix) the ability to integrate into electric applications and nonelectric applications;

(x) modular sizes to allow for deployment that corresponds with the demand for electricity or process heat; and

(xi) operational flexibility to respond to changes in demand for electricity or process heat and to complement integration with intermittent renewable energy or energy storage;

(B) a fusion reactor; and

(C) a radioisotope power system that utilizes heat from radioactive decay to generate energy.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. JACKSON OF TEXAS

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5 . PROHIBITIONS ON CERTAIN ADVERSE ACTIONS REGARDING A CADET, MIDSHIPMAN, OR APPLICANT TO A SERVICE ACADEMY, WHO REFUSES TO RECEIVE A VACCINATION AGAINST COVID-19.

(a) ADVERSE ACTION.—No adverse action may be taken against a cadet or midshipman at a Service Academy solely on the basis that such cadet or midshipman refuses to receive a vaccination against COVID-19.

(b) ENROLLMENT.—An individual may not be refused enrollment at a Service Academy solely on the basis that such individual refuses to receive a vaccination against COVID-19.

(c) SERVICE ACADEMY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Service Academy” has the meaning given such term in section 347 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. WENSTRUP OF OHIO

At the appropriate place in subtitle C of title VII, insert the following:

SEC. 5 . STUDY ON BLOOD WORK OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES REGARDING COVID-19.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30, 2024, the Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study to test the blood of members of the Armed Forces relating to relating to COVID-19.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study under this section shall include the following elements:

(1) Testing to detect nucleocapsid protein immunoglobulin-G antibodies relating to COVID-19.

(2) Testing to detect T-cell immune response to COVID-19.

(3) An assessment of the efficacy of each vaccine for COVID-19 in comparison to—

(A) each other such vaccine; and

(B) infection-acquired immunity.

(4) An accounting of adverse events (including hyperimmune response), disaggregated by—

(A) each vaccine described in paragraph (3); and

(B) history of infection.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after completing the study, the Secretary shall submit a report on such study to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS OF INDIANA

Page 194, line 12, insert “or, with respect to the Coast Guard, the Secretary of the department in which the Secretary is operating when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy,” after “military department concerned”.

Page 195, line 20, insert “Coast Guard,” before “or Space”.

Page 196, line 20, insert “Coast Guard,” before “or Space”.

Page 197, line 9, insert “or, with respect to the Coast Guard, the Secretary of the department in which the Secretary is operating when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy” after “military departments”.

Page 197, line 25, insert “Coast Guard,” before “or Space”.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION OF MASK MANDATE TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 ON A MILITARY INSTALLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of Defense may not require that an individual wear a mask, in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19, on a military installation inside the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MR. PFLUGER OF TEXAS

At the end of title XVIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF HOUSING MIGRANTS ON MILITARY BASES.

The Secretary of Defense shall notify local, State, and Federal elected officials not later than 90 days before the Department of Defense uses, creates, or repurposes a military base to house migrants.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS OF ARIZONA

Add at the end of subtitle B of title XII the following:

SEC. 1220A. REPORT ON AGREEMENTS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES WITH THE TALIBAN.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGREEMENTS MADE WITH THE TALIBAN.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the following:

(1) Any agreement made and entered into by the United States and the Taliban. Submission thereof shall occur not later than 30 days prior to entry absent notification to the appropriate congressional committees, in which case submission thereof shall occur not later than 10 days prior to taking effect.

(2) Any agreement made and entered into by third parties and the Taliban or notice of any such agreement. Submission of any such agreement or notice thereof shall occur not later than 30 days after custody by the United States.

(b) REPORT ON PRIOR AGREEMENTS WITH THE TALIBAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees any agreements made and entered into by the United States or third parties and the Taliban from August 1, 2021, until such date of enactment.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term “agreement” includes memoranda of understanding and other manifestations of mutual assent.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(3) THIRD PARTIES.—The term “third parties” means organizations or entities in receipt of United States Government funding, including sub-recipients thereof.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. ROSENDALE OF MONTANA

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10 ____ . LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY OF ARMED FORCES TO DETAIN CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 1021(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 10 U.S.C. 801 note) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “, other than a citizen of the United States,” after “any person”.

AMENDMENT NO. 53 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle A of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10 ____ . AUDIT REQUIREMENT FOR DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMPONENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal year 2024, and during each of the nine fiscal years thereafter, each component of the Department of Defense shall be subject to an independent audit. Any such component that fails to be subject to such an audit during any fiscal year shall have 1.5 percent of unobligated amounts available for the component be cancelled and returned to the general fund of the Treasury for deficit reduction, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The following accounts are excluded from any reductions:

(1) Military personnel, reserve personnel, and National Guard personnel accounts of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Defense Health Program account of the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 54 OFFERED BY MR. BIGGS OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle A of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10 ____ . DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SPENDING REDUCTIONS IN ABSENCE OF SUBMITTED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR FAILURE TO ACHIEVE UNQUALIFIED OR QUALIFIED INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION.

(a) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), this section applies to the Department of Defense, including military departments and Defense Agencies thereof.

(2) SEPARATE APPLICABILITY.—If a military department or Defense Agency is identified by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget as required to have its own audited financial statement under section 3515 of title 31, United States Code, that military department and Defense Agency shall be treated separately from the Department of Defense for purposes of application of this section.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The terms “financial statement” and “external independent auditor” have the meanings given those terms in section 3521(e) of title 31, United States Code.

(3) The term “unqualified”, with respect to the audit status of a financial statement, includes the characterizations clean and unmodified.

(2) The term “qualified”, with respect to the audit status of a financial statement, includes the characterization modified.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On March 2 of each fiscal year, the discretionary budget authority available for the Department of Defense (or a military department or Defense Agency covered by subsection (a)(2)) for such fiscal year shall be adjusted as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) ADJUSTMENT.—If the Department of Defense (or a military department or Defense Agency covered by subsection (a)(2)) has not submitted a financial statement for the previous fiscal year, or if such financial statement has not received either an unqualified or a qualified audit opinion by an independent external auditor, the discretionary budget authority available for the Department of Defense, the military department, or the Defense Agency (as the case may be) shall be reduced by .5 percent, with the reduction applied proportionately to each account (other than an account listed in subsection (d) or an account for which a waiver is made under subsection (e)).

(3) MINIMIZES NATIONAL SECURITY EFFECTS.—Consistent with applicable laws, the

Secretary of Defense may make any reduction under paragraph (2) in a manner that minimizes any effect on national security.

(4) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—An amount equal to the total amount of any reduction under paragraph (2) shall be retained in the general fund of the Treasury for the purposes of deficit reduction.

(d) ACCOUNTS EXCLUDED.—The following accounts are excluded from any reductions referred to in subsection (c)(2):

(1) Military personnel, reserve personnel, and National Guard personnel accounts of the Department of Defense.

(2) The Defense Health Program account of the Department of Defense.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (c)(2) with respect to an account if the President certifies that applying the subsection to that account would harm national security or members of the Armed Forces who are deployed in combat zones.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after an adjustment under subsection (c), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report describing the amount and account of each adjustment.

AMENDMENT NO. 60 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10 ____ . PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF AFGHANISTAN WAR RECORDS.

The Secretary of Defense shall expeditiously disclose to the public all records relating to the war in Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 65 OFFERED BY MR. LUTTRELL OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following new section:

SEC. 12 ____ . REPORT ON PROVISION OF FUNDING AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO IRAQI POPULAR MOBILIZATION FORCES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing—

(1) an assessment of whether United States assistance has been provided to, or has benefitted, the Iraqi Popular Mobilization Forces for military training or professional military education, including through assistance provided to the Ministry of Defense of Iraq;

(2) an assessment of whether United States assistance has been provided to, or has benefitted, any person who is—

(A) a member of any organization designated a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189); or

(B) a person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be a specially designated national.

(3) a description of how the government of Iraq and the Federal budget of such government provide direct funding to the Iraqi Popular Mobilization Forces; and

(4) an assessment of how the relationship and interactions between the Ministry of Defense of Iraq and the Iraqi Popular Mobilization Forces affect the Strategic Framework Agreement for a Relationship of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States and the Republic of Iraq, done at Baghdad on November 17, 2008, and entered into force January 1, 2009.

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. MIKE GARCIA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 6. INCREASES TO MONTHLY RATES OF BASIC PAY FOR CERTAIN ENLISTED MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN MINIMUM RATES.—Beginning on January 1, 2024, the rate of monthly basic pay for certain enlisted members of the uniformed services shall be paid in accordance with the following:

(1) In the case of a member in grade E-1 with more than four months of service, such rate may not be less than \$2,600.60.

(2) In the case of a member in grade E-2, such rate may not be less than \$2,799.20.

(3) In the case of a member in grade E-3—
(A) with less than three years of service, such rate may not be less than \$2,900.90;

(B) with at least three, but less than four, years of service, such rate may not be less than \$2,950.60;

(C) with at least four, but less than six, years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,000.60; and

(D) with at least six years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,050.60.

(4) In the case of a member in grade E-4—
(A) with less than two years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,010.50;

(B) with at least two, but less than three, years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,060.60;

(C) with at least two, but less than three, years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,100.10;

(D) with at least four, but less than six, years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,150.80;

(E) with at least six, but less than eight, years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,210.30; and

(F) with at least eight years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,260.30.

(5) In the case of a member in grade E-5—
(A) with less than two years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,100.30;

(B) with at least two, but less than three, years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,150.20;

(C) with at least two, but less than three, years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,200.20; and

(D) with at least four years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,250.20.

(6) In the case of a member in grade E-6 with less than two years of service, such rate may not be less than \$3,210.

(b) ADJUSTMENT.—Any adjustment, under section 1009 of title 37, United States Code, and effective on January 1, 2024, to a rate of basic monthly pay for a member described in subsection (a), shall be an adjustment to the applicable rate established by such subsection.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MRS. BOEBERT OF COLORADO

In subtitle D of title XXVIII, add at the end the following:

SEC. 28. CLOSURE AND DISPOSAL OF THE PUEBLO CHEMICAL DEPOT, PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall close Pueblo Chemical Depot in Pueblo County, Colorado (in this section referred to as the “Depot”), not later than one

year after the completion of the chemical demilitarization mission in such location in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty.

(b) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of the Army shall carry out the closure and subsequent related property management and disposal of the Depot, including the land, buildings, structures, infrastructure, and associated equipment, installed equipment, material, and personal property that comprise the Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant, in accordance with the procedures and authorities for the closure, management, and disposal of property under the appropriate base closure laws (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code).

(c) OFFICE OF LOCAL DEFENSE COMMUNITY COOPERATION ACTIVITIES.—The Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation of the Department of Defense may make grants and supplement other Federal funds pursuant to section 2391 of title 10, United States Code, to support closure and reuse activities of the Depot.

(d) TREATMENT OF EXISTING PERMITS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the removal or demolition by the Program Executive Office, Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives of the Department of the Army of existing buildings, structures, infrastructure, and associated equipment, installed equipment, material, and personal property of the Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant at the Depot in accordance with the existing Hazardous Waste Permit Number CO-20-09-02-01 under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) (commonly known as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976) issued by the State of Colorado, or any associated or follow-on permits under such Act.

(e) HOMELESS USE.—Given the nature of activities undertaken at the Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant at the Depot, such land, buildings, structures, infrastructure, and associated equipment, installed equipment, material, and personal property comprising the Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant is deemed unsuitable use to assist the homeless, and in carrying out any closure, management, or disposal of property under this section, need not be screened for use to assist the homeless pursuant to section 2905(b) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. CLOUD OF TEXAS

At the end of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. . REVIEW OF PROPOSED ACTIONS.

Section 183a(c)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “The Clearinghouse shall ensure that a governor has at least 120 days after the date on which the governor receives the notice of presumed risk to provide any such comments and shall provide detailed information and other information necessary to ensure that the governor can fully understand the nature of the presumed risk” after the first sentence.

AMENDMENT 71 OFFERED BY MR. EDWARDS OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle E of title XXVIII, insert the following:

SEC. 28. SURVEY OF CERTAIN COUNTIES FOR PLACEMENT OF FACILITIES.

(a) SURVEY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress the results of a survey of the counties described in subsection (b) to assess potential placement of operational, training, or other facilities for use by the military departments in such counties.

(b) COUNTIES DESCRIBED.—The counties described in this subsection are located in the State of North Carolina and are as follows:

- (1) Buncombe County.
- (2) Cherokee County.
- (3) Clay County.
- (4) Graham County.
- (5) Haywood County.
- (6) Henderson County.
- (7) Jackson County.
- (8) Macon County.
- (9) Madison County.
- (10) McDowell County.
- (11) Polk County.
- (12) Rutherford County.
- (13) Swain County.
- (14) Transylvania County.
- (15) Yancey County.

(c) SURVEY REQUIREMENTS.—The survey required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the mountainous and varied terrains in the areas described in subsection (b) and the feasibility of programs that use this geography, including programs for basic survival skills, dam and reservoir exercises, whitewater rafting exercises, thick vegetation exercises, air drop exercises, and mountainous warfare exercises.

(2) An evaluation of defense assets located in the State of North Carolina and the lack of defense assets in the area described in subsection (b).

(d) SURVEY CONSIDERATIONS.—The survey shall assess the feasibility of the placement of operational, training, and other facilities as follows:

(1) Consideration of relevant civilian assets in the area described in subsection (b).

(2) Consideration of assets of Department of Defense contractors in such area.

(3) Proximity of such to current defense assets, including Fort Liberty.

(4) Consideration of the geographic similarities of such area to geographic regions critical to United States defense policy, including the Indo-Pacific region, Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. LAWLER OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle A of title XIII, insert the following new section:

SEC. 13. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE SHARING BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, JAPAN, AND TAIWAN.

It is the sense of the Congress that defense intelligence sharing between the United States and the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan, is crucial for identifying and countering the malign activities of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that threaten the interests of the United States, our allies and partners in the Indo-Pacific region.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following new section:

SEC. 12. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS PENDING PLAN REGARDING DELIVERY OF HARPOON MISSILES AND OTHER COASTAL DEFENSE CAPABILITIES TO SECURITY PARTNERS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2024, and available for the Office of the Secretary of Defense for the travel of persons, not more than 90 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment submits to the congressional defense committees the plan required under subsection (b).

(b) PLAN REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall develop and implement a plan to provide covered Harpoon missiles to security partners pursuant to the authority provided under section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318).

(2) ELEMENTS.—The plan under paragraph (1) shall address the following:

(A) Lessons learned from any similar experiences in support of military forces of security partners in 2022.

(B) Consultation with private industry.

(C) Use of existing ground-based launchers.

(D) Use of existing vehicles of the Federal Government.

(E) Integration and modernization of required systems.

(F) Any security risks, challenges, and mitigation steps required.

(G) Expected costs.

(H) A timeline for the delivery of covered Harpoon missiles to security partners.

(3) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, shall submit to the congressional defense committees the plan required under paragraph (1).

(c) COVERED HARPOON MISSILE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “covered Harpoon missile” means a block IC Harpoon missile designated with a “sundown”, “deep stow”, or “demilitarized” condition code and includes missiles with that designation that have been removed from surface vessels of the Navy.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. TONY GONZALES OF TEXAS

At the appropriate place in title XI, insert the following:

SEC. 11. NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart I of part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

“CHAPTER 104—NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS

“10401. Definitions.

“10402. Establishment.

“10403. Organization.

“10404. Assignments.

“10405. Reservist continuing education.

“10406. Congressional reports.

“10407. Construction.

“§ 10401. Definitions

“In this chapter:

“(1) ACTIVE RESERVIST.—The term ‘active reservist’ means a reservist holding a position to which such reservist has been appointed under section 10403(c)(2).

“(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

“(3) COVERED EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ‘covered Executive agency’ means an Executive agency as defined in section 105, except that such term includes the United States Postal Service, the Postal Regulatory Commission, and the Executive Office of the President.

“(4) PROGRAM.—The term ‘Program’ means the program established under section 10402(a).

“(5) RESERVIST.—The term ‘reservist’ means an individual who is a member of the National Digital Reserve Corps.

“§ 10402. Establishment

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the General Services Administration a program to establish, recruit, manage, and assign a reserve of individuals with relevant skills and credentials, to be known as the ‘National Digital Reserve Corps’, to help ad-

dress the digital and cybersecurity needs of covered Executive agencies.

“(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—

“(1) GUIDANCE.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall issue guidance for the National Digital Reserve Corps, which shall include procedures for coordinating with covered Executive agencies to—

“(A) identify digital and cybersecurity needs which may be addressed by the National Digital Reserve Corps; and

“(B) assign active reservists to address such needs.

“(2) RECRUITMENT AND INITIAL ASSIGNMENTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator shall begin recruiting reservists and assigning active reservists under the Program.

“§ 10403. Organization

“(a) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Digital Reserve Corps shall be administered by the Administrator.

“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out the Program, the Administrator shall—

“(A) establish standards for serving as a reservist, including educational attainment, professional qualifications, and background checks in accordance with existing Federal guidance;

“(B) ensure the standards established under subparagraph (A) are met;

“(C) recruit individuals to the National Digital Reserve Corps;

“(D) activate and deactivate reservists as necessary;

“(E) coordinate with covered Executive agencies to—

“(i) determine the digital and cybersecurity needs which reservists shall be assigned to address;

“(ii) ensure active reservists have access, resources, and equipment required to address digital and cybersecurity needs which such reservists are assigned to address; and

“(iii) analyze potential assignments for reservists to determine outcomes, develop anticipated assignment timelines, and identify covered Executive agency partners;

“(F) ensure reservists acquire and maintain appropriate security clearances; and

“(G) determine what additional resources, if any, are required to successfully implement the Program.

“(b) NATIONAL DIGITAL RESERVE CORPS PARTICIPATION.—

“(1) SERVICE OBLIGATION AGREEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual may become a reservist only if such individual enters into a written agreement with the Administrator to become a reservist.

“(B) CONTESTS.—The agreement under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(i) require the individual seeking to become a reservist to serve as a reservist for a 3-year period, during which such individual shall serve not less than 30 days per year as an active reservist; and

“(ii) set forth all other the rights and obligations of the individual and the General Services Administration.

“(2) COMPENSATION.—The Administrator shall determine the appropriate compensation for service as a reservist, except that the annual pay for such service shall not exceed \$10,000.

“(3) EMPLOYMENT PROTECTIONS.—The Secretary of Labor shall prescribe such regulations as necessary to ensure the reemployment, continuation of benefits, and non-discrimination in reemployment of active reservists, provided that such regulations shall include, at a minimum, those rights and ob-

ligations set forth under chapter 43 of title 38.

“(4) PENALTIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A reservist that fails to accept an appointment under subsection (c)(2) or fails to carry out the duties assigned to a reservist under such an appointment shall, after notice and an opportunity to be heard—

“(i) cease to be a reservist; and

“(ii) be fined an amount equal to the sum of—

“(I) an amount equal to the amounts, if any, paid under section 10405 with respect to such reservist; and

“(II) the difference between the amount of compensation such reservist would have received if the reservist completed the entire term of service as a reservist agreed to in the agreement described in paragraph (1) and the amount of compensation such reservist has received under such agreement.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to a failure of a reservist to accept an appointment under subsection (c)(2) or to carry out the duties assigned to the reservist under such an appointment if—

“(I) the failure was due to the death or disability of such reservist; or

“(II) the Administrator, in consultation with the head of the relevant covered Executive agency, determines that subparagraph (A) should not apply with respect to the failure.

“(ii) RELEVANT COVERED EXECUTIVE AGENCY DEFINED.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘relevant covered Executive agency’ means—

“(I) in the case of a reservist failing to accept an appointment under subsection (c)(2), the covered Executive agency to which such reservist would have been appointed; and

“(II) in the case of a reservist failing to carry out the duties assigned to such reservist under such an appointment, the covered Executive agency to which such reservist was appointed.

“(c) HIRING AUTHORITY.—

“(1) CORPS LEADERSHIP.—The Administrator may appoint qualified candidates to positions in the competitive service in the General Service Administration for which the primary duties are related to the management or administration of the National Digital Reserve Corps, as determined by the Administrator.

“(2) CORPS RESERVISTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may appoint qualified reservists to temporary positions in the competitive service for the purpose of assigning such reservists under section 10404 and to otherwise carry out the National Digital Reserve Corps.

“(B) APPOINTMENT LIMITS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may not appoint an individual under this paragraph if, during the 365-day period ending on the date of such appointment, such individual has been an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States Government, of any independent agency of the United States, or of the District of Columbia for not less than 130 days.

“(ii) AUTOMATIC APPOINTMENT TERMINATION.—The appointment of an individual under this paragraph shall terminate upon such individual being employed as an officer or employee of the executive or legislative branch of the United States Government, of any independent agency of the United States, or of the District of Columbia for 130 days during the previous 365 days.

“(C) EMPLOYEE STATUS.—An individual appointed under this paragraph shall be considered a special Government employee (as such term is defined in section 202(a) of title 18).

“(D) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—Individuals appointed under this section shall not, as an active reservist, have access to proprietary or confidential information that is of commercial value to any private entity or individual employing such appointee.

“(E) ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.—Individuals appointed under this paragraph shall be in addition to any employees of the General Services Administration whose duties relate to the digital or cybersecurity needs of the General Services Administration.

“§ 10404. Assignments

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may assign active reservists to address the digital and cybersecurity needs of covered Executive agencies, including cybersecurity services, digital education and training, data triage, acquisition assistance, guidance on digital projects, development of technical solutions, and bridging public needs and private sector capabilities.

“(b) ASSIGNMENT-SPECIFIC ACCESS, RESOURCES, SUPPLIES, OR EQUIPMENT.—The head of a covered Executive agency shall, to the extent practicable, provide each active reservist assigned to address a digital or cybersecurity need of such covered Executive agency under subsection (a) with any specialized access, resources, supplies, or equipment required to address such digital or cybersecurity need.

“(c) DURATION.—An assignment of an individual under subsection (a) shall terminate on the earlier of—

“(1) the date determined by the Administrator;

“(2) the date on which the Administrator receives notification of the decision of the head of the covered Executive agency, the digital or cybersecurity needs of which such individual is assigned to address under subsection (a), that such assignment should terminate; or

“(3) the date on which the assigned individual ceases to be an active reservist.

“§ 10405. Reservist continuing education

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator may pay for reservists to acquire training and receive continuing education related to the duties assigned to such reservists pursuant to appointments under section 10403(c)(2), including attending conferences and seminars and obtaining certifications, that will enable reservists to more effectively meet the digital and cybersecurity needs of covered Executive agencies.

“(b) APPLICATION.—The Administrator shall establish a process for reservists to apply for the payment of reasonable expenses related to the training or continuing education described in subsection (a).

“(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the expenditures under this subsection.

“§ 10406. Congressional reports

“Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the Program, including—

“(1) the number of reservists;

“(2) a list of covered Executive agencies that have submitted requests for support from the National Digital Reserve Corps;

“(3) the nature and status of such requests; and

“(4) with respect to each such request to which active reservists have been assigned and for which work by the National Digital Reserve Corps has concluded, an evaluation of such work and the results of such work by—

“(A) the covered Executive agency that submitted the request; and

“(B) the reservists assigned to such request.

“§ 10407. Construction

“Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to abrogate or otherwise affect the authorities or the responsibilities of the head of any other Executive agency.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part III of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item related to chapter 103 the following new item:

“104. National Digital Reserve Corps 10401”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$30,000,000, to remain available until fiscal year 2025 to carry out the program established under section 10402(a) of title 5, United States Code, as added by this section.

(d) TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 1142(b)(3) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting “and the National Digital Reserve Corps” after “Selected Reserve”.

(e) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amounts authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, for Office of the Secretary of Defense, Line 490, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby reduced by \$30,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

At end of subtitle A of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT ON DEFENSE SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing an evaluation of the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) processes across all military services for the provision of defense articles, defense services, and training to Taiwan pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.).

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Such report shall contain the following:

(1) A description of price and availability data with respect to the provision of defense articles, defense services, and training requested by Taiwan during the 2-year period preceding the report.

(2) A description of timelines from price and availability data requested to price and availability data provided to Taiwan of articles, services, and training described in paragraph (1), including an identification of the specific service lead associated with the provision of such articles, services, and training.

(3) A description of when articles, services, and training described in paragraph (1) were provided to the Department of State for FMS authorization.

(4) An evaluation of military training activities conducted with Taiwan during the 2-year period preceding the report, including—

(A) the objectives of such training activities;

(B) funding authority, unless national funds were applied; and

(C) an evaluation of the effectiveness of such training activities, including the strengths and weaknesses in Taiwan's capacity to absorb the training provided.

(5) A description of the articles, services, and training described in paragraph (1) planned to be provided to Taiwan during the 1-year period after the period covered by the report.

(6) A description of the timeframe from Department of State authorization to Taiwan signature on the Letter of Offer and Acceptance of articles, services, and training described in paragraph (1) and information on delays in concluding a Letter of Offer and Acceptance.

(7) A description of timelines the Department of Defense took to work with United States industry in entering into contracts associated articles, services, and training described in paragraph (1), including a description of the average timeframes for Letters of Offer and Acceptance.

(8) A description of the timeliness of Department of Defense components' reporting of deliveries articles, services, and training described in paragraph (1).

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. GOOD OF VIRGINIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title XVIII of division A, insert the following:

SEC. 18 ____ . REPORT ON CHINA BENEFITTING FROM UNITED STATES TAXPAYER-FUNDED RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on the Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Armed Services of the Senate a report on the extent to which China has benefitted from United States taxpayer-funded research.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) The extent to which United States taxpayer-funded research has benefitted China, including a list of entities funded by the United States Government or a State government, such as research institutions, laboratories, and institutions of higher education, which have hired Chinese nationals or allowed Chinese nationals to conduct research, including an estimate of the number of nationals hired or involved in research projects.

(2) A list of United States Government programs, grants, and other forms of research funding in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and math fields that have directly or indirectly cooperated or affiliated with research institutions in China or Chinese Communist Party entities.

(3) The extent to which China's funding of United States taxpayer-funded research institutions has benefitted China.

(4) How the Government of China and the Chinese Communist Party have used United States taxpayer-funded research, including as part of China's efforts to support “civil-military fusion” and human rights abuses.

DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “United States taxpayer-funded research” means research—

(1) funded by a grant from the Federal Government or a State government; or

(2) conducted by an institution that receives funding from the Federal Government or a State government.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

Page 1190, line 8, strike "include at least one representative from each of" and insert "consist of".

Page 1190, strike lines 12 through 16 and insert the following:

(2) the Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy;

(3) the Commandant of the Coast Guard;

(4) the Commander of the Military Sealift Command;

(5) the Secretary of the Navy; and

(6) at least one representative from each of—

Page 1190, beginning on line 17, redesignate paragraphs (6) through (14) as subparagraphs (A) through (I) of paragraph (6), respectively.

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF MISSOURI

At the appropriate place in title XVIII, insert the following:

SEC. 18. AUTHORITY FOR REMEMBRANCE OF CONGRESSMAN DON YOUNG WITH A MEMORIAL MARKER OR NICHE COVER AND CEREMONY IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Notwithstanding section 2409 of title 38, United States Code, the memory of Congressman Don Young shall be honored with a memorial marker or niche cover and ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 1. LIMITATION ON USE OF GOVERNMENT-OPERATED DRYDOCKS.

The Secretary of the Navy shall ensure that no Government-operated drydock is eligible to compete for the award of a contract for private sector non-nuclear surface ship maintenance unless the Secretary determines, in accordance with section 2466 of title 10, United States Code, that there is not sufficient private sector dock competition.

AMENDMENT NO. 80 OFFERED BY MS. TENNEY OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in subtitle B of title XVIII:

SEC. . REPORT ON EFFORTS TO DISSUADE ALLIES FROM PURCHASING WEAPONS FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a detailed description of efforts to dissuade allies from purchasing weapons from the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China;

(2) a list of allies that purchase at least 20 percent of their weaponry by monetary value from the Russian Federation or the People's Republic of China;

(3) an evaluation of the security and political concerns with allies purchasing weaponry from the Russian Federation or the People's Republic of China; and

(4) an evaluation of the impact that the Russia-Ukraine War has on allies purchasing weaponry from the Russia Federation.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

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

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 583, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN), my friend and colleague.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, as a nearly 20-year combat veteran and head of counterintelligence for cybersecurity, I know firsthand the millions of threats that are leveraged against our country on a daily basis.

As we look to strengthen our security with this bill offered by the chair and the amendments going forward, I thank those who have worked so diligently on our joint effort to create a National Digital Reserve Corps to buttress our country against this threat.

Additionally, I will speak about another win for our military, military parents. As both an Air Force officer, Reservist, and National Guard member, we have worked on bipartisan legislation, the Reserve Component Parental Leave Parity Act, that I helped lead with Representative JEFF JACKSON from North Carolina.

Our servicemen and -women deserve time with their new children, and this policy will expand parental leave for drilling Reserve and National Guard members to match the leave policies of their Active-Duty members.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Chair, this is a big, bipartisan win to improve the lives of our members who are serving, including myself as a parent of foster children.

Unfortunately, as a result of a backroom deal, we were not able to serve those who needed help from suicide prevention. In my home State of Iowa, we have almost four times the number of individuals who take their life after coming back from combat.

We will not stop fighting for this, and what we can't include in this amendment we will move forward with the chairman to make sure we are able to protect those who have served overseas and take their own life when coming back.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Chairman, moving the National Defense Authorization Act forward has almost always been a bipartisan effort. This very bill, as originally drafted, passed out of committee with near unanimous votes from both Democrats and Republicans, 59–1.

That is why it is unconscionable that extremist politicians are willing to

jeopardize our military readiness and our national security to push their unpopular partisan agenda.

In the dead of night, extreme lawmakers tacked on divisive, dangerous amendments, including one that would prevent servicewomen from accessing critical abortion care.

More than 400,000 women serve in Active Duty and in the Reserves. At great personal sacrifice, these servicewomen have sworn an oath to defend the United States and to live, train, and work at assigned duty stations often far from home.

Almost immediately after Roe was overturned last summer, States around the country began enacting draconian abortion bans and restrictions. Today, nearly half of the servicewomen no longer have access to abortion care, and many live hundreds of miles from the nearest provider.

Access to abortion should not depend on where someone lives or where they are stationed.

Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin rightly noted that the Dobbs decision would "interfere with the U.S. military's ability to recruit, retain, and maintain the readiness of a highly qualified force," and announced earlier this year that the DOD would cover travel and lodging expenses for servicewomen and military family members forced to travel for healthcare.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle would see that this policy is overturned.

Mr. Chair, I have voted for the NDAA every year that I have served in Congress, but I cannot in good conscience vote for this legislation in its current form. We must provide for our national defense.

This bill will egregiously harm nearly one-fifth of this country's fighting force. I will not turn my back on our servicewomen and military families.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MIKE GARCIA), my friend.

Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this strong NDAA. It prioritizes the true mission of our U.S. military, and that is to deter and to win wars. That is it. It is pretty simple.

More specifically, it prioritizes America's greatest national security asset, our brave men and women in uniform who serve on a daily basis. I thank Chairman ROGERS for his support of my amendment within this en bloc that will secure the highest pay raise in history for nearly 1 million of our junior enlisted troops, paid for by the appropriations bill.

This takes the starting salary for an E-1 in the military from about \$22,000 a year to \$31,200 a year. It gets them above the poverty line and off of food stamps. These brave men and women are willing to make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our freedom, and it is unacceptable that they were making less than fast-food workers.

Mr. Chair, I couldn't be more proud of this historic victory, and I couldn't be more eager to continue fighting for those who fight so hard to give us our security blanket.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN), an outstanding freshman.

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in opposition of amendment No. 3 in the en bloc.

I have tremendous respect for Chairmen Green and Rogers, and I also view the Chinese Communist Party as a threat to world peace.

I believe the unintended consequences of this amendment will have a greater negative financial impact on our junior enlisted servicemen who shop at our base exchanges than on the Chinese Communist Party.

Our junior enlisted currently struggle financially, and implementation of this amendment will unintentionally raise the cost of everyday goods and further exacerbate this strain.

Mr. Chair, for this reason alone, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. JACKSON), my friend.

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I will start by saying that despite the objections of many of the folks on the other side of the aisle regarding this National Defense Authorization Act, which I consider to be an outstanding bill that I am aggressively and enthusiastically supporting, and despite the objections on the other side of the aisle, most of the controversial amendments in this amendment do nothing but return us to the initial and the long-time combat readiness attitude that the military has always had and focuses all of our efforts on that particular goal.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this en bloc amendment. This en bloc includes an amendment of mine which will prohibit cadets or midshipmen from being punished for not receiving the COVID vaccine.

An adverse action documented in a member's service record can have a devastating impact, potentially ending a rising military career before it even has an opportunity to begin.

Last year, here on the floor of the House, Ranking Member SMITH told us that another vaccine mandate could be implemented in the future if the Biden administration decided to do so.

I refuse to sit on the sidelines and let the Biden administration's politically motivated efforts to appease the radical left cost young men and women their futures.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge support of the overall NDAA.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MOLINARO), my friend.

Mr. MOLINARO. Mr. Chairman, I rise both in appreciation and support of my amendment included in the en bloc, which will require a study to identify potential vulnerabilities in U.S. military systems and infrastructure that could be exploited by adversarial AI applications used by China, Russia, and other adversaries.

Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for his leadership in this House and for supporting a number of amendments that were included and adopted yesterday.

These amendments will support military families and their children with intellectual and developmental disabilities, ensure the DOD guarantees full access and coverage to life-saving opioid overdose reversal drugs, and requires our Nation's biodefense strategy, along with helping the Army meet its goals to modernize aircraft and more.

Mr. Chair, I extend my appreciation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, we have no further speakers if the gentleman would like to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chair, I will have remarks in a moment while, regrettably, I am not supporting this particular bill. That doesn't change how much respect I have for the process and for all the people who participated in that process. I want to make sure we understand that.

One of the things I always say, I believe in democracy more than I believe in my own opinion, which means that the process is important and the way we put that process together and that we move through it.

In particular, I definitely thank the staff, certainly our staff on the House Armed Services Committee that has done an outstanding job, the Rules Committee staff, as well, but also the floor staff and the parliamentarians and the folks who have to put the amendments together and put the legislation together.

Throughout this process from the very start, when the original bill was introduced, to all of the amendments, we have to run through these numbers, it is in the thousands, basically, of amendments and ideas that are submitted.

From the moment we put together the initial bill, we amend it in committee, they deal with Rules, they amend it on the floor—we are talking literally thousands of different pieces of legislation and ideas that have to be brought together. Members don't do any of that.

We spout out ideas, and a whole bunch of staff work really hard to get that done. I thank them very, very much for all of that work to make this process go forward.

Mr. Chair, it is a good, robust bipartisan approach. We have the amendments, we have the debates, and we resolve it. One thing I will make clear, I am not thrilled with the outcome of the Rules Committee, but that is the nature of being in the minority.

When you are in the majority, the Rules Committee does what the Rules Committee does, and the minority complains about it. That is the way this place works. That is fine. I might have done it differently in terms of trying to figure out how to pass the bill.

At the end of the day, I don't have any process objection here. The amendments were put on the floor, and they passed. I am not concerned about that. I am concerned about the outcome, and I will explain that later.

Mr. Chair, I will take a moment to really make it clear how much I thank all the people who put this process together, in particular, I thank Chairman ROGERS for his work.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. Chair, it is not as easy as it looks. Let me just sum that up. There are a whole lot of things you have to manage, including the minority part. Chairman ROGERS has done an outstanding job of doing that in his first year as chair, and I appreciate that and I respect that. I thank everybody for the process they put together.

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

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Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN), who is a member of the committee.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Chair, later today, I will offer the motion to recommit on this bill.

I stand with my colleagues who have stood shoulder to shoulder in support of our brave servicemembers in an effort to put together this bill for the last nearly 1 year. I stand with the spirit of those who are currently serving in uniform who are sick and tired of this legislative body politicizing their lives, their livelihoods, and their bodily autonomy.

I rise today in honor of my grandfather and my father, who served full, distinguished careers in the military, and my mom and my grandmother, who served as military spouses, each for over 30 years.

I rise today as someone who was born and grew up on a military base and moved across this Nation and to other countries. I rise as someone who raised my own hand and my own child when

the time came. I rise for my cousins who serve today.

I don't need my colleagues to tell me what it is like to be a mom in uniform because I lived that experience, or a child in the military. I lived that, too.

Here I am today, standing up on behalf of all servicewomen and military families who are willing to risk their lives for our freedoms, yet we are not willing to protect theirs.

What I have seen on the floor over the past 2 days has really saddened me: targeting LGBTQ families like my own, targeting libraries, targeting the reproductive freedoms of servicewomen and military families stationed in States that do not respect their own bodily autonomy.

Chair, we even saw a colleague refer to our Black servicemembers as "colored people."

To my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, let me make a few things clear. We agree there are threats around the world like China that we should be spending our time and efforts on. We agree the historic recruitment challenges we face are a risk to our national security. We agree the brave men and women who serve in uniform should not be used as political pawns.

So why did this Republican-led body decide to take a historically bipartisan piece of legislation from the House Armed Services Committee hostage by adding scores of extreme GOP culture war priorities to it, including, least of all, a clear-as-day backdoor policy to a national abortion ban?

Chair, I want the American people to know that Democrats support our men and women in uniform. We proudly voted forward by 58-1 a bipartisan piece of legislation to increase their pay, to improve their housing, and to expand their access to childcare.

However, the GOP is putting that bipartisan progress in jeopardy, and the toughest part is that they know it. I have a great deal of respect for the handful of my colleagues who recognize the extreme turn that this legislation has taken, and I thank them.

So, I look at them again, and I look to them again. We must do what is right by our servicemembers. Put the political gamesmanship aside and return this extreme bill back to committee where it can return it to its bipartisan nature.

I will work tirelessly across the aisle to ensure that we give the President, our Nation, and, in fact, our globe a bill that truly provides for the collective defense of our American values.

It really saddens me to say that this bill does not do that. This bill will hurt our recruitment and retention.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. HOULAHAN. It makes it extremely difficult for a proud veteran like myself and so many others to look at future leaders of America and say

that, yes, this military is a home for you.

I took the uniform nearly 30 years ago, and it is a travesty that service-women today will have less freedoms than I did.

Chair, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this MTR and send this extreme bill back to committee where we can truly deliver for those in uniform.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania, who summed it up reasonably well, but I really want to make sure people understand why we are opposed to this bill.

We are opposed to this bill because it is our firm belief that this will undermine our ability to meet the national security objectives of this country.

I want to explain why. We can start with the issue of access to reproductive healthcare for women.

Because of the Dobbs decision, there are many States now across this country where you cannot get access to that care. The Department of Defense, faced with that and having a large number of women and family members of servicemembers in those States, set up a situation to allow those women to get access to that reproductive care. This bill takes that away.

Mr. Chair, if you are a woman concerned about your ability to get an abortion, first of all, or concerned about if you are a servicemember who has a family member who might be concerned about that, you are going to be less likely to join the military.

I really do want to emphasize one point that came up during this. I understand a lot of people oppose abortion. They want to ban it outright, and that is why they feel this way. However, do understand the negative impact that that will have on a lot of women's willingness to join the military.

It goes beyond abortion, as we have sadly seen. The worst case of this is a woman who miscarries midway through her pregnancy cannot get treated for that. There was one particular case that was cited during the debate of a woman who wound up in the emergency room fighting for her life because of an infection because she could not get that care.

If you are a woman, Mr. Chair, or if you are a man who is considering, "What about my spouse, and what about my children?" then you will be less likely to join the military knowing that you have that challenge. So, we are going to have fewer qualified people willing to join the military because of what was passed. That will not make our military stronger.

We have also now said, and the debate seems to imply, that trans people don't exist so they are not welcome in the military either. Now, I am not a

doctor and, therefore, don't want to presume what treatment someone should have who is in a transgender situation, but what this bill says is: Nope, we are not even going to consider it.

Again, Mr. Chair, if you are a trans person, you are going to be less likely to join the military, or, Mr. Chair, if you are someone who thinks, "What if I have a child who is a trans person?" The military is not going to accept them. So, now, Mr. Chair, you can take trans people off the table. They are not going to join the military either.

Then, we have the most difficult aspect of this, and that is the diversity, equity, and inclusion piece. This is a very widely misunderstood thing, and I tried to explain it throughout the debate.

Believe it or not, we have a history of discrimination in this country. We have a history of bigotry. You can go through slavery, Jim Crow, the Ku Klux Klan, and a whole bunch of different things, Mr. Chair. We also have a history of incredible discrimination against women.

I cited this before, but as it came out during debate, women who join the military, I think, have a very strong understanding that they are going to have to work twice as hard, basically, to get the same opportunities that a man gets in the military. That is sort of understood.

Because of that historical discrimination, Mr. Chair, you also have to wonder, if you are a person of color, whether you are going to get a fair shake in the military.

Now, I will admit there are a lot of people who, even faced with those odds, even knowing that they are going to have to work twice as hard and face that discrimination, will join, but some will not. So, again, there is another group of people who we have now taken off the table.

I want to take a special moment to recognize, on that last point, the willingness of people to join the military even if they are facing discrimination.

Where I live in the Seattle-Bellevue area, we have a lot of Nisei veterans and family of Nisei veterans, and it is a particularly compelling story. These are Japanese Americans who fought and died, in many cases, for our country during World War II while their family members were unfairly incarcerated back home.

I know that there are people who will step up and take on that challenge anyway, but there will be fewer of them.

Basically, Mr. Chair, you have this huge group of people now who are going to be less likely to join the military because of what this bill does.

I will slightly paraphrase a line from "A Few Good Men." Basically, all this bill does is weakens our country. It weakens our ability to respect all the people who should be allowed not just to serve but to serve with an equal chance of advancement. Whether you

are talking about women, whether you are talking about trans people, whether you are talking about people of color, Mr. Chair, this bill says that we are going to make it more difficult for you to get a fair shake in the military.

I do understand the DEI argument, but let me just say two things about that as I bring this to a close.

First of all, there were a lot of very disturbing arguments made. I think the base renaming commission argument, even though technically it really didn't matter, was the most disturbing of all as we, once again, heard all these speeches about how we need to honor our history and honor our heritage.

These are the exact same arguments that were made over 100 years ago when this country went through a very concerted effort to make sure that we could establish white supremacy as the law of the land. The very same arguments that erected these monuments and named these bases and gave us the Ku Klux Klan and Jim Crow were made on the floor of this House.

It is shocking that those arguments were made. It is appalling that those arguments carried the day and actually won on all of these amendments and found themselves inserted in the bill. All of that is very concerning.

I do understand that there is a different set of arguments and a very respectable set of arguments that says that the way we are attempting to address the historical discrimination of this country is problematic, and that is primarily critical race theory.

There are certainly some in this country who have a view of this that our country is nothing but racist and that basically we have heard—I think MIKE WALTZ actually read this out in committee, and it is very accurate: There are some who believe that all White people are racist, that if you are a White person, you are by definition an oppressor, and you need to think about that.

I have seen that, and I have witnessed that, and it is wrong. In my opinion, it is not the correct way to approach that. How should we handle that? The way we have chosen to handle that is to get rid of diversity, equity, and inclusion completely and totally, and that is the problem.

Mr. Chair, if you wanted to say that we are not going to do that part of it, fine. That is not what we did.

To the argument of, “Well, gee, all that does is makes it fair. We shouldn't consider race. We shouldn't consider any of these things in determining excellence,” the problem is that for 400 years we did, and at the end of that, one particular group of people got all the advantages.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I urge opposition to this bill, but I do thank the people for the process that was put in place.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I thank our bipartisan HASC staff for their tremendous work. As I talked about yesterday, our committee staff has worked for monthslong hours in a very bipartisan fashion to get us where we are today.

I also thank everyone from the Office of the Legislative Counsel, the Congressional Budget Office, the Parliamentarian's Office, the Clerk, the floor staff, the Rules Committee, and the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

I especially thank my friend, Ranking Member SMITH, for his hard work and assistance. As a longtime former chairman of this committee, he gets the ebbs and flows of this process and has been a very helpful partner in helping me lead this committee.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill.

I will address this to my Conference: There is absolutely no reason why any Republican should vote against the bill. It will enhance the congressional oversight of the DOD. It will improve the quality of life for our servicemembers and their families. It will help build the ready, capable, and lethal fighting force we need to deter the Chinese Communist Party and other adversaries.

Mr. Chair, I urge all Members to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 118-142 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 63 by Mr. BANKS of Indiana.

Amendment No. 64 by Mr. ROY of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 63 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 63, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 210, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 325]

AYES—218

Aderholt	Fry	Miller (WV)
Alford	Fulcher	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Gaetz	Mills
Amodei	Gallagher	Molinaro
Armstrong	Garcia, Mike	Moolenaar
Arrington	Gimenez	Mooney
Babin	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Bacon	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Baird	Gooden (TX)	Moran
Balderson	Gosar	Moylan
Banks	Granger	Murphy
Barr	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Bean (FL)	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Bentz	Green (TN)	Norman
Bergman	Greene (GA)	Nunn (IA)
Bice	Griffith	Oberholte
Biggs	Grothman	Ogles
Bilirakis	Guest	Owens
Bishop (NC)	Guthrie	Palmer
Boebert	Hageman	Pence
Bost	Harris	Perez
Brecheen	Harshbarger	Perry
Buchanan	Hern	Pfleger
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Posey
Bucshon	Hill	Reschenthaler
Burchett	Hinson	Rodgers (WA)
Burgess	Houchin	Rogers (AL)
Burlison	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Huizenga	Rose
Cammack	Hunt	Rosendale
Carey	Issa	Rouzer
Carl	Jackson (TX)	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Salazar
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Santos
Chavez-DeRemer	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Ciscomani	Jordan	Schweikert
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Self
Clyde	Kean (NJ)	Sessions
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Collins	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NE)
Comer	Kiley	Smith (NJ)
Crane	Kim (CA)	Smucker
Crawford	Kustoff	Spartz
Crenshaw	LaHood	Stauber
Cuellar	LaLota	Steel
Curtis	LaMalfa	Stefanik
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Steil
Davidson	Langworthy	Steube
De La Cruz	Latta	Stewart
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Strong
Diaz-Balart	Lawler	Tenney
Donalds	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Duarte	Lesko	Tiffany
Duncan	Letlow	Timmons
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Turner
Edwards	Lucas	Valadao
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Emmer	Luna	Van Dwyne
Estes	Luttrell	Van Orden
Ezell	Mace	Wagner
Fallon	Malliotakis	Walberg
Feenstra	Mann	Waltz
Ferguson	Massie	Weber (TX)
Finstad	Mast	Webster (FL)
Fischbach	McCaul	Wenstrup
Fitzgerald	McClain	Westerman
Fitzpatrick	McClintock	Williams (TX)
Fleischmann	McCormick	Wilson (SC)
Flood	McHenry	Wittman
Foxx	Meuser	Womack
Franklin, C.	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Scott	Miller (OH)	Zinke

NOES—210

Adams	Carson	Crockett
Aguilar	Carter (LA)	Crow
Allred	Cartwright	Davids (KS)
Auchincloss	Casar	Davis (IL)
Balint	Case	Davis (NC)
Barragan	Casten	Dean (PA)
Beatty	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Bera	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Beyer	Cherfilus-	DelBene
Bishop (GA)	McCormick	Deluzio
Blumenauer	Chu	DeSaulnier
Blunt Rochester	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Bonamici	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Boyle (PA)	Cleaver	Escobar
Brown	Clyburn	Eshoo
Brownley	Cohen	Espallat
Budzinski	Connolly	Fletcher
Bush	Correa	Foster
Caraveo	Costa	Foushee
Carbajal	Courtney	Frankel, Lois
Cárdenas	Craig	Frost

Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lofgren
Lynch

Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan

Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Sorensen
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—11

Bowman
Evans
Gallego
Garbarino

Golden (ME)
González-Colón
Kelly (PA)
Radewagen

Roy
Smith (MO)
Williams (NY)

□ 1034

Messrs. DESAULNIER and LARSON of Connecticut changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. DAVIDSON changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 325.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 64, printed in House Report 118-142 offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 216, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 326]

AYES—217

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Carl
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)

Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOES—216

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley

Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu

DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman

Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Norton
Nunn (IA)
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Plaskett
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez

Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Sablan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—7

Evans
Gallego
González-Colón

Kelly (PA)
Radewagen
Smith (MO)

Williams (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1039

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CURTIS). There being no further amendments, under the rule, the committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas) having assumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2670) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 583, he reported the bill, as amended by House Resolution 582 and by the House on July 13, 2023, back to the House with

sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

□ 1045

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Houlahan of Pennsylvania moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2670 to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of the bill, if ordered; and

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 210, nays 217, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 327]

YEAS—210

Adams	Cherfilus-	Fletcher
Aguilar	McCormick	Poster
Allred	Chu	Foushee
Auchincloss	Clark (MA)	Frankel, Lois
Balint	Clarke (NY)	Frost
Barragán	Cleaver	Garamendi
Beatty	Clyburn	Garcia (IL)
Bera	Cohen	Garcia (TX)
Beyer	Connolly	Garcia, Robert
Bishop (GA)	Correa	Golden (ME)
Blumenauer	Costa	Goldman (NY)
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Gomez
Bonamici	Craig	Gonzalez,
Bowman	Crockett	Vicente
Boyle (PA)	Crow	Gottheimer
Brown	Cuellar	Green, Al (TX)
Brownley	Dauids (KS)	Grijalva
Budzinski	Davis (IL)	Harder (CA)
Bush	Davis (NC)	Hayes
Caraveo	Dean (PA)	Higgins (NY)
Carbajal	DeGette	Himes
Cárdenas	DeLauro	Horsford
Carson	DelBene	Houlahan
Carter (LA)	Deluzio	Hoyer
Cartwright	DeSaulnier	Hoyle (OR)
Casar	Dingell	Huffman
Case	Doggett	Ivey
Casten	Escobar	Jackson (IL)
Castor (FL)	Eshoo	Jackson (NC)
Castro (TX)	Espallat	Jackson Lee

Jacobs	Mrvan	Scott (VA)
Jayapal	Mullin	Scott, David
Jeffries	Nadler	Sewell
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Sherman
Kamlager-Dove	Neal	Sherrill
Kaptur	Neguse	Slotkin
Keating	Nickel	Smith (WA)
Kelly (IL)	Norcross	Sorensen
Khanna	Ocasio-Cortez	Soto
Kildee	Omar	Spanberger
Kilmer	Pallone	Stansbury
Kim (NJ)	Panetta	Stanton
Krishnamoorthi	Pappas	Stevens
Kuster	Pascrell	Strickland
Landsman	Payne	Swalwell
Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Sykes
Larson (CT)	Peltola	Takano
Lee (CA)	Perez	Thanedar
Lee (NV)	Peters	Thompson (CA)
Lee (PA)	Pettersen	Thompson (MS)
Leger Fernandez	Phillips	Titus
Levin	Pingree	Tlaib
Lieu	Pocan	Tokuda
Lofgren	Porter	Tonko
Lynch	Pressley	Torres (CA)
Magaziner	Quigley	Torres (NY)
Manning	Ramirez	Trahan
Matsui	Raskin	Trone
McBath	Ross	Underwood
McClellan	Ruiz	Vargas
McCollum	Ruppersberger	Vasquez
McGarvey	Ryan	Veasey
McGovern	Salinas	Velázquez
Meeks	Sánchez	Wasserman
Menendez	Sarbanes	Schultz
Meng	Scanlon	Waters
Mfume	Schakowsky	Watson Coleman
Moore (WI)	Schiff	Wexton
Morelle	Schneider	Wild
Moskowitz	Scholten	Williams (GA)
Moulton	Schrier	Wilson (FL)

NAYS—217

Aderholt	Emmer	Kiggans (VA)
Alford	Estes	Kiley
Allen	Ezell	Kim (CA)
Amodei	Fallon	Kustoff
Armstrong	Feenstra	LaHood
Arrington	Ferguson	LaLota
Babin	Finstad	LaMalfa
Bacon	Fischbach	Lamborn
Baird	Fitzgerald	Langworthy
Balderson	Fitzpatrick	Latta
Banks	Fleischmann	LaTurner
Barr	Flood	Lawler
Bean (FL)	Foxx	Lee (FL)
Bentz	Franklin, C.	Lesko
Bergman	Scott	Letlow
Bice	Fry	Loudermilk
Biggs	Fulcher	Lucas
Bilirakis	Gallagher	Luetkemeyer
Bishop (NC)	Garbarino	Luna
Boebert	Garcia, Mike	Luttrell
Bost	Gimenez	Mace
Buchanan	Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis
Buck	Good (VA)	Mann
Bucshon	Gooden (TX)	Massie
Burchett	Gosar	Mast
Burgess	Granger	McCarthy
Burlison	Graves (LA)	McCaull
Calvert	Graves (MO)	McClain
Cammack	Green (TN)	McClintock
Carey	Greene (GA)	McCormick
Carl	Griffith	McHenry
Carter (GA)	Grothman	Meuser
Carter (TX)	Guest	Miller (IL)
Chavez-DeRemer	Guthrie	Miller (OH)
Ciscomani	Hageman	Miller (WV)
Cline	Harris	Miller-Meeks
Cloud	Harshbarger	Mills
Clyde	Hern	Molinaro
Cole	Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar
Collins	Hill	Mooney
Comer	Hinson	Moore (AL)
Crane	Houchin	Moore (UT)
Crawford	Hudson	Moran
Crenshaw	Huizenga	Murphy
Curtis	Hunt	Nehls
D'Esposito	Issa	Newhouse
Davidson	Jackson (TX)	Norman
De La Cruz	James	Nunn (IA)
DesJarlais	Johnson (LA)	Overnolte
Diaz-Balart	Johnson (OH)	Ogles
Donalds	Johnson (SD)	Owens
Duarte	Jordan	Palmer
Duncan	Joyce (OH)	Pence
Dunn (FL)	Joyce (PA)	Perry
Edwards	Kean (NJ)	Pfluger
Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Posey

Reschenthaler	Smith (NE)
Rodgers (WA)	Smith (NJ)
Rogers (AL)	Smucker
Rogers (KY)	Spartz
Rose	Stauber
Rosendale	Steel
Rouzer	Stefanik
Roy	Steil
Rutherford	Steube
Salazar	Stewart
Santos	Strong
Scalise	Tenney
Schweikert	Thompson (PA)
Scott, Austin	Tiffany
Self	Timmons
Sessions	Turner
Simpson	Valadao

NOT VOTING—7

Brecheen	Gallego	Williams (NY)
Evans	Kelly (PA)	
Gaetz	Smith (MO)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1049

Mr. NUNN of Iowa changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 210, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 328]

YEAS—219

Aderholt	Comer	Gonzales, Tony
Alford	Crawford	Good (VA)
Allen	Crenshaw	Gooden (TX)
Amodei	Curtis	Gosar
Armstrong	D'Esposito	Granger
Arrington	Davidson	Graves (LA)
Babin	Davis (NC)	Graves (MO)
Bacon	De La Cruz	Green (TN)
Baird	DesJarlais	Greene (GA)
Balderson	Diaz-Balart	Griffith
Banks	Donalds	Grothman
Barr	Duarte	Guest
Bean (FL)	Duncan	Guthrie
Bentz	Dunn (FL)	Hageman
Bergman	Edwards	Harris
Bice	Ellzey	Harshbarger
Bilirakis	Emmer	Hern
Bishop (NC)	Estes	Higgins (LA)
Boebert	Ezell	Hill
Bost	Fallon	Hinson
Brecheen	Feenstra	Houchin
Buchanan	Ferguson	Hudson
Bucshon	Finstad	Huizenga
Burchett	Fischbach	Hunt
Burgess	Fitzgerald	Issa
Burlison	Fitzpatrick	Jackson (TX)
Calvert	Fleischmann	James
Cammack	Flood	Johnson (LA)
Carey	Foxx	Johnson (OH)
Carl	Franklin, C.	Johnson (SD)
Carter (GA)	Scott	Jordan
Carter (TX)	Fry	Joyce (OH)
Chavez-DeRemer	Fulcher	Joyce (PA)
Ciscomani	Gaetz	Kean (NJ)
Cline	Gallagher	Kelly (MS)
Cloud	Garbarino	Kiggans (VA)
Clyde	Garcia, Mike	Kiley
Cole	Gimenez	Kim (CA)
Collins	Golden (ME)	Kustoff

LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney

Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rogers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (NE)

Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dwyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—210

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buck
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat

Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlihan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey

McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens

Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib

Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey

Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weston
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—5

Evans
Gallego

Kelly (PA)
Smith (MO)

Williams (NY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1055

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted: “yea” on rollcall No. 325 (Banks Amendment #63 to H.R. 2670), “yea” on rollcall No. 326 (Roy Amendment #64 to H.R. 2670), “nay” on rollcall No. 327 (On the Motion to Recommit H.R. 2670), and “yea” on rollcall No. 328 (Final Passage of H.R. 2670).

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.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2670, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 2670, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section and title numbering, cross referencing, conforming amendments to the table of contents and short titles, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1100

ADJOURNMENT FROM FRIDAY, JULY 14, 2023 TO MONDAY, JULY 17, 2023

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, July 17, 2023 when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour

debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VALADAO). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CONGRESS MUST SHORE UP VULNERABILITIES TO THE CCP

(Mrs. STEEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate today’s passage of the fiscal year 2024 National Defense Authorization Act.

In addition to making critical investments in our military, this legislation takes significant steps to protect the United States from CCP spying.

For 16 years, a CCP-owned logistics platform called LOGINK has tracked our commercial and military ships. This NDAA deters CCP aggression by enacting my plan to ban the DOD’s use of LOGINK and working with our partners to ban it, too.

The CCP is spying on American citizens across every industry, field, and institution. Congress must act to shore up vulnerabilities to the CCP, especially when it comes to our military and commercial supply chains. This NDAA does just that.

That is why I was proud to support it and why I urge all of our Senate colleagues to do the same.

PREVENTATIVE CANCER SCREENINGS SAVE LIVES

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the importance of preventive cancer care, especially colorectal cancer.

Colorectal cancer is one of the deadliest cancers, but it has one of the highest survival rates if detected and treated early. Too many Americans put off routine screenings and colonoscopies because they worry about coverage.

Now, UnitedHealthcare has made the disastrous decision to require patients to get prior authorization before they get colonoscopies. Their new policy comes at a time when colorectal cancer rates are rising nationwide, particularly in young Americans.

This policy encourages more Americans not to get screenings and colonoscopies, and it will cause curable cancer issues to become life-threatening ones.

I lost my father, Congressman DONALD PAYNE, Sr., to colorectal cancer in 2012. I do not want other families to lose their fathers and loved ones from a lack of preventive cancer care.

WASHINGTON HAS A SPENDING PROBLEM

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, Washington has a spending problem. I know it, you know it, and more importantly, the American people know it.

Our addiction to unaccountable spending has resulted in our Nation accumulating more than \$32 trillion in debt, leading to crippling inflation and a financial burden that future generations will struggle to overcome.

That is why I have introduced the principles-based balanced budget amendment, which would require annual spending and revenue to balance and affirm the principle of fiscal responsibility through constitutional mandate.

If ratified, this constitutional amendment would require Congress to balance the budget within 10 years while still allowing Congress to determine the mechanisms of how to achieve that balance through statute.

Under the Constitution, Congress holds both the power of the purse and the responsibility of the purse. Let us fulfill that responsibility with a strict measure of accountability.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this effort to affirm the principles of fiscal responsibility through constitutional mandate. Our financial future in America depends on it. We must act now.

TIRED OF MOURNING THE NEEDLESS DEATH OF ANOTHER CHILD

(Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, yet I am tired.

I am tired of having to come down to the well of this Chamber to mourn the needless death of another child.

I am tired of gun violence being the leading cause of death among our precious children.

Finally, I am tired of my colleagues across the aisle. When presented with an opportunity to do something about these tragedies, they do nothing.

I am disgusted that so few have signed on to any mental health legislation. My bill to invest in mental health resources for our young people passed this body just 2 years ago in a bipartisan fashion, but now, Republicans' sense of bipartisanship, and even caring for the lives of others, has vanished.

Mr. Speaker, I must confess I am tired of marching down here to demand something that should have been given to these children from the very beginning—their sense of safety.

I may be tired, but I will not stop.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHARLES T. CARMICAL, SR.

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a fellow Georgian, Charles T. Carmical, Sr.

An avid basketball player, Charles was the Georgia Player of the Year in high school before being recruited by South Georgia College to play basketball with them.

He continued his love of the sport through adulthood, playing for the Golden Boys and winning the Georgia State title 12 times.

As the owner and operator of Dalton Auction Furniture Company, Charles loved working with people and connecting them to treasures. He was a Scoutmaster in the Boy Scouts, where he mentored hundreds of young minds and supported 31 Scouts in reaching Eagle Scout status.

In his personal life, Charles was also an active teacher in his church, where he served as a ruling elder, deacon, and member for over five decades.

His friends and family described him as a gentle giant with endless patience and a true family man, always there for those who needed him most. He will be missed dearly.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ELLA LEJOYCE SOJOURNER FOWLER

(Mrs. SYKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mrs. Ella LeJoyce Sojourner Fowler, a devoted mother, loving wife, community leader, and an inspiring mentor. Mrs. Fowler sadly passed away on July 5 at the age of 83.

Born in Mississippi, Mrs. Fowler moved to Akron as a child. She attended Akron Public Schools and eventually graduated from John R. Buchtel High School.

Mrs. Fowler shared a passion for improving the health of our communities that was expressed through an illustrious nursing career, caring for northeast Ohioans at Barberton Citizens Hospital and City Hospital.

In 1961, Mrs. Fowler married Pastor Dr. Ronald J. Fowler, and together, they built up the Arlington Church of God. Mrs. Fowler was actively engaged in the life and work of the church, serving over the years as a member of the choir, a Sunday school teacher, a member of the medical board and diocese board, as well as first lady for 39 years.

Mrs. Fowler's faithfulness, grace, and kindness were an inspiration to many, including myself.

I extend my deepest condolences and prayers to Dr. Ronald J. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler's loving husband, as well as her children, Cynthia, Christine, Ron, and Florence.

Mrs. Fowler has certainly left a mark on the Akron community, and her

memory will continue to be lifted up in prayer.

TUESDAY'S CHILDREN

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I had two special visitors, Seth and Bronson.

Seth and Bronson participated in the career shadow day with Tuesday's Children.

Tuesday's Children formed in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on Tuesday, September 11, 2001. They meet individuals and families of servicemembers where they are on their grief journey following a loss due to military service, mass violence, or acts of terrorism.

This is the fifth year Seth has joined me and the first year Bronson has joined me. Tuesday's Children uses its experience and expertise to help our military families work through their own losses.

Mr. Speaker, I hope Seth and Bronson enjoyed being my shadow. I sure enjoyed their visit. I can't wait to see all that they accomplish.

□ 1115

CONGRATULATING DANCE CITY

(Ms. OMAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the exceptional achievement of Dance City, a local dance team based in north Minneapolis, for their remarkable victory at Starpower National Talent Competition.

The dedication, talent, and hard work demonstrated by the members of Dance City have propelled them to extraordinary success on the national stage, winning them first place in hip-hop, and first overall.

Faced with competition from over 100 teams around the country, the Dance City girls rallied to the challenge and emerged with their well-deserved victory.

The director and coach of Dance City, Cierra Burnaugh, created her studio to serve young Black girls in the Minneapolis community. May their success continue to illuminate the path for future generations of dancers. I could not be happier to have Minneapolis represented by these bright young women.

PRESIDENT BIDEN TO FORGIVE \$39 BILLION IN STUDENT LOANS

(Mrs. McCLAIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to represent the majority, the

majority of Americans who actually pay their bills, the majority of Americans who actually believe that if they have a right, they actually have a responsibility.

Unfortunately, President Biden just announced that by the stroke of his pen, he is going to forgive \$39 billion in student loans, this morning.

Now, let me be clear. This is in direct violation of the Supreme Court's decision just 2 weeks ago that blocked his student loan forgiveness plan. I guess the President has no respect for the constitutional authority of the Supreme Court.

Apparently, he has no respect for hardworking taxpayers that are going to foot this bill. Education isn't free. Someone pays for it. Last I checked, the teachers don't work for free. It is you, the taxpayer, who actually paid your student loans, who is now going to pay for somebody that doesn't want to pay their student loans. Every American who has paid off their student loans now gets the opportunity to pay somebody else's.

What comes next, Mr. President? Are you going to forgive mortgages and credit card bills? Where does this forgiveness end?

Rest assured, come hell or high water, I will fight this till the end.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

HONORING ALBERT VANN

(Ms. CLARKE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of a New York City icon, the honorable Albert Vann.

After four decades of service as a progressive New York State and New York City legislator, Councilmember Albert Vann passed away 1 year ago today.

His contributions have enshrined him as a multigenerational champion of equity and justice for those needing it most.

He understood the importance of progress and the fight for justice. He understood what it meant to challenge the White-male-dominated political machine of his day. He understood where real power comes from. It comes from the beloved community.

This led him to becoming the first president of the African American Teachers Association, the first Black teachers' union in New York State.

He was a friend, a colleague, a mentor, but most importantly, he set the standard for what it means to serve your community.

To those who are underprivileged, overlooked, left out, or marginalized, it is with great honor that I stand as a direct beneficiary of a great man, Councilmember Albert Vann, a true trailblazer in New York State politics.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE NDAA

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, the National Defense Authorization Act is vital to the national security of the United States, as is border security and energy dominance. I am very pleased we are making strides into these areas with the passage of the NDAA and continue to strengthen and have a dominant military.

This NDAA includes significant resources to counter China in the Indo-Pacific, requires the DOD to identify and mitigate land purchases near military installations, and makes certain the United States continues to have the world's superior fighting force.

This legislation also funds the National Guard's border security deployment mission and rejects the Biden administration's plan to shrink our U.S. Navy.

This bill includes language to require allies to provide proportional levels of funding for the Ukraine conflict, alleviating the burden on U.S. taxpayers, yet fortifying the Ukraine freedom fighters.

Importantly, it supports our servicemembers with a 5.2 percent pay increase, the largest raise in 20 years.

This NDAA strengthens the national security of the United States as well as the world, and I am pleased to have supported it.

WHY I VOTED NO ON THE NDAA

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

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, America's national defense has historically been a source of bipartisan agreement, not a battleground for divisive, extreme partisan politics.

Unfortunately, House Republicans chose to use the NDAA to advance controversial and harmful amendments rather than work in a bipartisan way to bolster our national defense, strengthen our national security interests, and protect our servicemembers.

Through the amendment process, House Republicans inserted extreme anti-abortion, anti-LGBTQ, and anti-DEI amendments that infringe upon the rights of individuals, notably those who serve in our armed forces and their families, threaten their liberties, and undermine their principles of freedom and autonomy that they work every day to defend.

With these poison pills, I could not vote to advance this year's NDAA, as amended.

I will work tirelessly with my Senate counterparts and reasonable Republicans to ensure that damaging anti-abortion, anti-LGBTQ, and anti-DEI amendments are not included in the final text of this legislation.

ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE 988 HOTLINE

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, July 16 marks one year of the 988 hotline. This nationwide number is available 24/7 to provide confidential support to Americans facing mental health, substance use, and suicide crises.

Nearly 5 million Americans have called 988 in the last year to talk to someone about an issue they face. As we celebrate this progress, we acknowledge there is more to be done. A recent poll by the National Alliance on Mental Illness found that only 17 percent of Americans are aware of 988. That means more than four in every five Americans are unaware of this resource at our fingertips.

No one should feel alone. Whether it is strangers, friends, and foes alike, we never know what someone is going through.

I am proud to support the 988 hotline that can be a lifeline for those struggling. I will also do my part to promote kinder communities in California's 40th district and across the Nation.

A TROUBLING AMENDMENT TO THE NDAA

(Ms. SÁNCHEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out just one of the very troubling and extreme amendments in the NDAA, specifically Mr. GREEN's amendment which would effectively cut all Federal Government support to filmmakers who distribute films in China.

This amendment takes a page right out of 1950s McCarthyism, and it will devastate the film industry. It requires the DOD to create a blacklist of studios that often, by necessity, have made changes to films in anticipation of distribution in China.

It would decide, without any evidence necessary, to withhold assistance for filmmakers who edit sexual or violent scenes to make films more appropriate for children. Further, it would ensure that these American filmmakers can no longer film on U.S. public lands or access resources paid for by American taxpayers.

Filmmaking is a First Amendment right, and this amendment attacks that right by allowing the DOD to censor content and editorial viewpoints of American films. The Green amendment could also push film production overseas.

In my home State of California, this amendment would devastate an industry that brings in \$226 billion alone in jobs and economic activities.

Sadly, this amendment is just one of many dangerous and extreme MAGA

amendments attached to what has been a historically bipartisan bill. This amendment would hurt American industries and workers, and it does not belong in the NDAA.

PREVENTING RADICAL GREEN NEW DEAL POLICIES IN THE NDAA

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

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, we have had a lot of debate on this year's NDAA. Our goal is simple: To strengthen and modernize our military so they can be prepared to meet any national security challenge that this great Nation might face.

Our House majority authored and passed a strong NDAA that prevents the radical Green New Deal policies from weakening our fighting forces. It blocks burdensome requirements on defense contractors, allowing them to focus on delivering critical capabilities to our military.

This legislation also ensures that military ranges in the Gulf of Mexico remain open for necessary training programs, enhancing our troops' readiness. Additionally, it cuts funding for questionable combat vehicle electrification research programs and prohibits funds for DOD advisory committees dealing with environmental justice.

I am proud that we put forward a bill that focuses on the right priorities, safeguarding our national security and guaranteeing the continued defense of our great Nation instead of woke politics.

REMEMBERING DETECTIVE DELBERTH PHIPPS, JR.

(Ms. PLASKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today on behalf of slain Virgin Islands Detective Delberth Phipps, Jr.

Detective Phipps was killed in the line of duty on July 4, 2023. He and his fellow officers rushed to the scene of an active shooting where a gunman, armed with an AR-15 rifle and bullet-proof vest, opened fire. He gave his life in service to his community.

My prayers and deepest condolences go to his family, his son, Demel Phipps, along with his loved ones and fellow Virgin Islands Police Department officers.

According to the Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, arms trafficking is a major factor as to why the U.S. Virgin Islands, my home, has had a homicide rate nine times higher than on the mainland. The Virgin Islands does not manufacture guns, yet we have one of the highest per capita murder rates in the world.

It is no secret that with open land, there is drug trafficking through our

corridor. The weapons that continue to flood our shores are a byproduct of the lax, if not nonexistent, gun laws throughout the continental U.S., particularly Florida.

The daughter of multiple generations of law enforcement officers, I understand the commitment of not just officers but their families to protect and serve.

I stand with Officer Phipps and all of the Virgin Islands Police Department. You have my commitment to fight for you all.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL FOREST WEEK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this is National Forest Week across this country. I encourage everybody to partake and enjoy your national forests. Our Nation indeed was blessed by God with some truly inspiring natural beauty. It is our job to preserve it and utilize it for future generations.

Unfortunately, many of our national forests are under threat not from the usual climate change nonsense but actually wildfire caused by overcrowded forests, too many trees.

We haven't been tending to the forests for 50 years. The Federal Government has refused to properly thin and manage our forests, largely because of the lack of funding or, in a lot of cases, frivolous lawsuits—preventing the work that needs to be done—by extreme environmental groups.

They are now overgrown, overcrowded tinderboxes. All it takes is one lightning strike, a cigarette butt, or a spark from a flat tire going down a rural highway. Once they catch fire, they become infernos, such as the million-acre fire I had in my district a couple years ago called the Dixie fire.

A healthy forest has about 40 to 70 adult trees per acre. We have a situation where we have 500 or more trees per acre, a recipe for disaster. We need to do better and manage our forests.

□ 1130

CELEBRATING FRANCISCO SANDOVAL

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the service of Francisco Sandoval, a Fullerton educator honored as one of Orange County's Teachers of the Year.

Francisco began teaching at the Orangethorpe Elementary School over 10 years ago, where his students have ranged from kindergarten through sixth grade. He teaches with the belief that each and every student has their own set of strengths and the ability to succeed.

For Francisco, he is both an educator and caregiver for each and every one of his students. He begins every day by checking with his students on a one-to-one basis to ensure that they are doing well both in school and at home.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Francisco for the job he's done for each and every one of our students and for our community as a whole. We congratulate Francisco on being named as one of Orange County's Teachers of the Year.

NDAA REMARKS

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman MIKE ROGERS for his leadership and for including language to improve the safety of U.S. servicemembers in the NDAA.

My provision would establish new Joint Safety Council requirements for each military branch to develop a plan to identify corrective and preventative actions following major accidents and mishaps.

Earlier this year, I introduced the Military Equipment Quality and Safety Reform Act, or MEZR Act, which includes a similar mandate.

My effort to improve safety and transparency in the wake of major accidents is motivated by the tragic death of my constituent and F-16 pilot First Lieutenant David Schmitz, whose call sign was MEZR.

Just over 3 years ago, Lieutenant Schmitz was killed during a training exercise when his ejection seat malfunctioned while he attempted a nighttime landing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ROGERS for including this language in the bill and working to protect our men and women in uniform.

HONORING NEWARK FIRE-FIGHTERS AUGUSTO "AUGIE" ACABOU AND WAYNE BROOKS, JR.

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two Newark firefighters who last week made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty.

Firefighters Augusto "Augie" Acabou and Wayne Brooks, Jr., were some of the first responders to an incredibly devastating fire at the Port of Newark in New Jersey.

With the instinct that only the men and women who proudly serve in fire departments across the country have, they went straight to the heart of the battle encountering a scene unlike any they have ever experienced in their careers, but they never hesitated.

They put it all on the line, and they made the ultimate sacrifice. They leave behind their families. They leave

behind their friends. They leave behind their brothers and sisters in the New-ark Fire Department.

We must carry Augie and Wayne with us, carry on their legacies, carry on their memories, and that is what we will do. On behalf of every resident made safer by people like Augie and Wayne, we extend our deepest condolences to their family, friends, and fellow firefighters.

We commit ourselves to protecting our firefighters and ensuring they have everything they need to safely return home to their families. Today, we mourn the loss of these two incredible individuals.

EQUINOR IS NOT WELCOME

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

Mr. D'ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with thousands of my neighbors in New York's Fourth Congressional District who are united in opposition to a proposed large-scale offshore energy project that, if completed, would drastically alter the landscape of several Nassau County communities.

The development being advanced by the Norwegian energy company, Equinor, would see nearly 150 massive offshore wind turbines constructed within view of land off the coast of Long Beach in my congressional district.

This project would include a landing site in the city of Long Beach where high-voltage cables would make land-fall from the turbines and wind through residential areas to connect with a substation in my hometown, the village of Island Park.

Residents of these communities could play host to an environmental disaster. New York officials are keen to see this project progress, even in the face of local concern. In fact, Governor Hochul even went so far as to enlist the assistance of Brooklyn lawmakers to ram through State legislation to support the project, even as local neighbors raised concerns.

My neighbors rightfully have questions related to the impacts. I will stand with my neighbors and fight for the hardworking south shore communities. We will stand tall in the face of this hostile takeover by Equinor.

Mr. Speaker, Equinor is not welcome in our south shore communities.

HONORING ROBB LALLY

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

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Robb Lally, a dedicated public servant and volunteer for more than 35 years.

Robb Lally entered the seminary at a young age, and as a deacon, served in a

Catholic parish and later for the Salvation Army.

In 1988, Robb Lally headed to San Diego to work with the Alpha Project, a nonprofit human services organization that serves over 4,000 men, women, and children daily.

Robb carried out Alpha Project's mission to empower individuals, families, and communities by providing work, recovery, and support services to people who are motivated to change their lives and achieve self-sufficiency.

Mr. Lally's years of service were instrumental to the organization's mission and growth by working on and contributing to many critical housing projects.

On June 7, 2023, Robb's life and legacy were honored at a celebration of life in San Diego, California.

On behalf of the residents of California's 52nd Congressional District, I will express my deepest condolences to the family of Mr. Robb Lally. His legacy is felt and his presence will be greatly missed. He was a great man.

WORSENING IMPACTS OF EXTREME WEATHER

(Ms. STEVENS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of our collective experience of seeing in real time the impacts of climate change unfold. This past month we have seen temperatures rise and air quality worsen.

The smoke from the recent Canadian wildfires led Michigan to issue their first-ever statewide air quality advisory. Instead of being outside enjoying the Great Lakes, my constituents were filling up emergency rooms in Beaumont of Farmington Hills, struggling to breathe.

These impacts are not just hitting us locally in Michigan. July 3 and 4 saw some of the highest global average temperatures in recorded human history.

This is why last year I worked so hard with my Democratic colleagues to pass the Inflation Reduction Act. The IRA is the single largest investment in combating climate change.

We are already starting to see the benefits coming from these Federal actions. Michigan's clean energy jobs grew by 3.8 percent in 2022 alone.

Mr. Speaker, we can turn this challenge into an opportunity, our 21st century moon shot: create jobs, renovate, address, and be resilient.

SAN ANTONIO'S LEGACY OF LABOR STRIKES

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

Mr. CASAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 110th anniversary of the Alamo Iron Works strike in

San Antonio, Texas. Back then, those organizers were fighting for better wages and working conditions, like workers are today. They started a tradition of labor strikes in the summer in the city of San Antonio.

Mr. Speaker, 20 years later in 1933, the Finck Cigar strike began when 400 young Mexican-American women went on strike for better working conditions and won.

In 1936, garment workers at the Dorothy Frocks Company in San Antonio began striking for higher wages. They went to jail that August of 1936, and still won.

The next summer, in 1937, 80 workers at the San Antonio Laundry Company walked off the job. They demanded a 9-hour workday instead of 14 hours and won.

Remember, when rightwing extremists pass antiworker bills, they are arguing that their bills are trying to take us to the good old days of Texas past. We know the truth: The history of San Antonio and the history of Texas is a history of workers organizing and winning.

NDAA REMARKS

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed in the recent debate we had here dealing with the National Defense Authorization Act. It was a culture war instead of national security. The biggest failure was the inability to address our nuclear weapons policy.

We couldn't even eliminate one outmoded bomb. We couldn't allow the re-evaluation of our land-based intercontinental ballistic missile system, even though they have been plagued by rampant corruption, cheating, and drug use.

Sadly, Congress continued to avoid the issue of nuclear deterrence. How many times do we have to destroy a country before they are discouraged in attacking us?

How many billion dollars need to be wasted in piling on additional nuclear weapons that pose threats in and of themselves?

This is a question that the American people deserve Congress to address. Sadly, this legislation continues to ignore the issue.

SPOTLIGHTING LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES BOND

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

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to spotlight James Bond, a native of Halifax County and the first African American from the North Carolina Army National Guard Aviation Branch to become a lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Bond has held many assignments in aviation, including two company commands, and was selected as the battalion commander of the 130th Attack Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel Bond is a graduate of Halifax County Community College and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he was commissioned through the Reserves Officers Training Corps and Branched Aviation.

He understands the next generation of eastern North Carolinians must get involved to achieve the American Dream, particularly through public service.

Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant Colonel Bond's service to our country and dedication to the next generation does not go unnoticed. We salute him for his continued loyalty and commitment to the American people.

□ 1145

AND STILL I RISE: CONSCIENCE AGENDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Mr. Speaker.

Still I rise. Borrowing the words of Maya Angelou, "Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave, I am the dream and the hope of the slave," and still I rise.

I rise as a scion of the enslaved Africans who were sacrificed to make America great, sacrificed for some 200-plus years, 240-plus years, to make America great.

I rise because I understand that as a scion and as a descendant, I have a duty, a responsibility, and an obligation to those enslaved people.

I think my colleague, John Lewis, put it best, to just have a responsibility to "get in good trouble." "Good trouble" was his term. I added the verbiage.

We have this duty and responsibility to get into good trouble, to do that which is appropriate to honor the enslaved people who are the foundational mothers and fathers, the economic foundational mothers and fathers, of this country. The foundation upon which this economy resides to this day was put in place with sacrificed lives, millions of sacrificed lives, millions, literally, over centuries, literally, to make America the great country it is.

Unfortunately, America—the country I love, the country where I sing the national anthem, salute the flag, and say the Pledge of Allegiance. I stand for the national anthem. The country I love has not shown respect for the people who gave it its economic foundation.

As a matter of fact, we have shown disrespect for them, disrespect. They

have not been honored. They have been pushed aside and left behind. As a matter of fact, there has been an effort to cause people to literally be ashamed of talking about these foundational mothers and fathers.

We revere the enslavers, and we revile the enslaved who were sacrificed, whose lives were sacrificed, many of whom were born into slavery, lived their lives as slaves, and died as slaves. We don't honor them appropriately.

Some of that is changing because of what the Honorable John Lewis called to our attention about good trouble. Some of that is changing because, last year, this Congress passed legislation for Slavery Remembrance Day. We did so on July 27 of last year.

Mr. Speaker, Slavery Remembrance Day was a historic and monumental accomplishment for Congress, but you didn't read about it in the newspapers. You didn't see it on television. You didn't hear anything about it on radio. It wasn't celebrated on social media.

This country does not respect the enslaved people, the country I love, the country where I salute the flag, say the Pledge of Allegiance, and stand for the national anthem.

None of that was broadcast because there is a desire among many to have those who are the scions, the descendants, forget slavery, to forgive and forget.

It is obvious that the scions have forgotten.

Yes, we forgive, but God gave us memory for a reason. We don't forget. We don't forget Pearl Harbor, and we have a Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. We don't forget 9/11, and we have a 9/11 Remembrance Day. We are not going to forget and should never forget the Holocaust, and we have a Holocaust Remembrance Day.

We don't forgive and forget. We should forgive and remember. Forgive and remember is what we do for 9/11 and the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7. That is what we do for the Holocaust. We remember, and we should.

I stand here a scion, a proud person who commemorates Slavery Remembrance Day. It is not a day for celebration. It is a day for commemoration. As we are approaching the next Slavery Remembrance Day, I thought it would be appropriate to do several things.

The first is to acknowledge Mr. STENY HOYER. Mr. STENY HOYER gave me his word, and he kept his word. He gave me his word. He indicated that we would pass Slavery Remembrance Day legislation in this House, and we did. We did it, as I indicated, on July 27, 2022.

I am eternally grateful to Mr. HOYER for what he committed to do, for what he followed through on, and, in fact, what he did. So, I thank Mr. HOYER. I will forever appreciate him for this and many other things that he did as the majority leader. I respect greatly the many things that he has done, but I

don't respect any of them more than what he did to help us inculcate Slavery Remembrance Day into the national fiber and fabric of this country.

I greatly appreciate it, and I will be thanking the gentleman not only today but also in Houston, Texas, on August 19, when we will have our second annual Slavery Remembrance Day event.

The second event will be on August 19 in Houston, Texas. Our speaker will be the Honorable Bishop Barber, who is well known for his oratory and his intellect. He is a preacher par excellence, a pulpiteer par excellence, and a person who, without question, is making a difference in the lives of poor people. He is engaged in a campaign to help poor people.

It is August 19 in Houston, Texas. It will be open to the public, I might add, the first 1,000 people. Last year, we had 1,000 people in attendance. We expect to have 1,000 people this year.

We expect to continue with the Slavery Remembrance Day event not only in Houston but across the length and breadth of this country.

There are other scions who understand that they are bringing the gifts our ancestors gave, that they are the dream and hope of the slaves. Some of them will pick this up, and they, too, will have Slavery Remembrance Day events.

The actual day for Slavery Remembrance Day to have the most commemoration is going to be August 20 because it was on August 20, 1619, that the ship White Lion docked at a place called Point Comfort near what we now call Norfolk, Virginia. When the White Lion docked, it had 20 or so—I am not sure of the exact number—persons of African ancestry who were traded for goods. They became the first Africans to become enslaved in the Colonies.

I understand that there are other circumstances that predate August 20, 1619, but this happened with the Colonies, and it was the Colonies that, in a sense—they probably don't like to say it, but it is true—popularized slavery. They popularized it, legitimized it, made it comfortable, made it acceptable, made it part of the vernacular, and made it a part of everyday life. It was the American Colonies that gave us slavery as an institution in this country for hundreds of years.

On August 20, we will be commemorating Slavery Remembrance Day. We have this breakfast and ceremony on the 19th, but on the 20th, we will take it to houses of worship. In these places of worship, we will have commemoration ceremonies.

Last year, we were at Bishop Dixon's Community of Faith Church, to be called the cathedral now, the Cathedral of Faith in Houston, Texas. We will have another commemoration ceremony there.

We will have commemoration ceremonies in other churches. We want to have them across the length and breadth of the country. We will get there. It is not going to be easy, but we will do it.

This is what you do, Mr. Speaker. This is, for many people, trouble, but it is the kind of good trouble that John Lewis called to our attention. It is good trouble.

I remember how he and I were in good trouble together. We were arrested multiple times together, and we literally were in jail together. I respect and will always allow his spirit to manifest itself such that it can be a guiding light and force in the lives of people and hopefully will continue to be one in my life, the desire to be in good trouble.

I have followed through on this good trouble mission, and I have had the opportunity to make good trouble in honor of the Honorable John Lewis as it relates to voting rights. This is a part of the process of honoring the enslaved people, as a matter of fact, this good trouble. Honoring them by getting in good trouble to advance the rights of all people, which would include them—voting rights, for example—is an act of good trouble not just for my contemporaries and for the people who will benefit from it now but to show that we respect that the ancestors suffered and never had the right to vote.

They suffered, so someone such as an AL GREEN who makes it to Congress, they would expect that he would try to make a difference and get and acquire the rights for others that they never had.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to tell you that I was before the Supreme Court a few years back. I was before the Supreme Court, and I have the proof of it here. This is the citation that I received on August 9, 2021. August is a significant month, you see, Mr. Speaker, in my life.

We were arrested there, and I made a commitment after we were arrested—not put in jail; it wasn't that type of arrest. This time, when I was arrested, they placed this band on us, and this was something to indicate that we have been arrested and had to post bail. I paid a fine, and I did not go to a place of incarceration.

My commitment was to wear this band. This is the same band that was placed on me on August 9, 2021. It is the same band. I committed to myself to wear this until we passed the Voting Rights Act here in Congress, and I have had many tell me that I may be wearing it a long time. I have been wearing it now for some years, you see, Mr. Speaker, but I don't think that I can wear it too long because the right to vote has been denied to people for too long.

As a scion of the enslaved people who never had the right to vote, this is the least I can do to show the world that I am serious to the extent that one can do so with a wristband, a wristband that symbolizes a commitment to justice for all in the form of voting rights being protected for all.

I want to assure people that we will continue with this conscience agenda.

This Slavery Remembrance Day is but one aspect of the conscience agenda. The conscience agenda, which is to my left, is one that we are going to promote, and it is a part of the legislative agenda here in Congress. That legislative agenda will be talked about on August 19 in Houston, Texas, when we have 1,000 or more people in attendance at this event, the Slavery Remembrance Day breakfast.

□ 1200

We are going to talk about the legislative agenda. The legislative agenda includes expanding Slavery Remembrance Day. We will expand it across the length and breadth of the country, as I articulated a little bit earlier.

The legislative agenda will include awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslaved. We have in 1956, here in this Congress, accorded a Congressional Gold Medal; 1956, a Congressional Gold Medal, to Confederate soldiers. Confederate soldiers, for edification purposes, are the people who fought to maintain slavery.

The Congress of the United States awarded a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslavers but not to the enslaved, not to the people who are the foundational mothers and fathers of this country, the people who suffered and who were sacrificed, their lives sacrificed so that we would have this opportunity to stand in the well of the House and say America is a great country. It is. But it is great for a reason. The reason is sacrificed lives, millions of them.

If we in this Congress can accord a Congressional Gold Medal to Confederate soldiers, surely we can accord a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslaved people whose lives were sacrificed to lay the economic foundation upon which this Nation resides today.

A Congressional Gold Medal is a part of the conscience agenda. You will note we have that at the top of this display; conscience agenda. This is our moral imperative. This is our moral imperative, this conscious agenda; our moral imperative.

That means it is something that we have to do because it is not only the right thing to do; this is the righteous thing to do. This is a righteous movement. This is righteous legislation.

This is not your typical legislation. This is legislation that addresses a similar moment in time that changed the rest of time in this country, and that moment in time was August 20, 1619.

It changed the history of this country forever in an unpleasant way for a good many people, I might add, people of color.

This is a part of it, awarding a Congressional Gold Medal. We have legislation that we have filed in the House of Representatives to accord a Congressional Gold Medal to the enslaved people.

The next piece of legislation on the conscience agenda, that inner thing

within us all that says this is the right thing to do, that we should respond to. This is the response. This is the response from a scion of the African people who were enslaved and sacrificed to make America great.

The next item on the agenda for those who may not be aware—many are; the message is getting out—is the removal of Richard Russell's name from the Russell Senate Office Building.

Pardon me while I pick up my poster on this issue. This is a poster that displays, depicts the Russell Senate Office Building; a building paid for with tax dollars.

Not only is it paid for with tax dollars, it is maintained as the same with tax dollars, the Russell Senate Office Building.

Richard Russell was a bigot. I am speaking truth. Richard Russell was a racist, a White supremacist. Richard Russell was one of the authors of the Southern Manifesto.

Richard Russell fought antilynching legislation. Richard Russell fought civil rights legislation. Richard Russell has earned a place in infamy, and his name should not be associated with the Russell Senate Office Building. It should not. His name should be immediately removed from the building.

The building itself is a symbol of national shame. I don't go in the Richard Russell Office Building. I am a one-person protest. I don't go. I respect myself enough not to go into this building.

I guarantee you; if this building were symbolic of some other things associated with Anglo Americans, they wouldn't go in it. They respect themselves enough not to disrespect themselves by going into a building that was antithetical to their best interests, that had the name of some person who was antithetical to their best interests. That is what they do.

I am not doing anything that my Anglo-American friends wouldn't do if the shoe were on the other foot, to borrow a phrase.

Unfortunately, the Senate has not found it within its wisdom to change the name. I have heard that the reason the name has not been changed is because they can't agree on another name. There have been efforts to try to do it, but they couldn't agree on a name.

I have a solution. There is a way to resolve this question of the name change. We resolve it by doing this: Let it revert to the name that it had prior to becoming the Russell Senate Office Building.

That name was the Old Senate Office Building. Let it revert to the Old Senate Office Building; take such time as needed to select the new name.

I have no name that I am recommending. I am not doing this to give it a name. I am doing this to have this name removed.

I am doing this because this is good trouble. This is the kind of trouble that the ancestors expect a scion to engage in. This is the good trouble, the

kind of trouble that John Lewis engaged in when he crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge on Bloody Sunday. This is good trouble. I don't mind getting into good trouble.

It is good trouble to say that the Senate ought to be ashamed for allowing this to persist, knowing that it is an affront to African Americans.

They know it, but we are not that important. Our vote is, but we are not that important. They don't have to respond to us immediately. Take their time.

It is a very difficult circumstance to negotiate when people who are not directly impacted by something that is an affront to others, when they have the authority to set the timeline, when they can determine when it is best to do that which is going to benefit people who are finding a circumstance unpleasant and unacceptable. They don't have to rush. It doesn't impact them; many of them. It does impact one or two who are there, in the sense that they are descendants.

I am a proud descendant. I am not ashamed to say that the Senate ought to be ashamed for what it is doing in allowing this to continue.

It just seems like in this country where we get exposure for everything that is under the Sun, that this would get the kind of attention it merits.

The press knows, they do, but they are not taking any action. Sometimes the press can be there to maintain the status quo. I have no idea as to why, but that is what is happening as a result of the inaction.

The status quo is being maintained, and we need not kid ourselves. If this received the media attention that it richly deserves and will not receive, apparently, this would change. It would. The name would come off of the building. The Senate has shame on its face for allowing this to persist.

The conscience agenda. Another aspect of this agenda is the enacting of the securities and exchange atonement.

Let me explain. I was afforded the preeminent privilege of being the chairperson of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations for the full committee of Financial Services, and as such, we held hearings.

We held a hearing, and we had some of the top banks in this country present. We made inquiries about their association with slavery by and through their predecessor institutions.

Well, confessions were made. Predecessor institutions are big banks. Before they became as big as they are now, they engaged with slavery. Banks were lending money so that people could buy human beings and shackle and chain them into slavery.

Banks would repossess their property. They were chattel by definition at the time, human beings as chattel. These are the foundational mothers and fathers of this country in chains.

They were repossessed. If the person who received the loan to purchase the slaves didn't make his payments time-

ly, the slaves were repossessed, just as you would repossess an automobile or a car, some piece of property, an inanimate object. They were repossessed.

These are the captains of industry. These are the people who make millions of dollars a year. The question was posed to them: Have you done enough to atone? Not in those exact words. They all gave an indication that they could do more.

Then the question was asked, well, can you give us a plan for doing that something more? Not one had a plan or was prepared to say they would even present a plan.

The insurance companies, big insurance companies got their start, some of them, dealing in slavery. That wasn't the only thing, but it was a part of their portfolio at the time.

These big companies insured the slaves. When a slave died, then there was a payment of funds, just as you would insure a cow and some other animal; human beings treated with less respect than you would give a cow, in many cases.

The enslaved people, the foundational mothers and fathers, the economic foundational mothers and fathers who laid the foundation such that I can stand here and say America is a great country; great because of their lives that were sacrificed.

I say it sincerely. America is a great country. But we have to add: because of the ancestors who were enslaved for centuries so that America could have the free labor to help it become the economic powerhouse it is today.

We need to have a means by which we can find out just to what extent all of these companies, major companies, engaged in some way with slavery, and there should be atonement.

We didn't demand that they atone in some specific way. The specificities we allowed them to negotiate within themselves, but so far, we have not had any action that I am aware of.

□ 1215

To do something along the lines of just a few handouts here and a few handouts there, and receiving applause while you are getting your millions and millions of dollars as a salary, that is not enough. That is not enough. I can call some names of people who think that they have done great things while receiving those big salaries and done very little to atone for what their predecessor institutions have done. "Securities and Exchange Commission"—securities and exchange atonement, more appropriately stated.

Finally, on this agenda, which we will talk about on August 19 in Houston, Texas, with 1,000 people assembled, we will talk about all of these and one additional—this is the good trouble that you get into when you are a scion and you respect yourself—establishing the department of reconciliation, establishing the department of reconciliation.

It is intuitively obvious to even the most casual observer that we have not

atoned. We have not. Not only is atonement less than appreciated, but we are finding now that, in my opinion, we are backsliding in the House of Representatives—backsliding, moving back, moving backward in the House of Representatives.

We are very close in this House to having racism legitimized as a talking point or the verbiage associated with racism legitimized as a talking point.

Case in point, yesterday, a Member of the House of Representatives came to this floor and uttered what I consider a racial slur on the floor of the House. There was an appeal to take down the words, to have them stricken, right here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

We are becoming more comfortable in this country with racism, homophobia, Islamophobia, nativism, sexism, all of these invidious "isms." We are becoming more comfortable with them.

There are people who are very comfortable with them who are Members of the Congress of the United States of America. We had a President who was very comfortable with these invidious phobias and "isms." That, my friends, laid the foundation for much of what we are seeing and suffering to this very day.

The behavior of the person at the top will set the tone and tenor for persons up and down the line. We are suffering because of the behavior of someone that we elected to public office. We in this country are moving in the wrong direction when it comes to the progress that we should be making in terms of relationship building and living together in harmony.

A lot of the legislation in the NDAA evidences exactly what I am saying. By the way, I voted against it.

This department of reconciliation is needed. It is needed because, for too long, we have ignored the chasm between the races in this country, and there is a chasm. We have ignored it. Rather than span the chasm, build a bridge such that we can all enjoy liberty and justice for all, we ignored it. We have somehow hoped that it would just go away, that if we could just let time pass, it would go away.

However, the passage of time in and of itself does not cause pain, hurt, and sorrow to evaporate. It is what you do with the time, and we have not used our time wisely, as evidenced by the fact that we had all this celebration of those who were the enslavers and literally ignoring those who were enslaved—vilified the enslaved. We need a department of reconciliation.

This department would be—something just came to mind. Let's pause on the department of reconciliation and what it would be because I have another thought.

I really think that I need to amend the agenda. In honor of the Honorable John Lewis, I need to call this the "good trouble" because for a lot of people, this is trouble, see? They can't

stomach what we have here, the good trouble conscience agenda. I am going to do that, the good trouble conscience agenda, because I understand the trouble that this creates in the lives of people who want to forget and go on.

However, they don't do that when it comes to 9/11, Pearl Harbor, or the Holocaust. We have to remember those things, and we should. But when it comes to slavery, let's just forget that. Let's not talk about it. Forgive and forget, AL, but remember the others. Just forgive and forget the people who made America the great country it is, the foundational mothers and fathers.

As I was saying, back to our regularly scheduled program, establishing a department of reconciliation, here is what this department would do, what it would allow us to do: To have a secretary of reconciliation, just as we have a Secretary of Commerce, just as we have a Secretary of Education, just as we have a Secretary of Labor, a secretary whose job it would be to wake up every morning with conciliation, reconciliation, on his or her mind.

That secretary would have undersecretaries, just as we have Undersecretaries in the Department of Labor, Department of Commerce, Department of Education, undersecretaries who would have various aspects of reconciliation to deal with.

Reconciliation would be broader than the enslaved people. Reconciliation would also include others with whom we have not reconciled.

We need to reconcile. We have not reconciled. It is bigger than the enslaved people, the foundational mothers and fathers, the economic foundational mothers and fathers who have made America great. It is bigger than this. There are others. This is what the department of reconciliation would be charged with helping us resolve.

It is not going to be resolved over a year or two or the term of one President. It is not going to be resolved in a few years, one decade. It is not. It is going to take time. Just as we are committed to labor issues with a Department and a Secretary who report directly to the President, we could be committed to reconciliation with a department and a secretary that reports directly to the President.

The Department of Labor is not going anywhere. Labor issues are going to be available to be addressed, and this department will address these issues. The same with education and commerce. We have these departments.

When we have specific needs, we develop specific solutions. The needs of labor are addressed through the Department of Labor. The need to reconcile should be addressed through a department of reconciliation. We need a department of reconciliation to address the needs of this country so that we can live together in harmony and better understand each other.

An example of something that we need to better understand: In this

country, Fort Bragg existed for many years. Bragg was the name of a Confederate officer—a Confederate officer, Bragg. We changed it to Fort Liberty. I thought that was something that we should celebrate and appreciate, but now there is a movement afoot. At least one person who is running for President has connoted that, should he become President, the name will revert back to Fort Bragg.

This is what we are experiencing across the length and breadth of the country, a rolling back. Remember, I said that we are moving in the wrong direction. We are experiencing a rolling back of gains that were fought for, won, and earned, many of them with the blood, sweat, tears, and lives of people. There is a good possibility that if a certain person becomes President, the name of Fort Bragg will be reinstated on what we now call Fort Liberty.

We are moving in the wrong direction, but we are going to persist with the conscience agenda. We are going to give people the opportunity to do the righteous thing. It would be within them to make a decision as to whether the righteous thing is the appropriate thing to do. There is nothing about this agenda that is not right. Slavery Remembrance Day—we have Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 9/11 remembrance, Holocaust remembrance.

Nothing in the world like the Holocaust, a horrific event. Slavery remembrance, nothing in the world like it. Slavery was a horrific event, a crime against humanity, in fact. That is a righteous agenda item, a good trouble agenda item.

A Congressional Gold Medal is righteous. If we can do it for Confederate soldiers in 1956, we can do it for the enslaved people today if we chose to. That is a part of our righteous agenda.

Removing Richard Russell's name—a person who fought civil rights, fought antilynching laws, coauthored the "Southern Manifesto"—that is a righteous thing to do. Not just the right thing, Senate, who ought to be ashamed, who won't do the righteous thing. That is the righteous thing to do. Senate leadership who won't do the righteous thing.

Enacting the securities and exchange atonement. We need to know about the affiliation association of these megacorporations with the institution of slavery, and there needs to be some atonement. The universe is constructed such that atonement is a part of the process of making wrong right, righting wrongs. We need atonement.

Of course, to do all of this, much of it, all of this could be issues taken up under a department of reconciliation. As I indicated earlier, and still I rise, I am truly a scion of the enslaved people who were sacrificed to make America great.

□ 1230

I am a good troublemaker in the spirit of John Lewis and many others. I

want to be a good troublemaker. I will continue to be a good troublemaker.

And still I rise, bringing the gifts my ancestors gave. I am the dream—to paraphrase Maya Angelou, I am the dream and the hope of the slave.

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

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KILEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I won't keep you here for 60 minutes.

There are a couple of issues I think that I have dominated discussion here the last couple of weeks, or should have dominated the discussion, that I think deserve a little bit of attention today.

I am going to address, one more time, our crisis at the southern border. I am a little bit afraid that, as the weeks and months roll on, people are being accustomed to what is going on at the southern border. But as with every tragedy that happens in our society, if a tragedy happens every week or every month, we ought to talk about it every month.

Now, recently, the Biden administration changed the way we allow people from certain countries, Cuba, Haiti, one of the Central American countries, to be able to come in here. But we have to look and see how many people are crossing the southern border and, if we look, including people coming across in the new administrative fashion, every month we continue to hit all-time records of people coming into the United States.

The most recent month available is May. We are still waiting for the June numbers. There we have a total of 227,000 people crossing our southern border. If we compare that to last May, it was 142,000; and if we compare it to the first May under President Biden, it was 74,000.

So things are going up dramatically, but it seems as though the press is not as appropriately concerned as they should be. In other words, we are succeeding in getting them bored; the greater the concern should be.

I want to point out as well that as the total number of people come across, different subgroups continue to come up. We, right now, have unaccompanied minors at approximately 7,000 people.

Now, recently, The New York Times reported we have lost tens of thousands of young people coming here. We have almost 7,000 people crossing the border every month, not being supervised by their parents or, quite frankly, any other adult. The Border Patrol will tell you that sometimes if you do a DNA test, children that are coming across with people who purport to be their parents, purport to be their aunts or

uncles, are not. This should be a cause of great concern here in this Chamber.

When children were left to spend a week or 2 weeks apart from their parents, that was considered a major concern and something we all had to bring up.

But no, I believe that there is a new committee formed, and one of the things we will have to look at is what we can do to make sure that people who are entering the United States have not one but, in most cases, both of their parents with them.

It is not a good idea for the United States to be part of a system which is causing people, young people, to be separate from, in many case, both parents, in other cases, one parent. Hopefully, we can change our policy down there, a little more family oriented, and the United States will not act as a kind of coconspirator with the drug cartels in breaking up these families.

I think it is also important that we not only check this out when people are crossing into our border but check them out when our Department of Labor finds young people, as they do, working maybe third shift, maybe working illegally. We had a committee hearing on this. It wasn't publicized as much as it should have been, but we find the Department of Labor expresses no interest at all, as far as we can tell, when they find a child working third shift, when they find a child working in such fashion against the law. They do not look for the parents at all, and this is something that should change if the administration was all concerned about these parents.

Nobody can tell me if a child was working illegally, working too late, working at too young an age, and they were an American citizen, and this were found out, the appropriate authorities would not be contacting the parents and wondering what was going on. But, under the Biden administration, we don't care.

Of course you are setting up a situation of human trafficking. When you have children who are unaccompanied by parents, that is an obvious result.

We always refer to human trafficking. We should—frequently, I think the phrase “human trafficking” is used to kind of nicen up what is really going on, and that is prostitution.

In any event, I call on the press corps to report on the new migrants coming in in the May numbers and sometime in the next couple of weeks, we should get new numbers in June. Last year, in June, we had 140,000 people cross across the southern border, and I hope the press corps takes a little bit of notice as to whether one more time we hit a record for the month.

Right now we have numbers for the first 9 months of this fiscal year. Every one of the 9 months has hit a high in the number of people coming here, at least in recent history. We will find out within a couple of weeks whether we are on the tenth month in a row of record number of people coming in.

The next issue that I would like to address—it was touched upon this week in some of the diversity talk—is that with regard to the transgender issue. It is an issue I never thought we would discuss here in Washington. It is an issue I don't think that even crossed people's minds 15 or 16 years ago.

There are a variety of topics that people bring up here. Do transgenders get to use a girls' bathroom?

Do transgenders get to use a girls' locker room if they are in sports?

Do transgenders get to play on women's sports?

But I think the most important issue, and it is one that should be more obvious, is what is society doing to reduce this problem?

What they found out in Europe is that over time, the number of transgenders go up. If we didn't have this obvious increase in number of people, we wouldn't have anywhere near the problem in the first place.

Now, why is it going up? I think the more you read, one of the reasons it is going up is this subgroup of our population is kind of held up as heroes.

I would suggest that some people interested in this topic read an article by a woman by the name of Heather Mac Donald in which she discusses the transgender situation and the fact that all of the coverage in the press and all of the favorable comments from American politicians, particularly our President of the United States, referring to people who question the proliferation of the transgender movement, he says they are motivated by hate and fear.

I don't know anybody who is hating anybody. I do think there are people who feel sorry for these people.

But obviously, the number is increasing the more politicians and the news media pays attention to this subgroup and makes them out to be some sort of heroes. It gives people attention and, of course, all young people like attention.

It gives people a sense of belonging, a sense that they are part of a cause. And, of course, young people like to be part of a rebellion of some nature.

But the people who are being hurt by this more than anybody are, of course, the people who would not have gone down this path but are going down this path and it is brought to people's attention more and more. This is a group that was nowhere near as common in this country in the past and, quite frankly, I do not believe this is common in other nonwesternized countries. That is because in these nonwesternized countries it is not discussed as something that we ought to do.

Now, I recently met with a young lady who was convinced that the reason she was unhappy is because she really should have been a boy. She now credits it entirely to looking on the internet where they told her if she was unhappy—and many, many young people are unhappy. They told her the reason she was unhappy is perhaps she should be a boy.

So they took this young lady and, at the age of 12 or 13, they gave her powerful puberty blockers. They gave her testosterone, and eventually they removed her breasts. She, of course, came to regret it.

I don't know what sort of doctor would look at a 15-year-old, knowing very well that people's opinions and idea of the world change so dramatically between 15 and 20 and 25 and 30, and decided to do something as irrevocable as remove this young gal's breasts. But this is happening all the time in this country.

This gal was from another State, but I know of two hospitals in Wisconsin who would make this dramatic change to somebody. They wouldn't—I don't know why. Money. I can't imagine why they wouldn't say, why don't you come back when you are 23 or 24 and we will talk to you then. That wouldn't be a good idea then—but to a 15-year-old?

Again, the reason she did it is because she got a lot of affirmation on the internet, people encouraging her, people telling her she is a hero, people telling her that she should be so proud of herself if she was going down this route.

I think it would be good if we would start in this Chamber, among politicians here—and, hopefully, even the President—and stop encouraging people that this is an option.

By the way, if people have these surgeries, they have to continue to take medications costing a great deal every month. If it were really true that this gal should have been a boy, she wouldn't have to continue to take medications even after she had the surgeries; however, she would have to take these medications for the rest of her life.

I hope, in the future, people in this Chamber are a little bit more measured in their words before they imply to people that they are some sort of special heroes by getting their sex changed.

So, in any event, these are two topics that I will say the other side has not been brought up to the degree in which it should be by the mainstream media and not brought up enough by my colleagues.

So I hope when we return from our break over the weekend that these issues are brought up a little bit more in the future.

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

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 17, 2023, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second quarter of 2023, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JORDAN, ISRAEL, EGYPT, AND ITALY, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 29 AND MAY 5, 2023

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Kevin McCarthy	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Garret Graves	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Bruce Westerman	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Steny Hoyer	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Jimmy Panetta	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Andrew Garbarino	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Julia Letlow	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Anthony D'Esposito	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Erin Houchin	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Thomas Kean	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Nick LaLota	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Greg Landsman	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Mike Lawler	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Robert Menendez	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Max Miller	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Jared Moskowitz	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Dan Meyer	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Natalie Joyce	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Allen Souza	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Caleb Smith	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Allie Kotsovos	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Alexandra Gourdikian	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Kate Knudson	4/29	4/30	Jordan		528.88		479.36				1,008.24
Christina Cameron	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Machalagh Carr	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Preston Hill	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Brian Romick	4/29	4/30	Jordan		264.44		(³)				264.44
Hon. Kevin McCarthy	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Garret Graves	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Bruce Westerman	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Steny Hoyer	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Josh Gottheimer	4/30	5/01	Israel		758.00		8,819.37				9,577.37
Hon. Jimmy Panetta	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Andrew Garbarino	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Julia Letlow	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Anthony D'Esposito	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Erin Houchin	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Thomas Kean	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Nick LaLota	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Greg Landsman	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Michael Lawler	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Robert Menendez	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Max Miller	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Jared Moskowitz	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Dan Meyer	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Natalie Joyce	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Allen Souza	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Caleb Smith	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Allie Kotsovos	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Alexandra Gourdikian	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Kate Knudson	4/26	5/01	Israel		1,767.00		7,248.87				9,015.87
Christina Cameron	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Machalagh Carr	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Preston Hill	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Brian Romick	4/30	5/02	Israel		1,178.00		(³)				1,178.00
Hon. Kevin McCarthy	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Hon. Garret Graves	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Hon. Bruce Westerman	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Hon. Andrew Garbarino	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Hon. Jimmy Panetta	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Hon. Jared Moskowitz	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Hon. Julia Letlow	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Hon. Erin Houchin	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Dan Meyer	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Natalie Joyce	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Allen Souza	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Caleb Smith	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Allie Kotsovos	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Alexandra Gourdikian	5/02	5/03	Egypt		371.00		(³)				371.00
Hon. Kevin McCarthy	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Hon. Garret Graves	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Hon. Jimmy Panetta	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Hon. Andrew Garbarino	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Hon. Julia Letlow	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Hon. Erin Houchin	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Hon. Jared Moskowitz	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Hon. Bruce Westerman	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,214.26		4,390.55				5,604.81
Dan Meyer	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Natalie Joyce	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Caleb Smith	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Alexandra Gourdikian	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Allie Kotsovos	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,821.39		(³)				1,821.39
Allen Souza	5/03	5/05	Italy		1,214.26		645.05				1,859.31
Committee total					70,036.52		21,583.20				91,619.72

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO LUXEMBOURG, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 18 AND MAY 22, 2023

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Emerita Nancy Pelosi	6/1	6/3	Jordan		1,017.86		6,956.95				7,974.81
Kate Knudson	5/31	6/3	Jordan		1,106.85		7,303.02				8,409.87
Committee total					2,124.71		14,259.97				16,384.68

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. KEVIN MCCARTHY, June 23, 2023.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY SPRING SESSION, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 18 AND MAY 22, 2023

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Mike Turner	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Gerald Connolly	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Linda Sanchez	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Brendan Boyle	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Rick Larsen	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Brett Guthrie	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Ann Wagner	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Neal Dunn	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Rich McCormick	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Hon. Joe Wilson	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Jason Galanes	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Collin Davenport	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Katherine Earle	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Adam Howard	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
AJ Sugarman	5/18	5/22	Luxembourg		1,751.00		(³)				1,751.00
Committee total					26,265.00						26,265.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. KEVIN MCCARTHY, June 7, 2023.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

EC-1398. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefit Payments and Allocation of Assets (RIN: 1212-AB27) received July 12, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

EC-1399. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Report Number: 005243, titled "PLO Commitments Compliance Act of 1989, as amended"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-1400. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Development Division, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Fees for the Unified Carrier Registration Plan and Agreement [Docket No.: FMCSA-2023-0008] (RIN: 2126-AC62) received June 29, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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 Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia):

H.R. 4638. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the definition of the term clinical social worker services;

to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BIGGS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BUCK, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MASSIE, and Ms. JACOBS):

H.R. 4639. A bill to amend section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, to prevent law enforcement and intelligence agencies from obtaining subscriber or customer records in exchange for anything of value, to address communications and records in the possession of intermediary internet service providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 4640. A bill to authorize the exclusion of shareholder proposals from proxy or consent solicitation material if the subject matter of the shareholder proposal is environmental, social, or political; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 4641. A bill to authorize the exclusion of shareholder proposals from proxy or consent solicitation material if such proposals are substantially similar to previously included proposals; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 4642. A bill to require transparency from the Federal financial regulators with respect to international meetings, negotiations, and agreements, and for other pur-

poses; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 4643. A bill to provide for the assumption of full ownership and control of the International Outfall Interceptor in Nogales, Arizona, by the International Boundary and Water Commission, and for other purposes, provide for the assumption of full ownership and control of the International Outfall Interceptor in Nogales, Arizona, by the International Boundary and Water Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. HOUCHIN:

H.R. 4644. A bill to authorize the exclusion of shareholder proposals from proxy or consent solicitation material if such proposals substantially implement, substantially duplicate, or are substantially similar to previously included proposals; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 4645. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 with respect to proxy voting of passively managed funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. CAREY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia):

H.R. 4646. A bill to reauthorize the rural emergency medical service training and equipment assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 4647. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand availability of H-1B nonimmigrant visas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be

subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 4648. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for duties of certain investment advisors, asset managers, and pension funds with respect to voting on shareholder proposals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 4649. A bill to provide for additional requirements when Federal banking agencies undertake rulemakings that implement policies of non-governmental international organizations, to require Federal banking agencies to report on certain covered international organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 4650. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to establish certain requirements for casting a provisional ballot in a District of Columbia election, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 4651. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a report containing information on extraordinary measures available when the debt of the United States Government approaches the statutory limit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 4652. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to establish within the Securities and Exchange Commission the Public Company Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 4653. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a study on the detrimental impact of the Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence and the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive on United States companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 4654. A bill to require a study of rural weather monitoring systems; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 4655. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from compelling the inclusion or discussion of shareholder proposals or proxy or consent solicitation materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:

H.R. 4656. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit robovoting with respect to votes related to proxy or consent solicitation materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 4657. A bill to clarify that an issuer may exclude a shareholder proposal pursuant to section 240.14a-8(i) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, without regard to whether such proposal relates to a significant social policy issue; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4658. A bill to prohibit securities investments that finance certain companies of the People's Republic of China and to expand the Non-Specially Designated Nationals Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List of the Office of Foreign Assets Control,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 4659. A bill to promote free and fair elections, democracy, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 4660. A bill to prohibit Federal funding for institutions of higher education that have agreements with certain academic institutions in the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THANADAR:

H.R. 4661. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Entrepreneurship Education of the Small Business Administration to establish and maintain a website regarding small business permitting and licensing requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 4662. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a study of certain issues with respect to shareholder proposals, proxy advisory firms, and the proxy process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas (for himself and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 4663. A bill to clarify that installation of mechanical insulation property is as an energy or water efficiency measure that may be used in Federal buildings for purposes of section 543(f) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BALINT, Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BROWN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SHAKOWSKY, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. CHU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. PORTER, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. FROST, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. IVEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. LIEU, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.J. Res. 82. A joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the article of amendment commonly known as the "Equal

Rights Amendment" has been validly ratified and is enforceable as the Twenty-Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and the Archivist of the United States must certify and publish the Equal Rights Amendment as the Twenty-Eighth Amendment without delay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

ML-36. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Resolution No. 117, memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass the AMERICANS Act of 2023 to reinstate any service member removed from any branch of the military for refusing the COVID-19 vaccine; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ML-37. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Resolution No. 115, calling upon the President of the United States to rescind the new loan-level price adjustments for purchase, rate-term refinancing, and cash-out refinancing loans and, should the President refuse, call upon the United States Congress to intervene; to the Committee on Financial Services.

ML-38. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 15, urging the United States Congress to allocate \$425 million for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative in the Fiscal Year 2024 budget; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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 Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 4638.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is: Social Security

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 4639.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

"To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject is federal government surveillance.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 4640.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the

foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To authorize the exclusion of shareholder proposals from proxy or consent solicitation material if the subject matter of the shareholder proposal is environmental, social, or political.

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 4641.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To authorize the exclusion of shareholder proposals from proxy or consent solicitation material if such proposals are substantially similar to previously included proposals.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 4642.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would allow for oversight—both by Congress and the public—over federal financial regulators and their activities in international regulatory bodies.

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 4643.

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

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill establishes requirements to address wastewater from the International Outfall Interceptor, which is a pipeline that carries wastewater from the United States-Mexico border to the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant.

By Mrs. HOUCHIN:

H.R. 4644.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

The single subject of this legislation is:

Finance and Financial Sector

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 4645.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill requires passive index funds to default their proxy voting to support management recommendations unless specific voting instructions are received from the shareholder.

By Mr. JOYCE of Ohio:

H.R. 4646.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To reauthorize the Supporting and Improving Rural EMS Needs grant program.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 4647.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand availability of H-1B non-immigrant visas, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 4648.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require certain investment advisors, asset managers, and pension funds to disclose certain information related to voting on shareholder proposals.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 4649.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require disclosures from certain federal financial regulators when major rulemakings implement the policies of, or conform with, certain non-governmental organization.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 4650.

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

Article 1, Sections 4, 5, and Section 8, Clause 17

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to establish certain requirements for casting a provisional ballot in a District of Columbia election.

By Mr. LOUDERMILK:

H.R. 4651.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1, 2, and 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a report containing information on extraordinary measures available when the debt of the United States Government approaches the statutory limit.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 4652.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would create a Public Company Advisory Committee at the SEC.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 4653.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Protecting U.S. Business Sovereignty Act

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 4654.

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

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require a study of rural weather monitoring systems.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 4655.

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

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Would amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from compelling the inclusion or discussion of shareholder proposals or proxy or consent solicitation materials, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:

H.R. 4656.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States,

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit robovoting with respect to votes related to proxy or consent solicitation materials, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROSE:

H.R. 4657.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Shareholder Proposals

By Mr. SELF:

H.R. 4658.

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

Article I, Section 8 of U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

A bill to prohibit securities investments that finance certain companies of the People's Republic of China and to expand the Non-Specially Designated Nationals Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List of the Office of Foreign Assets Control, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 4659.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Foreign Policy

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 4660.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit foreign influence from U.S. institutions of higher education and stop U.S. taxpayer dollars from funding research that benefits the development of our adversaries' military capabilities.

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 4661.

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

Pursuant to clause 7 OF Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 4662.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a study of certain issues with respect to shareholder proposals, proxy advisory firms, and the proxy process, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WEBER of Texas:

H.R. 4663.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To improve energy efficiency at federal buildings

By Ms. BUSH:

H.J. Res. 82.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

This joint resolution affirms the Equal Rights Amendment as the 28th Amendment and certifies the Archivist of the U.S. to certify and publish it.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 27: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 52: Mr. HOYER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BERA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 68: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 82: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 190: Mr. LALOTA.

H.R. 413: Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina.

H.R. 471: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 549: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 592: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 620: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 621: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 667: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 681: Mr. EVANS and Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 700: Mr. FALLON, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BARR, and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 793: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 807: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. THANEDAR, and Mrs. HOUCHIN.

H.R. 841: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 932: Ms. BALINT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 977: Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 1015: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 1105: Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 1122: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 1190: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 1322: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1382: Mr. LALOTA.

H.R. 1401: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina and Mr. STRONG.

H.R. 1472: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1488: Ms. BROWN.

H.R. 1555: Mr. TAKANO and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1610: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 1613: Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 1719: Ms. BUSH.

H.R. 1759: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1822: Mr. JAMES.

H.R. 1826: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 1828: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 2406: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 2412: Ms. PEREZ.

H.R. 2548: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 2584: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 2668: Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 2708: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 2742: Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 2748: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 2843: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 2844: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 3005: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 3074: Mr. CURTIS.

H.R. 3080: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3092: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. COSTA, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 3129: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 3161: Mrs. HOUCHIN.

H.R. 3177: Mrs. LUNA.

H.R. 3179: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 3185: Mr. JAMES and Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 3328: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 3358: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 3391: Mr. MOONEY.

H.R. 3475: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 3497: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 3498: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 3510: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 3566: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3600: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 3611: Mr. MCCAUL.

H.R. 3680: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3682: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 3774: Mrs. LUNA.

H.R. 3808: Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 3815: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 3838: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 3847: Mrs. RAMIREZ and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

H.R. 3850: Mrs. HAYES, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. RAMIREZ, and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 3865: Mr. DELUZIO.

H.R. 3867: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3892: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 3910: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3916: Mr. BACON and Ms. CROCKETT.

H.R. 3922: Mr. GOLDEN of Maine.

H.R. 3952: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 4021: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Ms. BARRAGAN.

H.R. 4038: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 4250: Mr. ARMSTRONG, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 4260: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 4273: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 4278: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 4289: Ms. SHERRILL and Mr. MCGARVEY.

H.R. 4438: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 4557: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 4561: Mr. MCGARVEY and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 4563: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BARR, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 4572: Ms. SEWELL.

H.R. 4581: Ms. UNDERWOOD and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 4585: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MCGARVEY, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 4588: Ms. NORTON and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.

H.R. 4615: Mrs. LESKO.

H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. EDWARDS.

H. Con. Res. 28: Mr. ROSE, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. MOONEY.

H. Con. Res. 46: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H. Con. Res. 56: Mr. MCGARVEY.

H. Res. 82: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H. Res. 425: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H. Res. 509: Mr. MCGARVEY and Ms. KUSTER.

H. Res. 547: Mr. ROSENDALE.



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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 2023

No. 121

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable MARK KELLY, a Senator from the State of Arizona.

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 legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 14, 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.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY,
JULY 18, 2023, AT 3 P.M.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 3 p.m. on Tuesday, July 18, 2023.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 9:30 and 36 seconds a.m., adjourned until Tuesday, July 18, 2023, at 3 p.m.

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



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S2965

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING MR. ROBB LALLY

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to posthumously honor Mr. Robb Lally, a dedicated public servant and volunteer for more than 35 years.

Robert (Robb) Lally entered the seminary at a young age and as a deacon, served in a Catholic Parish. After finishing seminary school, Mr. Lally continued to help and aid those in need through his work with the Franciscans at Arch Street, and later for the Salvation Army.

In 1988, Robb Lally headed to San Diego to work with the founder of the Alpha Project, a non-profit human services organization that serves over 4,000 men, women and children daily. As director, he empowered individuals, families and communities by providing work, recovery and support services to those who were motivated to change their lives and achieve self-sufficiency. During his tenure, Robb was instrumental in the overall mission and growth of the organization and had assisted with over 1,000 apartment units that were preserved and created.

On June 7, 2023, Robb's life and legacy were honored at a Celebration of Life in San Diego, CA. On behalf of the residents of California's 52nd Congressional District, I would like to express my deepest condolences to the family of Robb Lally. His legacy is felt, and his presence will be greatly missed.

RECOGNIZING MR. JOHN HARRIS

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. John Harris for his incredible contributions to the Central Valley and to wish him a very happy 80th birthday.

A native of Five Points, Mr. Harris has dedicated his life to California's agricultural industry. Following his graduation from Bullard High School, Mr. Harris earned a degree in Agricultural Production from the University of California, Davis and served for 2 years as an artillery officer in the U.S. Army. Mr. Harris returned to his family farm where he would dedicate the next 5 decades to building Harris Farms into one of the largest agribusinesses in the nation. Mr. Harris and his family's leadership in the agricultural industry spans more than 100 years—a true testament to their commitment to their work and community.

After his father Jack Harris' passing in 1981, John Harris became the owner and Chief Executive Officer of Harris Farms. Under the leadership of his grandfather, father, and now Mr. Harris, Harris Farms has become a staple

of the Central Valley. Under Mr. Harris' leadership, the family operation has grown to span over 17,000 acres and produces a wide variety of crops annually—including lettuce, onions, garlic, almonds, pistachios, wine grapes, cotton, and citrus. Perhaps the most well-known undertaking by Mr. Harris throughout the Central Valley is Harris Ranch Beef Company, California's largest fed cattle processor that produces nearly 200 million pounds of beef a year.

In addition to its impressive ranch and farming operations, Harris Farms has also become a popular destination for travelers and locals alike with its restaurant, butcher shop, and hotel. Mr. Harris is also an accomplished horse breeder. Harris Farms Horse Division has produced numerous champions including Eclipse Award Horses of the Year California Chrome and Tiznow. Harris Farms has raised and campaigned 100s of top racehorses over the last 60 years. Mr. Harris has played at a most active role in the California and national racing scene, serving multiple terms as the Chairman of the California Thoroughbred Breeders Association, Chairman of the Bay Meadows Racing Association, as well as being on the California Horse Racing Board for multiple terms, being appointed by both Republican and Democratic Governors, and serving as board chair for several terms.

He is also a member of The Jockey Club and has served as a Steward there. Mr. Harris represents the very best of the Central Valley. He has grown a small family operation into one of the largest farms not only in California but the nation—all while providing high-quality food products, creating thousands of jobs, and building a welcoming community center for Valley residents. Mr. Harris is also deeply dedicated to his philanthropic work, having supported critical organizations like the Boys and Girls Club, Boy Scouts of America, and Community Medical Centers for decades. His contributions to our community will have a lasting impact for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the tremendous contributions of Mr. John Harris to our Central Valley community and wishing him a happy 80th birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL T. McCAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, on Roll Call No. 317, on Greene of Georgia Amendment No. 48, I inadvertently voted "Aye." On that vote, I intended to vote "No."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support Ukraine and agree with the President's decision to send the Ukrainians cluster munitions to defend their sovereignty. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 317.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RANDY FEENSTRA

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. FEENSTRA. I was unable to cast my vote in the allotted time. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 305.

CONGRATULATING LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WESLEY BESSELL

HON. CHUCK EDWARDS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Wesley (Bob) Bessell for being awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of his service and bravery in the U.S. Merchant Marines during World War II.

Bob began his maritime career at the age of 15, as a member of the crew of the Corsair, an impressive private yacht owned by the J.P. Morgan family. Shortly afterward, he enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard, and it was during his training that America entered World War II. Upon the completion of his training, Bob joined the U.S. Merchant Marines as an Able-Bodied Seaman.

He served as a merchant mariner for more than 4½ years, which included a deployment on the SS *West Hardaway* when it was sunk by a torpedo from a German U-boat in 1942. After the U-boat attack, Bob and his fellow sailors took refuge in the small town of Porlamar on Isla de Margarita in Venezuela. The island's inhabitants, though facing their own challenges, extended a warm welcome to the stranded crew, offering them shelter, sustenance and a renewed sense of hope. Bob forged bonds of friendship with the local community, transcending language barriers and cultural differences, and he recalls walking around the island like a rockstar, always surrounded by 10 or 20 smiling faces.

In 1943, Bob completed Officer Candidate School and rose to the rank of a lieutenant commander. It was in the same year, on a mission to deliver documents in Liverpool, England, that Bob met Susan, the British love

• 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.

of his life. Bob still describes their chance encounter in a rainstorm great detail. Amid heavy rain, Susan stood illuminated by single a beam of sunlight. For 3 years, the couple communicated through letters, finding peace in each other's presence amid the chaos of war. Immediately after the war, Bob called Susan and proposed marriage. They were married in a Nissen hut outside the ruins of a bombed English church in 1946. They spent 72 wonderful years together and had three children. They now have 4 grandchildren and 7 great grandchildren.

Bob selflessly put his life on the line to defend America's freedom during one of its most challenging periods. President Roosevelt famously referred to the Merchant Mariners' mission during World War II as "the most difficult and dangerous transportation job ever undertaken."

It is my humble privilege to present Bob with the highest honor bestowed by Congress, the Congressional Gold Medal. This award is 1 of numerous honors that Bob has received for his service, including the Atlantic War Zone Medal, the Merchant Marine Combat Bar with Silver Star device, and the World War II Victory Medal.

I congratulate Lieutenant Commander Bessell, on this well-deserved recognition. A grateful Nation thanks him for his service.

HONORING THE ODDO BROTHERS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor the lives of the Oddo brothers, 6 men who courageously served their country as naval seamen following the outbreak of WWII.

Their father, Charles Oddo, was a Sicilian immigrant who settled in Bellevue, Ohio with his wife Mary. They raised their sons to acknowledge the prestige and privilege of being American citizens. Richard, William, Charles, Samuel, Carl, and James Oddo all faithfully served their nation, and are believed to be the largest set of siblings to serve in the U.S. Navy.

Thankfully, all 6 brothers returned home safely to start their lives in their hometown after their honorable service, where the Oddo family still gathers today. Saturday, they will be honored with a plaque at the Dr. Jackson Commemorative Plaque Wall within the Navy memorial. More than 2 dozen family and friends will be in attendance to pay tribute to their heroism.

Ohio salutes these exceptional men, who continued to serve their families, neighbors, and communities throughout their lives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 291, and YEA on Roll Call No. 290.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF NORMA VALLES

HON. MARC A. VEASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate and honor the life of Ms. Norma Valles, a vocalist, businesswoman, advocate, and loving wife and mother from North Texas.

Norma Valles was born in 1969 in Dallas, Texas, and graduated from Grand Prairie High School in 1987, to then go on to pursue career and family. She married her husband Alfonso in 1989 and had 3 amazing children. Her family was the center of her life—she was an amazing mother that did whatever she could to be there for her children and husband at every moment of their lives.

Aside from being an amazing mother and wife, Valles was also an accomplished vocalist. Known as the "The Queen of Mariachi Music," she captured the attention of countless North Texas Fans, from singing National Anthem at a Mavericks or Texas Rangers game to singing at local weddings. Her amazing voice led her to showcase her skills in various productions. She was cast in leading roles in "The King and I," as well as in independent productions like "Fiestas de Mi Tierra" and Spanish movies such as "Yo Soy El Hijo del Michoacano." Her vocal skills also landed her numerous opportunities to record voice-overs and jingles for TV and Radio. She additionally hosted Channel 44's "Happy Sunday's Variety Show" and "Salud Para Usted y Su Familia."

Valles gave back to the community in numerous other ways. Norma's vocals left such a deep impact that David Albert wanted to become her mentor. From that day on, they were a team that just kept on giving. David brought her into the studio, and they went on to record nine albums plus Si Se Puede CDS to help the Spanish community to learn English. He asked her to manage Casita Tex-Mex Bar & Grill, which she later became the owner of and is still standing today. Casita Tex-Mex Bar & Grill had a love for veterans—from welcoming the troops at DFW to now honoring veterans every First Tuesday of the month at Casita Tex-Mex. Valles also had worked at the Oak Cliff Chamber of Commerce and spent her life involved in various organizations, ranging from the Irving Hispanic Chamber, H100, North Dallas of Commerce, HWNT, Dallas St. Patrick's Day parade, Dia De Los Muertos and so many more. She also remodeled and fixed up homes across North Texas, later starting her own business and becoming General Contractor for her business NV Contractors.

Valles will be forever missed by loved ones. She blessed the lives of many and will continue to bless us with her music and businesses.

HONORING THE REVEREND DR. GREGORY A. SUTTON

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding mentor,

dedicated servant leader, faithful servant of God and dear friend of longstanding, the Reverend Dr. Gregory A. Sutton. Dr. Sutton will be honored for his 53 years of faithful service at Jackson Memorial Baptist Church in Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday, July 16, 2023, at 10:30 am.

Dr. Sutton was born in Atlanta, Georgia. He was raised among great educators, philosophers, and theologians. Dr. Sutton was always concerned about the welfare of others and used his voice to speak out on pressing issues of the day. He began to preach the Gospel at the young age of 16. This would lay the blueprint for his ministry and his destiny—the boy, the preacher, the man, and the visionary.

Dr. Sutton began preaching the Gospel while he was still in high school and accepted the calling to preach a growing church called Jackson Memorial at the age of 18, where he has pastored for 53 years. Through his leadership, the church has continued to expand its membership and physical footprint. Dr. Sutton has seen the expansion of the church's membership to over 6,000 members and he has overseen the construction of 2 new edifices for the church. Dr. Sutton's ministry is indeed a global ministry and reaches people where they are across the world.

The scripture tells us in Proverbs, "that the people perish where there is no vision." Dr. Sutton is indeed a visionary and has used his ministry to reach people beyond the church walls. He has dedicated himself to the awareness, protection, and spiritual development of youth. Dr. Sutton was the originator of the phrase, "Stop the Violence, Save the Youth." Cementing his commitment to young people and their spiritual futures, Pastor Sutton was the first pastor in the Atlanta area to open his church for prayer for students before school. He also reaches out and incorporates the needs of his elderly parishioners in his ministry. Dr. Sutton has a complete ministry that attempts to reach many different groups for Christ to include those that are in prison, the homebound, the homeless, the low income and the disenfranchised. He uses his Weekly Television Broadcast, "Now is the Time," to reach those who would not otherwise be reachable.

Dr. George Washington Carver once said that "How far you go in life depends on your being tender with the young; compassionate with the aged; sympathetic with the striving and tolerant of the weak and the strong, because someday in your life you will have been all of these." Dr. Sutton is acutely aware that for the Kingdom of God to be manifested in this world, it is imperative that people from all walks of life be brought into the fold and be made to feel that they matter and that Jesus Loves them. Dr. Sutton's ministry is truly a Matthew 25 type of ministry.

Even amid his various ministerial duties, Dr. Sutton finds time to serve his community at large. It has been said that "Service is the rent that we pay for the space that we occupy here on this earth." Dr. Sutton has paid his rent and he has paid it well. He serves on the board of directors of many social and civic organizations to include the Board of Ministers of Morehouse College.

Reverend Dr. Gregory Sutton has achieved much in life, but none of it would have been possible without the grace of God and the love and support of this wife, First Lady Gail Sutton; his children, Theresa, Tony, Keisha, and

LaQuay; his 3 grandchildren and other family members.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join my wife, Vivian, and I; along with the more than 765,000 people of Georgia's Second Congressional District in honoring and commending the Reverend Dr. Gregory A. Sutton for 53 years of dedicated service to his God, Jackson Memorial Baptist Church and humankind. Moreover, we pray God's continued blessings upon him, his ministry, and his family in the weeks, months, and years ahead.

HONORING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACKS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice (NABCJ) on their 50th Anniversary.

The mission of the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice is to act upon the needs, concerns, and contributions of African Americans and other people of color as they relate to the administration of equal justice. This milestone of NABCJ advancing justice for 50 years signifies decades of positive change and a commitment to criminal justice as a fundamental aspect of our democracy.

At the heart of NABCJ is its dedicated members, who consist of criminal justice professionals including those in law enforcement, corrections, courts, social services, academia as well as religious and community leaders. They work diligently to research relevant legislation and focus attention on improving law enforcement and our criminal justice system through evidence-based policies. Their strong commitment to respect the dignity of all humans contributes to the NABCJ's rich history of excellence and integrity.

The 400 Years African American History Commission, created by Congress in 2017, has been heavily engaged with NABCJ through 11 student chapters of the organization at Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Additionally, the National Alliance of Faith and Justice, first formed as a committee of the NABCJ, was founded and has successfully grown over the last 20 years. The establishment of these relationships have helped pave the way for African Americans and other people of color to receive equal justice under the law.

The National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice has a long history of promoting evidence-based strategies that more effectively address crime and keeping America's communities safe. I was grateful for NABCJ's support of my Youth Prison Reduction through Mentoring, Intervention, Support and Education (Youth PROMISE) Act, which I first introduced in 2007 to help communities develop and implement evidence-based strategies to reduce youth violence and delinquency. Provisions of the Youth PROMISE Act were ultimately enacted in the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, and it would not have been possible without the work and support of organizations like NABCJ.

Mr. Speaker, NABCJ embodies what it means to fight for "liberty and justice for all." It is my pleasure to congratulate the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice on the many hard-fought battles won since its inception 50 years ago and wish the organization many more years of success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUBEN GALLEGO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 14, 2023

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, today I missed a vote on final passage of H.R. 2670—National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2024 because of the birth of my child. Had I been present on the House Floor,

I would have voted NO. As a combat veteran and a senior member of the Armed Services Committee, helping to develop the NDAA is one of the most important parts of my job. This year, however, I would not have been able to vote for this bill in good faith.

While I voted in favor of reporting H.R. 2670 out of the House Armed Services Committee, Speaker MCCARTHY allowed the most radical members of his party to hijack what was a bipartisan effort to protect our Nation and support our troops. Instead, House Republicans passed amendments that do the opposite, including provisions that restrict access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, discriminate against the LGBTQ+ community, and eliminate efforts to ensure that Americans from all communities that want to serve know they will be supported and succeed.

Although there were dozens of amendments that I would have opposed, I want to highlight 5 in particular where I would have cast the following individual votes:

No on Jackson Amendment No. 377, which seeks to reverse the Defense Department's policy that safeguards access to abortion and other reproductive health care.

No on Rosendale Amendment No. 194, which seeks to prohibit coverage of gender-affirming care through TRICARE.

No on Norman Amendment No. 30, which seeks to prohibit gender-affirming care for dependents through the Exceptional Family Member Program.

No on Norman Amendment No. 1464, which seeks to ban the pride flag from Defense Department facilities.

No on Boebert Amendment No. 1386, which seeks to prohibit Defense Department schools from having books that espouse "radical gender ideology."

Instead of passing the bipartisan annual defense bill that I supported in Committee, Speaker MCCARTHY chose partisan politics over national security. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and Senate to address these harmful provisions through the Conference process.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate met at 9:30:00 a.m. in pro forma session, and adjourned at 9:30:36 a.m. until 3 p.m. on Tuesday, July 18, 2023.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 26 public bills, H.R. 4638–4663; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 82 were introduced. **Pages H3611–12**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H3614**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Dr. Tony Foster, Restoration Worship Center, Greenwood, South Carolina. **Page H3579**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote. **Page H3579**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024: The House passed H.R. 2670, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 219 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 328. Consideration began on Wednesday, July 12th.

Pages H3581–H3600

Rejected the Houlahan motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 210 yeas to 217 nays, Roll No. 327.

Page H3599

Agreed to:

Davidson amendment (No. 66 printed in H. Rept. 118–142) that would prevent DOD from purchasing data that would otherwise require a warrant, court order, or subpoena;

Pages H3584–85

Rogers (AL) en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 118–142: Green (TN) (No. 2) that prohibits the Secretary of Defense from providing any support for the production of a film subject to content restrictions or censorship screening requirements from the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) or government of the People's Republic of China (PRC);

Green (TN) (No. 3) that prohibits the sale of any goods manufactured, assembled, or imported from China at commissary stores or military exchanges;

Stefanik (No. 4) that adds U.S. entities that partner with universities in China and Russia that maintain partnerships with their military or intelligence services to a DoD list of U.S. universities that are engaged in malign activities;

Gallagher (No. 6) that restricts DoD funding for fundamental research collaboration with certain PRC entities;

Gallagher (No. 7) that prohibits the U.S. government and those that contract with the U.S. government from acquiring genetic sequencing equipment from Beijing Genomics Institute (BGI) and its subsidiaries;

Gallagher (No. 8) that directs the Department of Defense Inspector General to determine the total amount of DOD dollars paid to EcoHealth Alliance, the Wuhan Institute of Virology, or any other lab or organization affiliated with the Chinese Communist Party;

DesJarlais (No. 9) that prohibits funds authorized by this Act from being used to engage in direct, bilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of China or China-affiliated organizations on biomedical

research programs without explicit authorization from Congress and the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Perry (No. 11) that prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to refer to Taiwan as anything other than “Taiwan” in publications or on departmental and agency websites;

Perry (No. 12) that prohibits the use of funds made available by this Act to promote a “one country, two systems” solution for Taiwan;

Perry (No. 13) that prohibits the use of funds to forbid active duty military officers of Taiwan from wearing their uniforms during visits to the United States;

Ogles (No. 14) that ensures oversight over the implementation of the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act;

McClain (No. 15) that prohibits funding to the Wuhan Institute of Virology, as well as EcoHealth Alliance, any subsidiary of EcoHealth Alliance, any organization directly controlled by EcoHealth Alliance, or any organization or individual that is a subgrantee or subcontractor of EcoHealth Alliance;

Molinaro (No. 16) that includes a study to identify potential vulnerabilities in U.S. military systems and infrastructure that could be exploited by adversarial AI applications used by the PRC, Russia, and other actors of concern;

Garamendi (No. 17) that fixes loopholes in existing requirements for pricing data by clarifying when cost or pricing data is required;

Reschenthaler (No. 18) that requires DOD to submit to Congress a report on whether any products sold at commissary or exchange stores in fiscal years 2022 or 2023 were produced by companies that have participated in a boycott action against the State of Israel;

Lamborn (No. 19) that prohibits the Department of Defense from entering into contracts with entities that engaged in a boycott of the State of Israel;

DesJarlais (No. 26) that prohibits funds authorized in this bill from being used to further any nuclear agreement with Iran that has not received explicit Congressional approval;

Donalds (No. 29) that directs each branch of the U.S. Armed Services to submit a statement, if they certify that they’re interested in potentially utilizing advanced nuclear technology, outlining what they would need in terms of bolstering regulatory certainty relating to deploying advanced nuclear reactors for military operations and logistical support;

Jackson (TX) (No. 36) that prohibits any adverse actions against cadets or midshipmen based on their COVID–19 vaccination status;

Wenstrup (No. 37) that provides for a study regarding the immune response levels of

servicemembers to COVID–19 infection and vaccination;

Banks (No. 38) that amends service reinstatement and protection provisions in the FY2024 NDAA for servicemembers who refused Covid vaccination to also include members of the Coast Guard;

Norman (No. 39) that prohibits of any sort of mask mandate regarding the spread of COVID–19 on any military installation in the United States;

Pfluger (No. 42) that requires the Secretary of Defense to notify local, State, and Federal elected officials not later than 90 days before the Department of Defense uses, creates, or repurposes a military base to house migrants;

Biggs (No. 43) that requires the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and United States Agency for International Development to submit to Congress a report on agreements made by the United States with the Taliban;

Rosendale (No. 44) that amends Section 1021(b) of the FY12 NDAA to limit the authority of the U.S. military to indefinitely detain individuals pursuant to the 2001 AUMF, to exclude American citizens from being subject to detention;

Norman (No. 53) that requires that any DOD component that fails to pass an independent audit have 1.5 percent of its budget returned to the Treasury for deficit reduction;

Biggs (No. 54) that requires the Department of Defense to perform an audit;

Gosar (No. 60) that requires the Secretary of Defense to expeditiously disclose to the public all records relating to the war in Afghanistan;

Luttrell (No. 65) that requires a report on U.S. assistance to Iraq Popular Mobilization Forces and if any of these funds have benefited any member of a foreign terrorist organization;

Mike Garcia (CA) (No. 67) that modifies the base pay rate for certain junior enlisted servicemembers to ensure that these servicemembers’ base pay is at least \$31,200 per year effective Jan 1, 2024;

Boebert (No. 68) that provides for the orderly closure and disposal of the Pueblo Chemical Depot Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant in Pueblo County, Colorado;

Cloud (No. 70) that requires energy project applicants reviewed by the Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse to submit a foreign agent and principal disclosure and allows governors of states 120 days to review and respond to a notice of presumed risk in their state;

Edwards (No. 71) that requires the Department of Defense to conduct an assessment of the 15 counties in Western North Carolina as potential locations for future defense assets and to prepare a report for Congress;

Lawler (No. 72) that adds a sense of Congress that defense intelligence sharing between the U.S. and the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan is crucial for identifying and countering the malign activities of China and North Korea in the Indo-Pacific;

Gallagher (No. 73) that establishes a fence on OSD travel until DoD submits a plan to provide the transfer of certain excess coastal defense capabilities to security partners with a presidential drawdown authority; Tony Gonzales (TX) (No. 74) that establishes a National Digital Reserve Corps administered by GSA;

Gallagher (No. 75) that requires an evaluation of the provision of defense support for Taiwan;

Good (VA) (No. 76) that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to Congress within one year of enactment on the extent to which Communist China has benefited from taxpayer funded research;

Graves (MO) (No. 77) that clarifies the list of Federal representatives designated to serve on the Maritime Working Group established under title XXXV;

Graves (MO) (No. 78) that authorizes a memorial marker or niche cover and ceremony in Arlington National Cemetery in remembrance of Congressman Don Young;

Peters (No. 79) that clarifies the use of government operated dry docks for non-nuclear surface ship repair;

Tenney (No. 80) that requires a report by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, on U.S. efforts to dissuade allies from purchasing Russian and Chinese weapons;

Pages H3585–97

Banks amendment (No. 63 printed in H. Rept. 118–142) that prohibits any funds authorized in the bill from being used by the military service academies to discriminate on the basis of race or ethnicity in academy admissions or to establish quotas for admission on the basis of race or ethnicity (by a recorded vote of 218 ayes to 210 noes, Roll No. 325);and

Pages H3581–82, H3597

Roy amendment (No. 64 printed in H. Rept. 118–142) that prohibits DOD from carrying out Biden's climate change executive orders (by a recorded vote of 217 ayes to 216 noes, Roll No. 326).

Pages H3582–84, H3598

H. Res. 583, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2670) was agreed to yesterday, July 13th.

H. Res. 582, the rule for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2670), was agreed to Wednesday, July 12th. Agreed that in the engrossment of the bill, the clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references and to make such

other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

Page H3600

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday, July 17th for Morning Hour debate.

Page H3600

Quorum Calls Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and two recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3597–98, H3598, H3599, and H3599–H3600.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:43 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a markup on the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill. The Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies held a markup on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill. The Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies FY 2024 Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

HOW MANDATES LIKE ESG DISTORT MARKETS AND DRIVE UP COSTS FOR INSURANCE AND HOUSING

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance held a hearing entitled “How Mandates Like ESG Distort Markets and Drive Up Costs for Insurance and Housing”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FIXING FISA, PART II

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Government Surveillance held a hearing entitled “Fixing FISA, Part II”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

**COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY,
JULY 17, 2023**

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3935, the “Securing Growth and Robust Leadership in American Aviation Act”; and H.R. 3941, the “Schools Not Shelters Act”, 4 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Tuesday, July 18

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Rachel Bloomekatz, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 5:30 p.m., followed by a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 2226, National Defense Authorization Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 noon, Monday, July 17

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

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