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No. 18

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 31, 2024.

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

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2024, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

GROUNDHOG DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today ahead of a very special day back in my district.

This Friday, February 2, is Groundhog Day.

This annual event takes place in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, located in southern Jefferson County. For years, crowds have flocked to Gobbler's Knob on the evening of February 1 to

see our weather predictor extraordinaire and hear his weather prediction firsthand.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize and thank one of the most productive, job-producing constituents in my district, Punxsutawney Phil. His hard work every year predicting the end of winter brings so much joy to Pennsylvania 15th and across the Nation.

For more than 120 years, our furry friend has been predicting our winter weather. This tradition stems from Pennsylvania's strong German heritage. Legend has it if Phil sees his shadow, it is an omen of 6 more weeks of winter. If not, we know spring is just around the corner.

Crowds begin to gather the night before and wake Phil up by chanting his name in the early hours of the morning on February 2. As our seer of seers emerges from his burrow, the Punxsutawney Groundhog Club Inner Circle president translates Phil's prediction and relays the message to the crowd.

Despite naysayers trying to replace him with an animatronic groundhog or a gold coin, Phil continues to bring a smile to so many faces. I believe in creating jobs, not eliminating them, and Punxsutawney Phil is no exception. I will always stand up for the hard-working men, women, and rodents in the 15th District of Pennsylvania.

In all seriousness, Groundhog Day brings together people of all backgrounds and reminds us of the importance of tradition. It is not only an economic stimulus in the district, but it is also a great source of pride.

Be sure to tune in on Friday morning to see Phil share his weather predictions. We could either have an earlier spring or 6 more weeks of winter. I have been told he is never wrong.

Thank you, Phil, for sharing your wisdom and weather predictions with all of us.

RELEASE ALEX DANZIG

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. NICKEL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NICKEL. Mr. Speaker, on October 7, Alex Danzig was brutally kidnapped by Hamas terrorists from his kibbutz in Nir Oz.

I rise today to share Alex's story.

Alex is a 75-year-old father, historian, and beloved grandfather. Alex was born in Poland and spent his life dedicated to Holocaust education.

For the past 30 years, he has worked at Yad Vashem—The World Holocaust Remembrance Center. Over the past 30 years, Alex has traveled between Israel and Poland, working to facilitate dialogue between the people of both countries. He has been called "a great communicator who knows how to speak to young people and can break down barriers."

It has been more than 100 days since his kidnapping. Alex spent International Holocaust Remembrance Day in unthinkable and inhumane conditions.

According to reports about the first wave of hostages, even while in captivity, Alex was still giving history lectures. For those who know him, it should come as no surprise.

His lifelong dedication to Holocaust education is inspiring, and it is heart-breaking that such a prolific human rights defender is now being held hostage by Hamas terrorists. He has dedicated his life to understanding how and why the Holocaust happened, only to have his life irrevocably changed by the same strain of hatred and violence that is anti-Semitism.

It is so incredibly important to make sure that the hostages are not forgotten and that their stories continue to be told until they are safely returned home.

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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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That is why I stand here today to demand that Hamas release Alex immediately, along with all the remaining hostages.

Let's be clear. Kidnapping innocent civilians like Alex is not a form of resistance. It is a cowardly, shameful act of terrorism. Likewise, October 7 was not an act of resistance but a brutal, barbaric, and calculated attack against the Jewish people and the State of Israel.

Hamas is not a resistance movement; it is a terrorist group whose mission is the destruction of Israel and the death of every single Jewish person.

If Hamas and its leaders truly cared about its people as they claim, they wouldn't continually disregard humanitarian law and the rules of war, including intentionally targeting civilians, taking hostages, using human shields, and embedding their fighters in civilian communities with utter disregard for their safety and welfare.

The United States of America remains resolute in its position. Terrorism can never be justified. Violence against civilians, particularly children and the elderly, is never acceptable.

We must dismantle Hamas and free the Israeli citizens wrongfully held hostage. Israel has proven its willingness to pause the fighting for hostages to be returned to their loved ones.

Hamas broke the first hostage deal, just as it broke the cease-fire that was in place before October 7. Unfortunately, a cease-fire today would leave Hamas with control of the Gaza Strip and allow the terrorist organization to re-arm and continue its attack against innocent civilians, including innocent children and the elderly.

I call on Qatar and other nations with ties to Hamas to increase the pressure on the terrorist group to free all Israeli hostages immediately. I stand with Alex and his family, friends, and loved ones, and I pray for his safe return.

It is time to bring Alex home. It is time to bring all of the hostages home.

HONORING THE TRUNG SISTERS' LEGACY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the legacy of two Vietnamese legends. Nearly everyone is familiar with the story of Joan of Arc, but not as many Americans are familiar with the story of the Trung sisters.

Trung Trac and Trung Nhi were born under the Han dynasty in what is modern Vietnam. These sisters were very dedicated to education. They were committed to bringing honor to their family, and they were champions of their people. They are best known for their military exceptionalism.

With their help, the Vietnamese people threw off the Han occupation. Today, they are national heroines.

They represent the dignity of the Vietnamese people and the fierce spirit of

independence that resides in their hearts and in the hearts of all Americans.

On March 3, the Vietnamese community in Orange County will honor these two brave sisters.

Today, I am grateful to be able to enter their names into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so Americans may remember their courage and learn from their example.

HAMAS HOSTAGE NOA ARGAMANI

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the story of 26-year-old Noa Argamani.

Like many 26-year-olds, Noa loves to dance, she loves music, and she loves her family.

That family includes her mother, Liora, who has stage 4 brain cancer. Liora's one wish is to be with her daughter in her final days, but she is running out of time. That is because on October 7, Noa was one of more than 240 men, women, children, and elderly kidnapped by Hamas. The barbaric behavior of Hamas has caused devastation for real people like Noa and Liora.

I implore all of my colleagues and my fellow Americans to remember them. We must have absolute moral clarity, and we must have resolve.

Hamas must be eliminated. The hostages must be returned. We must stand with the families and victims of this attack, and we must stand with Israel. We owe it to Noa, to Liora, to our ally, Israel, and to the American people.

WISHING LAURA PARK HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish a very happy birthday to a great South Californian and friend, Laura Park. Laura is a brilliant designer and the owner of LeeHwa Wedding and Hanbok.

For over 30 years, she has used her business to bring the traditional Korean hanbok to Americans. Her work is the product of four generations of hanbok makers, going all the way back to her great-grandparents in North Korea.

Now she represents what it looks like when Koreans achieve the American Dream, as her business has become the largest hanbok house in the United States.

As a first-generation Korean American myself, I am so appreciative of her work to preserve the traditions of Korea, while embracing the greatness of America at the same time. Her exceptional work is something all Californians and all Americans can be proud of.

Laura, thank you for all you do, and have a very happy birthday.

□ 1015

HONORING "PAT" DEON, SR., ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM SEPTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor someone who has made

a huge difference for Philadelphia and southeast Pennsylvania, Pat Deon, Sr. He recently retired after 29 years serving on the board of our transit agency, SEPTA, including 25 years as chairman of the board.

While Pat and I are from different political parties, we have always worked together to get things done. We could use much more of this around here.

When Pat was appointed to the SEPTA board in 1995, the agency was in a very different shape. It had a reputation for waste and was facing a \$75 million deficit. He has brought the eyes of a businessperson to SEPTA, and he was instrumental in achieving legislative successes in Harrisburg. I know that because I was a legislative leader there during most of his time as chair.

The Philadelphia region is the largest economic engine in Pennsylvania, and SEPTA is vital for making it work. Even the people who don't ride SEPTA benefit from less traffic on the roads and from the air being cleaner.

Pat has led SEPTA through several difficult periods, including the Great Recession and the great pandemic. I want to thank him for all that he has done and for the leadership that he has provided and the fact that he realized that we must do things together. We honored him in the city of Philadelphia for his work and the dedication. He is truly an asset that we will really value.

I thank Pat for all that he has done.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST SECRETARY ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, this morning the House Committee on Homeland Security passed two Articles of Impeachment accusing Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas of high crimes and misdemeanors.

I have thought, and with the information developed by the committee, have come to believe that Secretary Mayorkas should be impeached for his clear violation of the law, and when this matter comes to the floor, I intend to vote in favor of his impeachment.

That said, today I wish to remark upon the importance and merit, when it comes to most things, and certainly impeachment, of the value of carefully following proper process.

Impeachment is a constitutional function of the highest order, and when considering its use, we must transcend passions and politics. If impeachment is to remain what the Founders intended, and that is something greater than a political tool deployed whenever the mood suits, then it must be used as originally designed: as a means of holding people who have political power accountable when they violate the high crimes and misdemeanors standard.

If we fail to follow best practices in this effort, then impeachment will soon

become little more than a sad and ineffective means of expressing dissatisfaction with the policies of the opposing party.

It has correctly been said that the object of the House in an impeachment proceeding is to create a full record upon which a verdict in the Senate can be fairly and efficiently adjudged.

Thanks to Chairman MARK GREEN's excellent work, this is exactly what has happened. Over the past 10 months, including important recent evidentiary hearings, Chairman MARK GREEN's Homeland Security Committee, using an open and deliberative process, has carefully created a full record reflecting Secretary Mayorkas' violation of statutory and constitutional standards upon which the Senate can and should deliberate.

That process has not only developed the facts and evidence of breaches of our laws, it has also allowed full debate and full disclosure to our Nation of what our law requires and the Secretary's intentional circumvention of those laws.

Had we not completed this investigative process, we would have not only weakened the impeachment remedy, but we would have also made it much easier for the Senate to ignore the excellent work the committee has now done.

Just a few words about Article I of the Homeland Security Committee's impeachment resolution:

United States Code 8 U.S.C. 1226(c) explicitly states that illegal aliens who have a criminal conviction shall be detained. Yet Secretary Mayorkas literally ordered DHS employees to not enforce this law. This is not mere neglect, nor can this violation be excused as a result of not having space available in the detention facilities. There were and are spaces available, and if there were not, the Secretary could and should have asked for increased funding in the DHS budget.

In fact, when Secretary Mayorkas appeared before the Judiciary Committee, on which I sit, I asked why he had not requested more money for his department's budget instead of less.

Because we Republicans followed regular order and completed the hearing process, we have met and exceeded the threshold of evidence necessary to justify a trial. The record established by Chairman MARK GREEN's Homeland Security Committee contains adequate evidence of the Secretary's breach of our laws, and this constitutes more than an adequate foundation for his impeachment.

Thus, when the Senate receives this impeachment resolution, it will have the evidence needed to render a fair and efficient verdict, and that verdict should be that the Secretary is guilty of breaking our Nation's laws and should be convicted and removed from office.

LESS GUN VIOLENCE IN CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON) for 5 minutes.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, last week law enforcement officials in Chester, Pennsylvania, announced that this community has seen a 72 percent decrease in shootings with victims since 2019.

2023 saw the fewest gun homicides in two decades and a 68 percent decrease in gun homicides since 2019.

Chester was once ranked among the most dangerous cities in the Nation for gun violence.

So how did this happen?

Since 2019, law enforcement, community members, faith groups, and local government have all been working together as the Chester Partnership for Safe Neighborhoods.

During a period when we saw gun violence spike across the Nation, we have seen year-over-year reductions in gun violence and other violent crimes as community partners have worked together to implement a community-based violence prevention program with support from State and Federal funding, including the American Rescue Plan and the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

It is time to recognize the success of these pivotal programs with more than a pat on the back. Rather than offering sound bites and saber-rattling, the Chester community, a democratically led community I might add, rolled up its sleeves and did the work of identifying the resources and community partnerships needed to reduce gun violence and create a safer community.

I want to congratulate DA Stollsteimer, Police Chief Gretskey, Cory Long from Making a Change Group, and all of the community members who have been so important in this effort.

To those who say that there is nothing we can do about gun violence, I say: Shame on you.

Programs like this work, and we need to recognize and support them.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF ANITA SANTOS SINGH

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Anita Santos Singh, a champion for access to justice.

At the age of 32, Anita became the founding executive director of Philadelphia Legal Assistance Center, the federally funded legal services program serving Philadelphia.

It is never easy to head up a program that provides legal services to the poor.

While legal aid is supposed to assure access to justice for low-income Americans, these programs are chronically underfunded and have been so since their inception. We spend more on Halloween costumes for our pets in this country than we do for legal services for the poor. It is no surprise that study after study shows that 80 percent

of low-income Americans cannot afford or access legal help for civil problems like eviction, child custody, or gaining access to their veterans' benefits.

Nonetheless, Anita faced additional challenges of leading a brand new program which had been formed in response to the drastic service and funding cutbacks imposed by Congress in the 1990s, and she did so in the poorest large city in the country, with a shoestring budget and a couple dozen attorneys to serve thousands of clients.

I headed up the search committee that hired Anita, and we knew she was up to the job. Under her leadership, Philadelphia Legal Assistance grew into a frontline organization that now helps over 6,000 clients a year fight systems of injustice and disparity.

Anita's colleagues describe her as a tireless advocate for access to justice who dedicated her life to helping Philadelphia's most vulnerable populations meet critical needs.

Anita constantly developed innovative projects to meet the ever-changing needs of Philadelphia's poorest citizens. She created the first low-income tax clinic in Philadelphia. She expanded legal services for migrant farm workers, including addressing issues of domestic abuse. She leveraged Federal funding sources to expand family law services which is one of the highest legal needs in Philadelphia. She created the Medical Legal Community Partnership which brings community-based legal assistance to low-income patients at 17 different sites.

During the 2008 recession, she developed programs to assist families in danger of losing their homes. In 2021 she helped develop an eviction diversion program for tenants which became part of a national model.

Until her premature death last month, Anita Santos Singh was a legal services champion and advocate for access to justice in Philadelphia for 34 years.

Because of her work, thousands of Philadelphians were able to stay in their homes, put food on the table, and live a life free of partner violence. Her legacy will live on through the thousands of lives she has touched through her efforts.

Her story is a reminder that access to legal aid remains a continuous challenge in this country. For many, a single legal problem can spiral into a mountain of debt, homelessness, or unemployment. Many Americans facing legal challenges are not aware of their rights or options which can lead to stress and confusion and can often exacerbate the legal challenges they face.

We have an obligation to ensure that all Americans are aware of their legal options, and, more importantly, that they have access to representation under the law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to honor Anita's work by ensuring that every American has access to quality legal assistance whenever they need it.

AMERICA'S CREDIT UNIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CISCOMANI) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to highlight the importance of America's credit unions and the opportunities they provide for our communities.

Arizona is home to 35 credit unions with nearly 2 million members.

Credit unions fill a unique role in the financial services marketplace as they serve communities that do not have access to banks or larger financial institutions.

As not-for-profit financial cooperatives, credit unions exist to serve all their members without the involvement of shareholders or outside investors.

I remember that a credit union was my first account that I ever opened.

In stride, I want to recognize the new creation of America's Credit Unions. This organization unites the two existing national trade associations to create a single and strong voice promoting the ideals of credit unions across the country.

Moreover, I wish now, with this statement, America's Credit Unions the best as they advocate for credit unions as a crucial financial option for all Americans.

CDO FOOTBALL TEAM

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Canyon Del Oro football team for securing their first State football championship since 2009.

Their victory took place at ASU's Mountain America Stadium in Tempe where they went up against Yuma Catholic and came out with the win with a score of 35-27. This marks CDO's return on the State football titles game after more than a decade.

The 29 graduating seniors proudly brought the championship trophy home in their final year, contributing to the team's flawless 14-0 record. It was their first perfect season since the last State championship in 2009. This remarkable accomplishment stands as a testament to the dedication and skill of the entire team.

As we celebrate their success, we eagerly anticipate the bright future that lies ahead for our student athletes and the CDO football program.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF VERN PELLMAN, JR.

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Vern Pellman, Jr., as an esteemed member of the Oro Valley community who passed away last fall at the age of 82.

Vern's life can be defined by faith, family, and service. He was a loving husband, devoted member of his church, and retired Air Force colonel. In 1963 Vern graduated from the University of Notre Dame where he was an active member of the ROTC.

Following graduation, he was stationed with the Air Force at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma, a move that would kick-start a military career

spanning nearly three decades. While he served for nearly 30 years as a command pilot, Vern would tell people he never worked a day in his life.

His assignments took him across the globe, flying in and out of destinations that many can only dream of. Upon retiring with the rank of colonel in 1992, Vern transitioned to civilian life taking on a new role at the Evergreen Airline and eventually going on to serve as a Lear instructor.

He is remembered for his love for his family and leaves behind his wife, Connie, who is a dear friend of mine, as well; five children, whom I have met and who speak highly of their dad; and even more grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Laura and I continue to hold Connie and the entire Pellman family close to our hearts.

□ 1030

HOLDING DELTA EXECUTIVES ACCOUNTABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, Delta workers deserve the right to organize without intimidation from Delta executives. We know that when workers come together in solidarity, they create a strong, collective voice for safer work environments.

We must empower all the workers to speak out against injustice in their workplace, not silence them.

Recently, the Labor Caucus met with Delta flight attendants that are organizing with Delta AFA as well as Delta workers from Teamsters, machinists unions, to hear about their unionizing efforts.

I heard many of their stories, Mr. Speaker, about being targeted for union organizing efforts after decades of loyalty to the company.

This is unacceptable, and frankly, shameful. It is clear that Delta executives are engaging in bullying, union busting, retaliation, and even suspension of their employees for their union campaigns.

As a proud daughter of the UAW, I know the power of a union, and I will continue to fight for every worker to have the right to organize unions and collectively bargain for better working conditions and higher and fair pay without fear of being targeted or fired.

Mr. Speaker, I call on my colleagues to stand with the workers and hold Delta executives accountable for their antiunion tactics.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FAYE AWADA

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I knew the extraordinary woman named Faye Awada. She was a remarkable woman who left a legacy that has deeply impacted the community.

Faye Awada's work was rooted in compassion and resilience, and she dedicated her life to helping others. Born in Lebanon, Faye was the eldest

of 13. She immigrated to the United States in 1960.

Her early struggles as a young mother fueled her determination to uplift the needs of our community. She devoted her life and assisted over 500,000 families that we know of with translation and other services.

Faye was a trailblazer, emerging as one of Michigan's first female entrepreneurs. Her impact earned her the community spotlight award for unwavering dedication.

Mr. Speaker, let us please honor her legacy and achievements as we continue the work that she began. I am sending love and strength to Faye Awada's family.

"May she rest in power," "Allah Yerhama."

VIOLATION OF THE LEAHY LAWS AND CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFER POLICY

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, on January 5, National Security Council spokesperson John Kirby revealed that the Biden administration hasn't bothered to conduct a formal review of the Israeli Government's compliance with international law since the genocide in Gaza began.

Then on January 18, we learned that the State Department allegedly uses special mechanisms to review and shield the Government of Israel from consequences under U.S. law when reviewing violations of human rights committed by the government.

The level of support for Netanyahu's war crimes by the Biden administration and the majority of this body is beyond belief, especially when the majority of the American people want the war crimes to end.

I am proud to have led a letter with colleagues in requesting that the President and the nonpartisan group called the Government Accountability Office take the long overdue step of reviewing whether the U.S. security aid to Israel is violating Leahy laws and the President's own conventional arms transfer policy.

We should be consistent, but also relentless in assuring that the American weapons are not used to commit war crimes anywhere in the world. That is the bare minimum.

President Biden and the U.S. Government have the power to make sure that we are holding every government accountable that we are sending weapons to. We must facilitate a lasting ceasefire now to ensure the safety of everyone that lives there.

RECOGNIZING ED CLARK OF THE WILDLIFE CENTER OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I begin my remarks by stating that this body stands in support of the Nation of Israel, the only democratically-elected Nation in the Middle East.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Ed Clark of the Wildlife Center of Virginia on his retirement after four decades.

Ed began the Wildlife Center of Virginia in 1981. Since then, the center has provided world-class care of wildlife, outstanding educational outreach, and dedicated professional training. Over the years, the center has gained recognition for several achievements, including developing the first comprehensive national wildlife health database for the real-time monitoring of emerging diseases in wildlife.

The center also provides professional training for more than 1,000 veterinary students and professionals, including undergraduate students, fourth-year veterinary students, postdoctoral interns, fellows, and residents from every veterinary school in the United States, Canada, and nearly 40 other countries.

Under Ed Clark's leadership, the center has grown from a small, local wildlife rehabilitation facility to a professionally staffed, internationally recognized training and research center deep in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Ed Clark on his many years of success. I wish him a well-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING SNOWBUSTERS OF WINCHESTER,
VIRGINIA

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the snowbusters in Winchester, Virginia, for their excellent work during the recent snowstorms.

The snowbusters is a volunteer network created by the city of Winchester that is dedicated to removing snow and ice at no charge from walkways in front of the homes of senior citizens and people with disabilities who live in Winchester.

Thirteen snowbuster volunteers were called into service to homes within walking distance to reduce the need for volunteers driving to an assignment.

Once enrolled, the city gives volunteers a snow shovel and tells them to be ready whenever winter weather is in the forecast.

The program's only goal is to clear sidewalks in front of the homes of people who sign up for the service, but in several cases, the volunteers went even further and shoveled driveways as well.

The initiative was a huge success and very rewarding, and the community received it well. The snowbusters displayed the true testament of neighbors coming together to help neighbors and make a difference, and I commend them for their dedication to community service.

RECOGNIZING WAYNESBORO POLICE
DEPARTMENT ON 125 YEARS OF SERVICE

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Waynesboro Police Department for 125 years of dedicated service and sacrifice to keeping the city of Waynesboro safe.

1898 was the first year of the Waynesboro Police Department, when the city was much smaller and only a few officers were needed to patrol on foot.

Today, with a bustling city of more than 22,000 people and growing, patrol officers grapple with everything from cybercrime to drug crime and everything in between.

However, the job of the law enforcement officers remains true now as it did then: an increasingly difficult but utterly essential one of enforcing our laws and serving on the front lines of justice.

Throughout the years, the Waynesboro police chiefs and officers have been pushed, both mentally and physically, and have been willing to lay their lives on the line for others.

They have represented their community well and the hundreds of thousands of law enforcement officers across this great country. For that, they are all heroes.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all the retired and current officers for their efforts to make the city of Waynesboro a better and safer place, and I wish the Waynesboro Police Department another 125 years of success.

RECOGNIZING COACH BRAD LUTZ OF WILLIAM
BYRD HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Coach Brad Lutz of William Byrd High School in Roanoke, Virginia, for being nominated by the Washington Commanders for the Don Shula National Football League High School Coach of the Year.

After leading the William Byrd Terriers to their first-ever football regional title and State semifinal appearance this past season, the Washington Commanders took notice of the teams' accomplishments and nominated Coach Lutz for this prestigious award.

The NFL will select two winners from each conference that the league comprises, and the Commanders are members of the NFC Conference.

The award winners will be announced in the week before the Super Bowl and each winner will receive \$15,000 for their school and money as a personal award. The remaining 30 nominees each will receive \$1,000 courtesy of the NFL Foundation and Nike.

This nomination demonstrates the drive and dedication required to come together as a team and accomplish outstanding achievements.

Congratulations, again, to Coach Brad Lutz and the William Byrd football team players on this nomination and I wish them many more years of success.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE NOTHING LESS
THAN A SAFE AND SECURE BORDER

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, wherever you go across this country, citizens are very aware of the border crisis that President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas have created and are demanding that the Senate take immediate action on H.R. 2, the border security legislation we passed nearly a year ago, in addition to this House taking action to impeach Secretary Mayorkas.

In December, there were 300,000 illegal migrant encounters at our southern border. The month prior, there were 250,000 illegal migrant encounters. During his trip to Eagle Pass in Texas recently, Secretary Mayorkas admitted that the current release rate for migrants caught crossing the border illegally is more than 85 percent.

Make no mistake, Secretary Mayorkas has neglected his constitutional duty to protect the homeland and enforce our immigration laws. I urge this House to take action to impeach Secretary Mayorkas due to his incompetence, but also increase pressure on the Senate to quit wasting time and take up H.R. 2, which finishes the construction of our wall, fights the cartels, and keeps our communities safe.

SHAM IMPEACHMENT OF SEC-
RETARY ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, in 1986, Republican President Ronald Reagan signed the Immigration Reform and Control Act.

That 1986 Reagan bill, in addition to implementing border security, granted a pathway to citizenship to nearly 3 million undocumented immigrants in the United States.

Then in 1990, Mr. Speaker, Republican President George Bush signed another immigration act, which, among other measures, created the Temporary Protective Status program, known as TPS, to provide relief for immigrants from countries who are immersed in deep suffering.

Later on, Mr. Speaker, his son, George W. Bush, also followed through in providing relief to immigrants across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, what has happened to that Republican Party? I want to know where they are today.

Issues with our immigration system has existed since the Reagan years. The only difference today is their lack of bipartisan desire from MAGA Republicans to work with us and address this issue.

President Bush worked with Senator Kennedy. George W. Bush worked across the aisle to find equal ground. Instead of coming to the table to address issues on the border security and compassionate measures like protections for Dreamers, which 80 percent of voters support, MAGA Republicans are turning their backs on legislation to fix our immigration system.

Instead of doing their jobs, the latest stunt of House Republicans is a bogus, baseless impeachment inquiry of Secretary Mayorkas, which blames a single man for the situation at the border. A situation that has been around since the Reagan years and lays at the doorstep of a single man, Mr. Speaker, this issue. It is a bogus and baseless political tool in an election year. That is what this impeachment proceeding is, Mr. Speaker.

Listen to the Republicans when they speak on this as they have time and time again failed to articulate any charge against Secretary Mayorkas.

Even conservative experts agree this impeachment inquiry is a sham. Michael Chertoff, a former judge and DHS

Secretary under President George W. Bush, stated that Republicans have failed to put forward any evidence that meets the bar for this impeachment. This is a bogus impeachment process that is used as a political tool in an election year.

In reality, Secretary Mayorkas has done all he can to improve conditions in the ports of entry where fentanyl comes through every day through wheels, not through migrants.

He has done all he could to bring technology to the border in a balanced approach, but even so, Secretary Mayorkas can only execute the laws that are written by Congress, and this Congress has been negligent, derelict in its duty not to pass comprehensive immigration reform.

Instead of acting with us to fix this issue, Republicans are pursuing a bogus impeachment inquiry, trying to lay a problem that has dragged for decades upon decades upon decades in Republican administrations and Democrat administrations at the doorstep of Secretary Mayorkas. It is a bogus, political tool that they resort to every 4 years to try to get elected.

And that is why, Mr. Speaker, they choose not to fix the problem. They don't want to put it in the rear-view mirror. They want to go to it every 4 years so they can flame xenophobia against ordinary immigrants like myself.

I stand here to denounce this bogus, baseless impeachment proceeding against Secretary Mayorkas. If anybody should be expelled, it is the leadership of that party that has been negligent in their duties to address a balanced approach that takes into consideration border safety, that takes into consideration immigration reform, that takes into consideration the impact on the economy of farmworkers, that takes into consideration the root causes of migration in the hemisphere.

□ 1045

PREPARE FOR THE DRY YEARS NOW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, next week, California is expecting more atmospheric rivers that are bringing welcome rain to our State. I am grateful for this rain and know many of my fellow farmers are. Unfortunately, this is deja vu for many of us in the Central Valley since not much has changed in the last 12 months to better prepare ourselves for a consecutive wet year.

Just last year, after 3 years of extreme drought, our State was hit with enough water to supply farms, communities, and homes for years to come. Unfortunately, extreme environmentalists and Sacramento bureaucrats have denied the approval of new water storage projects and restricted how much water we are able to pump

with complex and contradictory regulations.

The devastating flooding in my district and the millions of gallons of water that were flushed out to the ocean were the direct result of water mismanagement. Many of my constituents are still picking up the pieces from this flooding. These storms brought to light many flaws in our existing disaster relief programs.

We must improve coordination between Federal agencies involved in disaster relief like FEMA, Army Corps, and the USDA, so that residents and industries know who to turn to and have timely access to disaster assistance programs and services.

As we continue working to get additional disaster assistance for these communities, we must work to ensure we are better prepared for these types of weather events because we know that eventually the rain will stop.

Drought is a recurring feature in California's climate, and the time to prepare for those dry years is right now. Maximizing what can be moved at all times through the delta, especially during these atmospheric river events, and investing in water storage infrastructure and conveyance projects is critical to capture and store as much rain as possible. If we don't, we will inevitably find ourselves in another man-made water shortage.

We cannot let this water go to waste, and we cannot let the lessons learned from last year's storms be in vain. Thousands of livelihoods, the future of agriculture in California and America's food security depend on it.

UPHOLD JUSTICE AND ACT WITH COMPASSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. VASQUEZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. VASQUEZ. Mr. Speaker: (English translation of the statement made in Spanish by Mr. VASQUEZ is as follows:)

Today, I rise to tell you about my visit to the Cibola County Correctional Facility, and to demand changes to mistreatment within immigration detention centers.

Many of these centers, like Cibola, are operated by private companies. And what we have seen is that the conditions inside these facilities are unacceptable, lacking humanity and access to the civil rights that these immigrants deserve.

The detainees, whose only crime is entering this country without papers, informed me in person of these deplorable conditions, including food that is not even fair for the dogs. They do not have access to the legal system. They are locked in solitary cells for asking for help. They can't even wash their sheets. They leave them locked up for almost a year, while they wait to go before a judge. The mistreatment of those seeking refuge is something we

should never accept in our Nation. It doesn't matter if they are from Ukraine, Afghanistan or Venezuela.

My bill, the Humanitarian Accountability Act, is a critical step in ensuring the humane treatment of immigrants. The intention of my legislation is to bring to light the treatment of immigrants in detention centers. We must face reality—there is an opportunity to ensure that we can treat everyone with dignity and humanity.

For example, when the majority of immigrants are Spanish speakers, and the guards and these companies do not provide them with information in Spanish, it is an injustice to access to the legal system, and to this Nation of laws.

Imagine fleeing your country in panic, suffering abuse, losing everything, risking your life, and then facing a judge who will decide your future without having access to a lawyer because you did not receive the information in your language, and they did not give you access to your documents in a detention center.

On this visit, I spoke to a man from Venezuela, a soldier from his country who was seeking refuge, and he told me that he could not present evidence of his asylum case due to the lack of internet access in the detention center. These injustices are done on purpose. He and many others at this center deserve the opportunity to have the resources to present their asylum cases.

Colleagues, we have to make a decision. Do we ignore the suffering at the border and continue giving millions of dollars to the private companies that cause this suffering? Or do we uphold justice and act with compassion? My legislation is a response: a commitment to ensure that all immigration detention centers operate with basic standards that protect the human rights of all who seek refuge in our great Nation. After all, we are a nation of immigrants.

I ask my colleagues to support the Humanitarian Accountability Act, be a voice for those who cannot speak for themselves, and bring about the change our immigration system so desperately needs.

Hoy, estoy presente entre ustedes para contarles sobre mi visita al Centro Correccional del Condado de Cibola, y para demandar cambios a los malos tratos dentro de los centros de detencion de inmigrantes.

Muchos de estos centros, como el de Cibola, son operados por compañías privadas. Y lo que hemos visto es que las condiciones dentro de estas instalaciones son inaceptables, faltando humanidad y acceso a los derechos civiles que estos inmigrantes merecen.

Los detenidos, cual su único crimen es entrar a este país sin papeles, me informaron en persona, de estas condiciones deplorables, incluyendo alimentos que ni son justo para los perros. No tienen acceso al sistema legal. Los encierran en celdas

solitarias por pedir ayuda. Ni pueden lavar sus sábanas. Los dejan encerrados por casi un año, mientras esperan ir ante un juez. El maltrato de los que buscan refugio es algo que nunca deberíamos de aceptar en nuestra nación. No importa si son de Ucrania, Afganistán o Venezuela.

Mi proyecto de ley, la Ley de Responsabilidad Humanitaria, es un paso fundamental para garantizar el trato humano a inmigrantes. La intención de mi legislación es traer a luz el tratamiento de inmigrantes en los centros de detención. Debemos enfrentarnos a la realidad—hay oportunidad para asegurar que podamos tratar a todos con dignidad y humanidad.

Por ejemplo, cuando el mayor de los inmigrantes son hispanohablantes, y los guardias y estas compañías no les proveen información en español, es una injusticia para el acceso al sistema legal, y a esta nación de leyes. Imagínate escapar de tu país en pánico, sufrir abusos, perder todo, arriesgar tu vida, y luego enfrentar a un juez que va decidir tu futuro sin tener acceso a un abogado por que no recibiste la información y en tu idioma y no te dieron acceso a tus documentos en un centro de detención.

En esta visita, hable con un hombre de Venezuela, un soldado de su país que buscaba refugio, y me dijo que no pudo presentar evidencia de su caso de asilo debido a la falta de acceso al internet en el centro de detención. Estas injusticias se hacen a propósito. Él y muchos otros en este centro merecen tener la oportunidad de tener los recursos para presentar sus casos de asilo.

Colegas, tenemos que tomar una decisión.

¿Ignoramos el sufrimiento en la frontera y le seguimos dando millones de dólares a las empresas privadas que causan este sufrimiento?—O—defendemos la justicia y actuamos con compasión? Mi legislación es una respuesta: Un compromiso para asegurar que todos los centros de detención de los inmigrantes operen con estándares básicos que protejan los derechos humanos para todos los que buscan refugio en nuestra gran nación.

Después de todo, somos una nación de inmigrantes.

Les pido a mis colegas que apoyen la Ley de Responsabilidad Humanitaria, y ser la voz de aquellos que no pueden hablar por sí mismos, y a lograr el cambio que nuestro sistema de inmigración tan desesperadamente necesita.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Mexico will provide the Clerk a translation of his remarks.

BIDEN IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FALLON). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans are committed to conducting

the necessary congressional oversight of President Biden's administration. That is why we have initiated a formal impeachment inquiry into the President, because bottom line, Americans deserve to know that the office of the Vice President and now President is not for sale.

According to the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability, evidence reveals that President Joe Biden knew of, participated in, and directly benefited from his family cashing in on the Biden name. Through evidence uncovered in financial records, wire transfers from foreign entities, emails, testimony from credible IRS whistleblowers, texts, and transcribed interviews with Biden family associates, the evidence paints a clear picture.

During President Joe Biden's time as Vice President, his son, Hunter Biden, sold his father as "the brand" to reap millions from oligarchs in Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine. The family even began working with a Chinese entity during President Biden's time as Vice President. It appears that no real services were provided other than access to the Biden network, which makes this look even more suspicious.

Most intellectually honest and objective people would call this a smoking gun, but unfortunately most members of the mainstream media do not fall into this category these days. That is why most Americans have turned away from mainstream media outlets. These media outlets have lost all credibility because they refuse to dig deeper to answer the legitimate and obviously newsworthy questions that many Americans have about the evidence showing President Biden's central role in his family's unethical business schemes. That is why House Republicans must remain committed to finding answers.

Some of these answers may come from the President's son, Hunter Biden, who up until recently has defied congressional subpoenas to testify before the relevant committees. He even had the gall to recently show up to the Capitol and to a committee hearing simply as an outrageous publicity stunt. He offered to answer any question but actually answered none. Then, after making an ugly scene, he left with his taxpayer-funded security.

The Tennesseans I represent in Congress deserve transparency. They deserve to know what qualifications Hunter Biden had to serve on the board of the scandal-ridden Ukrainian oil company Burisma. They deserve to know who was purchasing Hunter Biden's artwork and why. Because, after all, we know Hunter Biden isn't an artist producing works worth the hundreds of thousands of dollars that he is receiving.

What is most unfortunate about House Republicans' work to uncover this evidence is that not a single member of the Democratic Party has joined us. This is about doing what is right on behalf of our Nation and about defend-

ing our Constitution. It is our constitutional duty to find out whether the President has committed an impeachable offense.

We will leave no stone unturned; no lead or shred of evidence will be left behind. That is our commitment, and it always will be. We are committed to finding the truth, delivering accountability and transparency to the American people, and committed to the Constitution of the United States of America above all else.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I will remind Members, we have a few more seats down front. I notice some of you all are crowded up in the back, but if you want to come down front, that would be quite all right.

Mr. Speaker, we are nearly \$35 trillion in debt right now. That is over \$100,000 per American, including children. It is all because of our out-of-control spending, and so much of that money is either unaccounted for or just plain wasteful.

The Pentagon can't even tell us where half its funds end up, and right now they have about half a trillion dollars that is unaccounted for—half a trillion dollars. Foreign aid ends up in the hands of terrorists because we don't actually track it. Pandemic fraud was through the roof because we just threw checks at people like they were candy.

Democrats also force Americans to spend a bunch of money on things we don't need. Americans could be on the hook for over \$450 billion a year to take care of illegal immigrants because the Biden administration won't close the dadgum border.

We are spending money on drag shows at military bases. We are paying for more diversity, equity, and inclusion programs in our Federal Government. We are funding government employees' out-of-State trips to get abortions. It is so ridiculous, Mr. Speaker.

Americans elected us to handle the budget, and they are suffering as a result. The Democrats' massive spending policies take more of their hard-earned money and drive up the prices, so their paychecks don't go as far as they used to.

Congress needs to stand up, Mr. Speaker, and we need to get us some dadgum guts right now and make some real fiscally responsible changes on how we spend or else we will lose this country.

HONORING CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT CHRYSSTIE SHAWHAN AS SECOND DISTRICT VETERAN OF THE MONTH

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor retired Air Force Chief Master Sergeant Chrystie Shawhan.

Chief Master Sergeant Shawhan joined the military right after high school and was deployed to Saudi Arabia during Operation Southern Watch at the age of 23. Chrystie comes from a family of Air Force servicemembers, and her grandparents served in World War II.

When Chief Master Sergeant Shawhan took off the uniform for good, she continued serving her fellow veterans in east Tennessee. She became involved with a national military support group called Irreverent Warriors, whose mission is to bring veterans together through humor and camaraderie to help prevent veteran suicide. The group also organizes hikes, marches, and other gatherings to bring veterans closer together. I have been invited and attended many of their events. It is quite a day, Mr. Speaker.

When she was asked if she feels honored and respected for serving her country, she said, In east Tennessee, I do. That is a testament to our community. I am proud to represent folks who truly appreciate our veterans and make sure that appreciation is known.

Chief Master Sergeant Shawhan served our country faithfully for 28 years before retiring, and I thank her so much for her service. We wouldn't have a country, Mr. Speaker, if it weren't for men and women like Chrystie Shawhan. It is my honor to recognize her as Tennessee's Second Congressional District January 2024 Veteran of the Month.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DAVID EARL FOULK

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of my dear friend David Earl Foulk, who passed away on January 8 at the age of 72.

Dave was born and raised in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he fell in love with his portable transistor radio. He would hide it under his covers at night and would try to pick up faraway stations.

This fascination grew into a career, and David grew up to become a beloved personality in Knoxville and Atlanta. Dave was never more comfortable than when he was sitting in a studio, had a hot mike in front of him, and five police and fire scanners going off behind him.

Dave was an accomplished journalist. He earned numerous awards, including the Edward R. Murrow Award, the Green Eveshade Award, and honors by the Associated Press of Tennessee and Georgia.

You know he is good at what he does when Haller Hill calls him one of the greats.

He knew everything about fire engines and firefighters, and they were as enamored with him as he was with them. He actually survived two helicopter crashes, if you can imagine that.

He is survived by his wife, Dena; their three children, Bethany, Jonathan, and Julia; as well as eight grandchildren.

I always remember being in the studio, Mr. Speaker, as a young man; they would ask me to host a show. I didn't have any guests. I was running out of things to say, and Dave walked in and filled in 15 minutes of dead air for me, and it was just wonderful radio. It was a wonderful experience. I will miss Dave.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from references to occupants of the gallery.

□ 1100

NATIONAL GLAUCOMA AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, as an ophthalmologist, I recognize National Glaucoma Awareness Month and highlight the need to prevent, treat, and preserve our vision.

Glaucoma is a condition that impairs the optic nerve or the nerve that is responsible for transmitting electrical impulses from the eye to the brain.

Glaucoma can impact anyone; however, some people are predisposed and have an increased risk. Therefore, this month I encourage everyone to know your risk, research the signs and symptoms of glaucoma, which can be minimal until they are far advanced, and get a complete dilated eye exam, especially if you are over the age of 35.

While we currently do not have a cure for glaucoma, there is treatment, and I hope this National Glaucoma Awareness Month can serve as a time to treat, prevent, and preserve our vision health.

IOWA 80 TRUCKSTOP 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Iowa 80 Truckstop, which is also known as the world's largest truck stop.

For six decades, this iconic rest stop has been more than just a pit stop for drivers. It is a testament to the resilience, hard work, and camaraderie that define the trucking community.

This is no ordinary truck stop. Yes, it has gasoline. Yes, it has food. Yes, it has showers, but it has so much more than that.

The Iowa 80 Truckstop caters to drivers. They have a large-screen theater with theater seats. They have not only showers, but they have healthcare.

They have a barber shop there so that truckers can get the things that they need when they are away from home.

This anniversary is also a nod to the dedication of truckers who crisscross our Nation, often sacrificing time with loved ones, to keep our supply chains moving.

We congratulate the Iowa 80 Truckstop on 60 years of service, and let's also salute the resilient truck drivers, as well. May this landmark continue to be a haven for drivers for years to come.

CONGRATULATING PAULA SANDS

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the retirement and career of Paula Sands, a beloved host and news anchor from KWQC.

For the past 41 years, we have welcomed Paula Sands into our homes. Paula began her TV career at KWQC in 1982 as a cohost of PM Magazine.

At the time, she was the youngest cohost of PM Magazine in the country. Eventually, the program was renamed "Paula Sands Live" and recently celebrated its 30-year anniversary.

In 2015, Paula was inducted into the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences' Silver Circle. To many, Paula is the definition of dedication, style, and professionalism. I wish Paula the best of luck on her next chapter.

We congratulate Paula on a very impressive career and a well-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING TORY TAYLOR

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Tory Taylor, the well-decorated punter for the University of Iowa's football team, for receiving the Ray Guy Award, an award that is given to the Nation's top collegiate punter.

Tory Taylor is the first Hawkeye to win the Ray Guy Award and the second consecutive Melbourne, Australia, native to receive this prestigious award.

With a record-breaking number of career punts and punting yards, Tory Taylor was a shoo-in for this award. We congratulate Tory Taylor on the award and on an incredible season. Go Hawks.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 4 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

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

With the psalmist we pray: "Show us Your steadfast love, O Lord, and grant us Your salvation. Let us hear what God the Lord will speak, for God will speak to the people, to those who turn to God in their heart."

God of grace and God of glory, we turn our hearts and minds toward You. In these days of warring madness, bend our pride to Your control. Shame the wanton disregard for human life and dignity that scourges our communities, our Nation, and our world. Shame the selfish gladness for power and domination that plagues all corners of the Earth.

Grant wisdom and courage to those who stand up to the hegemonic overreach in Ukraine. Grant wisdom and courage to those who seek fair and peaceful resolution in Israel and Gaza.

In the facing of these hours of discontent and strife, grant us wisdom and grant us courage as we seek to serve You whom we adore.

In Your sovereign name we pray.
Amen.

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.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS COUNCIL 403

(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, I rise to recognize the Knights of Columbus Council 403 as they celebrate their 125th anniversary.

The Knights of Columbus Council 403 is located in Bradford, Pennsylvania, in McKean County, and this chapter has been instrumental in the history and growth of the city of Bradford. This anniversary is commemorated with a marker that was commissioned by Wright Monuments, and it was placed outside the St. Bernard Church.

To celebrate this anniversary, members gathered on church grounds before dinner and before socializing at the Bradford Club. The Catholic fraternal organization was founded January 29, 1899, and the council continues its deep history in the Bradford Catholic community today.

As members of the council, they aspire to live by four principles: charity, unity, fraternity, and patriotism.

I congratulate the council on this historical anniversary, and I am grateful for all the work they do within the Bradford community.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF GEORGE SALLIE

(Ms. SEWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Mr. George Sallie who, at the age of 94, was among the oldest living Foot Soldiers from Bloody Sunday before his passing on January 18, 2024.

An Alabama native and the son of sharecroppers, Mr. Sallie dedicated his life to the betterment of his community.

A Korean war veteran who served honorably, Mr. Sallie risked life and limb to protect our American ideals at a time when our Nation refused to address the injustice of segregation.

After his military service, he became involved in the civil rights movement, a path that led him on that fateful day, March 7, 1965, otherwise known as Bloody Sunday. It was on that fateful day that he and his fellow marchers like John Lewis were brutalized by State troopers for their peaceful pursuit of racial equality.

Mr. Sallie's life stands as a testament to the power of ordinary Americans to achieve extraordinary social change. He never missed a bridge crossing commemoration, and I was honored to stand alongside him and President Biden last year as he marched across the Edmund Pettus Bridge for one last time.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the inspiring life and legacy of Mr. Sallie. May his sacrifices and those of the Foot Soldiers not be in vain.

Congress should take up the John Robert Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act and pass it now.

BORDER CRISIS MISCONCEPTION

(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 to correct a misconception about the surge of illegal immigration plaguing our Nation, particularly since President Biden became Commander in Chief.

Under this administration, more than 8 million people have crossed our southern border illegally. That is more than the population of my home State of Tennessee. The misconception is that this is the result of failed policy, but it is not. This is the policy of the Biden administration.

On the campaign trail in 2019, then-candidate Biden told a crowd of Iowa voters: "We could afford to take in a heartbeat another 2 million. . . ."

Well, Mr. Speaker, that was a promise made, a promise kept, and a promise multiplied by four.

I continue to admonish the President to listen to the American people who desperately want him to rescind his disastrous executive actions that created this humanitarian disaster, to end his catch and release policy, and to finally begin to secure our borders.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE AGREEMENT TO RESTORE GOVERNMENT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the political parties at Stormont in Belfast as they near an agreement that will restore the executive government. After nearly 2 years of delay, Stormont is one step closer to resuming the people's business. This is a victory for democracy and for the people of Northern Ireland.

The Good Friday Agreement marked the end of the longest period of conflict in Irish history. It happened because everyone involved acted together in good faith. Almost 26 years later, the parties in Northern Ireland are doing precisely that: acting in good faith to restore government and resume the difficult work, indeed, of legislating.

When the United States helped broker the Good Friday Agreement, cementing its place as a guarantor of the agreement, it did so with one primary objective: ensuring every tradition in Northern Ireland had a voice in pursuit of peace and prosperity. With that restoration of power sharing on the horizon, people today in Northern Ireland are winners. Their voices will be heard once again.

HAMAS HOSTAGE INHUMANITY

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it has been over 100 days since the murderous invasion of Israel by Iranian puppet Hamas. There was merciless slaughter of over 1,200 Israelis and over 200 taken hostage, including Americans.

One of the hostages still being held in Gaza is American-Israeli Sagui Dekel-Chen. When terrorists invaded on October 7, Sagui locked his wife and children in a safe room. He bravely fought but was ultimately taken hostage. While captive, his wife, Avital, gave birth to their third child. In the name of humanity, Sagui must be set free. As long as there are Hamas hostages, there can be no good-faith negotiations.

All hostages should come home now to stop deaths caused by Hamas sacrificing human shields.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for

20 years as the global war on terrorism continues moving from the Afghanistan safe haven to America with Biden open borders for terrorists. It is sadly clear that there will be more 9/11 attacks across America imminent in our country as warned by the FBI.

Our sympathy to the families of the three Georgia reservists murdered by Iranian puppet Houthi.

ELIZABETH JEAN CARROLL:
AMERICAN PATRIOT

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the courage, fortitude, and the sheer patriotism of E. Jean Carroll.

Mr. Speaker, you may have heard something about her involvement in a recent court case which followed another court case in which Ms. Carroll received a very favorable judgment by a jury of her fellow citizens who heard and weighed all the evidence, free of political ads.

Here we shall not name the defendant because we are talking about an American hero, an immovable force, and an inspiration for all Americans.

We should be heartened that Ms. Carroll, at terrible personal cost, did not shrink from taking on the most powerful person in the world—it is not Taylor Swift but the other guy—to bring him to justice and hold him accountable for his terrible deeds. Ms. Carroll did not waiver even as the minions of her abuser attacked her in the most vile and despicable ways.

E. Jean Carroll exudes a steady grace and determination. The juries saw her, and they saw her truth. As she summed it up, her case is a huge defeat for every bully who has tried to keep a woman down.

I hope all Americans will find a glimmer of hope that we may be the country we must be to survive and that no one, no matter how powerful, is above the law.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MR. RAY
YOUNG

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

Ms. LETLOW. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the life of a truly remarkable gentleman, Mr. Ray Young.

Mr. Ray was born in Hico, Louisiana, in 1929 and grew up no stranger to hard work or getting his hands dirty on his family's farm.

Building a successful agriculture business from the ground up and establishing deep roots in the ag community, he is well-regarded as the Nation's longest tenured crop consultant, a passionate and widely respected officer in both local and national organizations, and a tireless advocate for agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Ray grew to be loved by all who encountered him and quickly became an irreplaceable figure across the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Ray held a rare and unique quality, always seeing the good in everyone he met—even seeing the promise in a challenging piece of land. He was a friend to many and an enemy to none, never judging anyone by their limitations.

Beyond his extensive agriculture background and accomplishments, Mr. Ray's unwavering faith in the Lord served as an inspiration and showcased the very best of our Louisiana community.

He was a man of good faith and goodwill with a true servant's heart who sought to love others the way Christ loves us. I have no doubt he has heard the words from above: Well done, good and faithful servant.

□ 1215

AMERICA'S BORDER SECURITY

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, it has been nearly 100 days since my colleagues elected me to lead this Chamber, and I cannot express how grateful I am for their trust. This is the honor of my life and it means everything to us.

Despite the challenges that we face day in and day out and the tough fights that lawmaking inevitably brings, I still believe that we can, again, be a shining city on a hill. I believe that we can champion, again, what I call the seven core principles of American conservatism, but really they are the seven core principles of America.

They are our foundations. I believe that it boils down to individual freedom and limited government and the rule of law, peace through strength, fiscal responsibility, free markets, human dignity.

These are the things that made us the most successful, most extraordinary Nation in the history of the world. We are also the most benevolent, but it can't be maintained if we sacrifice those foundations.

Today, however, I need to address the burning issue, the unprecedented challenge that we find ourselves in, demands that we all address, the issue of the day, and it is no surprise to anyone in this Chamber that that issue is America's border security.

As I said here on the night that I took my oath, we have a catastrophe at our southern border. It is because the border has been deliberately opened wide that we see the terrific horrors that are taking place across our country right now.

Here is a short list. From Texas to New York, waves of illegal immigrants are now overwhelming our communities. Just since the time I was elect-

ed Speaker, less than 100 days ago, more than 700,000 illegals have been welcomed into our country illegally by the Biden administration.

American schoolchildren have been forced into virtual schools. Why? So migrants can sleep in their school buildings. Korean war veterans of the U.S. have been booted from nursing homes that were sold to house migrants. Our streets are being flooded with fentanyl. Hundreds of thousands of children and adults are being poisoned and losing their lives. Vulnerable children and women are being exploited and trafficked by cartels, and that is happening even within our borders.

The fallout goes on and on and on, and I am here this morning to beg my colleagues to help us force the administration to take action. We have to stop this now and put Americans and America's border security first.

In January, I took the largest ever congressional delegation down to the southern border. We had 64 Members, 64 House Republicans, representing more than half the States in this country. Why? Because now, every State is a border State.

During our trip, we met with senior Border Patrol officials and officers and local sheriffs and ranchers and landowners and community leaders who are dealing with this crisis right there at the line, and we heard about how they are struggling to deal with the overwhelming surge of illegals who are flooding into our Nation.

While the Senate and the White House were negotiating a so-called border security deal, one Border Patrol official, a 33-year veteran of Border Patrol, a high-ranking official in the agency, compared the situation this way. He said: What we are being asked to do right now is administer an open fire hydrant. He said: Please convey to our friends in Washington, we don't need more buckets. We need to turn off the flow. His metaphor explains the situation perfectly.

Since President Biden and Alejandro Mayorkas assumed office, there have been more than 7 million encounters with illegal aliens just at our southern border alone.

Mr. Speaker, 35 of our 50 States, including my home State of Louisiana, don't have a population that large, yet that is how many people have been apprehended in just the past 3 years.

Among those who have been apprehended on the southern border between ports of entry, more than 300 individuals were on our terrorist watch list. The frightening question is, if so many terrorists were caught attempting to cross our borders, how many have entered undetected? We suspect it is a much higher number.

We know that there are at least 1.8 million got-aways that we know have escaped CBP. Who knows what dangerous plans those got-aways are making and what foreign adversaries they may be speaking with?

Understand, the situation at our border presents a clear and present danger to our national security, and it demands that it be addressed.

Even officials within the executive branch are saying so. FBI Director Christopher Wray told the Homeland Security Committee in November that these got-aways are a great concern for the agency, and that all 56 of our joint terrorism task forces are trying to identify who these people are.

While we don't know how many terrorists are inside our border, it is an unknowable number, we do know that fentanyl is pouring into our communities like an open sewer.

Right now, the leading cause of death for Americans aged 18 to 46 is fentanyl poisoning. Fentanyl seizures have increased 2½ times since President Biden took office. That is just the seizures. The rest of it flows right in.

Even as some of it is seized, we know much more is making its way into our schools, in our neighborhoods, and virtually every community in America.

Just a quick snapshot of my State in New Orleans, in my home State, 95 percent of the drug overdoses in New Orleans are caused by fentanyl.

We see that this poison is ripping families apart.

Victoria McCulley from Baton Rouge was only 29 years old when she lost her life to fentanyl. She was buried by her parents, leaving behind her brother, her sister, and young son.

Alex Stinson is another victim. Like Victoria, he was from Baton Rouge. Sadly, also like Victoria, he died from fentanyl poisoning before his 30th birthday, leaving behind a heartbroken mom and dad and sister.

Near Slidell, Louisiana, just last week, a precious 2-year-old child was found dead in her home with fentanyl in her system.

Moms and dads, brothers and grandmothers, all of us are losing loved ones to a drug that is being smuggled across the border in droves. It is a parent's worst nightmare—burying a child. Sadly, because of our open border, more and more parents are having to experience that unspeakable tragedy.

That leads the American people to ask a very important question, and it is one that we have been asking on this side of the aisle for a long, long time: Where in the world is Secretary Mayorkas on all of this?

He is the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security. It is his responsibility to prevent these harmful drugs from flowing into our country and to secure that border, and he has done nothing of the sort.

As we have heard from Border Patrol agents, he is doing exactly the opposite. He is handicapping law enforcement. He is limiting their ability to catch narcotics like fentanyl. He is making it virtually impossible, as they say in their own words. They told us down at the border in Eagle Pass, it is impossible to do the job they were trained to do.

Perhaps the Secretary is busy identifying more people on the list that he can release on parole. Because, just since fiscal year 2022, Secretary Mayorkas has released into the country more than 1.5 million aliens. He just sent them out into the country on what they call parole.

Remember, the Immigration and Nationality Act states very clearly that parole should only be used on a case-by-case basis and a temporary basis, but millions of illegals right now are being granted parole and spending many years in the United States before they are ever even expected to appear before a judge. Some of them are given a piece of paper that says we will see you in a decade. It is absurd.

This mass parole is neither temporary nor selective. It is a clear violation of Federal law. It is dangerous. It is subversive. It is intentional.

To make matters worse, we have learned that the Biden administration is now just simply releasing 85 percent of the illegals who come across that border right into the country. They are coming to a neighborhood near you.

For reference, by the way, if you are watching the metrics, in 2013, the Obama administration detained 82 percent of illegal aliens. How do we go from detaining 82 percent to releasing 85 percent? It only happens if this is by design. It only happens if it is an orchestrated, intentional effort by the administration to do exactly that, and that is what the evidence shows.

John Adams famously said, "Facts are stubborn things." These are the facts and you can't look away.

This is only part of why Chairman GREEN and the House Homeland Security Committee marked up Articles of Impeachment last night. They wrapped that up at about 1:15 this morning, and they did very important work for our country. We will be moving forward swiftly on those articles. It is long overdue, but Secretary Mayorkas is only part of the problem.

Earlier this month, I released a memo documenting 64 specific actions that the Biden administration has taken to undermine our border security and to promote the mass release of illegals and dangerous persons into our country. Here is just a couple of the many alarming actions. This is all public. Everybody can go see this.

The day he took office, the very first day that he walked into the Oval Office, President Biden revoked Executive Order 9844. Do you know what that did? It ended construction of the border wall that Congress had already paid for. Everybody has seen the images on TV. The material is out there rotting in the sun and the elements. Why? Because Joe Biden decided unilaterally he didn't want a wall.

In February 2021, the administration stopped applying title 42 expulsions to children and by doing that, incentivized families to send unaccompanied children through Mexico under the watch of cartels and traffickers.

Since then, the administration admits it has lost track of more than 80,000 unaccompanied children somewhere in the U.S.

When we were down at Eagle Pass at the Del Rio sector, we went through one of these processing centers and what we saw down there was heart-breaking and infuriating. You see these small children, they are unaccompanied minors. Some of them can't even speak the language, obviously. They have interpreters there, but they don't even know who they are. These are young children. They don't know what their full names are, where they hail from, who their parents are. They sit them there and they ask them some preliminary questions, and if the children don't know it, do you know what they do? Literally, they take a sticker and they put it on the chest of the little child that says Jane Doe or John Doe.

What happens to them after that? Border Patrol says they don't know. Their job is just to process them. They are released, presumably, into the hands of NGOs, nongovernmental organizations, who are being funded, by the way, by American taxpayers who do something with the children and then they just disappear.

We know 80,000 of them are missing. We don't know where they are. Have they been put into trafficking rings? We can only guess.

We know that some of these kids are being trafficked for free labor and being forced to do things that are too appalling for us to articulate on this floor.

Everybody here knows that is happening, and we are not demanding the President stop it. He can. He has the power to do it.

I will continue.

In October 2021, the Biden administration revoked the Migrant Protection Protocols that have been instituted under President Trump. That is the policy that we all know colloquially as remain in Mexico, right?

The remain in Mexico policy kept asylum seekers in a safe haven third country while they were seeking asylum in the United States. You know why that works so magically well? Because it sent a message around the world that you shouldn't pay your lifesavings to a cartel to traffic you through Mexico and drop you over the U.S. border because you are not going to be dropped over the U.S. border. Save your time and treasure and trouble. Don't take that dangerous journey because the word goes out on social media to countries all around the world they are not going to let you in.

Is that the most commonsense rule you have ever thought of? The President doesn't agree. President Biden doesn't agree because he stopped it. He issued an executive order to stop that commonsense rule.

A senior Border Patrol officer told us on that trip to Eagle Pass that if President Biden, by the stroke of a pen,

would issue an executive order today to just simply reinstate remain in Mexico, they think that that would stop the flow by 70 percent, 7-0.

He does not seem to care. I told President Biden this myself on multiple occasions, most recently, a couple weeks ago on the phone. I read him the law that says he has all this authority, but he refuses to act.

□ 1230

That is even despite court orders, by the way, that instructed the administration to reinstate remain in Mexico while the litigation was going on.

Do you know what they did? They ignored it. The administration refused it.

I can keep going. In September 2022, the Biden administration reversed a 2019 DHS public charge rule. What was that about? They began granting entry to aliens who we all know will be a burden to taxpayers to receive immigration benefits.

This matters because it is one of many instances in which the Biden administration is actively incentivizing illegals to come to the United States. We have laid out the welcome mat and told everybody around the world: Come on, come on. You know what? The U.S. taxpayers will take care of you.

Do you know how much it is costing the American people at home, all of our constituents? Billions and billions and billions of dollars. To do what? To provide for people who are intentionally breaking our laws. Billions and billions of dollars to house them, educate them, clothe them, and take care of them.

Why should we bear that burden when they break our laws? That is what our constituents are asking, and more people in this Chamber need to be asking it, as well. We are asking it on the House Republican side. We need our Democratic colleagues to join us.

Instead of threatening illegal aliens with deportation, we are rolling out the welcome mat, including for aliens who will drain resources. Here is the other tragedy: Those resources, the precious taxpayer dollars, are intended for and paid by American citizens. However, when you drain those resources and you spend them on illegals from other countries, you cannot take care of your own. It is a travesty.

You can also see this with how DHS has abused the CBP One app. We have got an app; and we have made it even easier now. In January 2023, they expanded the use of the app so aliens could just make appointments and then be released immediately right into America's interior.

Sure enough, guess what? Ninety-five percent of all illegals who simply scheduled appointments through the app were released right into the United States on what they call parole. That is right, all they have got to do is just download the app because they all have smartphones, many of them coming over the border. Download the app, make an appointment, and the Presi-

dent of the United States will release you into a network of NGOs who will put you on a plane to the destination of your choice, without any identification, by the way, while Americans are waiting in line to get through TSA.

It is all on the dime of the American taxpayer. Ask yourself, is that right? Is that just? Is that good for America or anybody else involved? It is not.

The open border combined with the incentives to come have produced a catastrophic year for our Border Patrol agents. In September 2023, U.S. Border Patrol recorded more than 270,000 illegal alien encounters at the southern border in one single month. That was the largest ever up to that point. However, guess what? That record was broken just a couple months later because this past December 2023, CBP recorded more than 302,000 encounters, almost double the population of my hometown of Shreveport, Louisiana. In just one month, 302,000 people just walked right into the country, and we saw it down there with our own two eyes.

Most recently, as President Biden has failed to exercise his constitutional obligation to police the border and protect Americans, now he has undermined Texas' ability to protect its citizens, its residents. Texas has a constitutional authority to take care of its people. The first job of the government is to protect its citizens.

When the Texas Governor has acted to do that, the Biden administration and the President himself have intervened. They have taken him to court. They are cutting the razor wire. They are taking away the measures that the State of Texas has taken out of desperation to protect its own people.

I could go on and on and on about all this: the numbers, the actions, the 64 actions that we have documented that President Biden has specifically taken to open that border up. It is crystal clear, his policy choices and Secretary Mayorkas' refusal to comply with the law are driving this border catastrophe.

The Biden administration has replaced detain and deport with catch and release. Instead of order, they have chosen for us disorder and chaos. Rather than securing the homeland, they have ceded the homeland to cartels and traffickers.

By the way, at the Del Rio sector alone in Eagle Pass, Texas, they told us it is estimated that the cartels, I think, are making \$3.5 million a day trafficking human beings into the country. Do the math. They are making over a billion dollars a year bringing undocumented children, trafficked children, victims right into the country, and they are just bringing them in.

They are doing this intentionally. They have chosen disorder and chaos. They have ceded the homeland to the traffickers and the cartels. The Department of Homeland Security has effectively become a taxi driver to just help traffickers complete the last few miles of their human smuggling operation,

and they are making billions of dollars in the process. It is all absolute madness, and it is dismantling the safety of our communities.

The House Judiciary Committee, where I served before I became Speaker, recently released a report showing that right now there are more than 617,000 aliens on ICE's nondetain docket who also have criminal convictions or pending criminal charges. That is right. You heard it right. That means that more than half a million known criminals, illegal aliens are in the U.S. in our communities, free to reoffend and victimize American people.

Another sad secondary effect of this is that the President's actions are also creating a permanent underclass in our society, an underclass of noncitizens who receive many of the benefits of citizenship. He is inviting chaos and disorder within our land that is tearing at the very fabric of our society.

The President can put a stop to this. President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas have designed this catastrophe. Now, rather than accept any accountability or responsibility for what they have clearly done, President Biden wants to somehow try to shift the blame to Congress for his administration's catastrophe by design. It is absolutely laughable. No one is falling for this.

My counter is this: If President Biden wants us to believe he is serious about protecting our national security, he needs to demonstrate good faith and take immediate action to secure the border, but he won't do it. He needs to immediately stop the mass release of illegals into our country, but he won't do it. If he wants our House Republican Conference to view him as a good-faith negotiator, he can start with the stroke of a pen. However, he has got to do it quickly.

Last week, I received a letter from former top FBI intelligence officials, including the former Assistant Director, Directorate of Intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this letter be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

JANUARY 17, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House, Washington, D.C.

Hon. CHARLES SCHUMER,
Majority Leader, Washington, D.C.

Hon. MIKE TURNER,
Chair, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

Hon. MARK WARNER,
Chair, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

Hon. MARK GREEN,
Chair, Committee on Homeland Security, Washington, D.C.

Hon. GARY PETERS,
Chair, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Subject: The United States is Facing a New and Imminent Danger

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, SENATE MAJORITY LEADER, AND CHAIRMEN: As former senior executives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with deep experience combatting dangers to the nation, we write to express our concern about a current specific threat that may be one of the most pernicious ever to menace the United States.

The danger arises from the nature of the threat itself. Wars and espionage and bombings and riots are sadly familiar delivery systems of instability, intimidation, and insecurity. The country has faced these and more throughout its history and has held together, though not without struggle.

The threat we call out today is new and unfamiliar. In its modern history the U.S. has never suffered an invasion of the homeland and, yet, one is unfolding now. Military aged men from across the globe, many from countries or regions not friendly to the United States, are landing in waves on our soil by the thousands—not by splashing ashore from a ship or parachuting from a plane but rather by foot across a border that has been accurately advertised around the world as largely unprotected with ready access granted.

It would be difficult to overstate the danger represented by the presence inside our borders of what is comparatively a multi-division army of young single adult males from hostile nations and regions whose background, intent, or allegiance is completely unknown. They include individuals encountered by border officials and that possibly refused into the country, along with a shockingly high estimate of “gotaways”—meaning those who have entered and evaded apprehension.

In light of such a daunting, unprecedented penetration by uninvited foreign actors, it is reasonable to assert that the country possesses dramatically diminished national security at this time. The nation’s military and laws and other natural protective barriers that have provided traditional security in the past have been thoroughly circumvented over the past three years.

In 2021, the demographics of those crossing the porous southern boundary started to shift. Young men from around the world traveling alone and holding questionable motivations dramatically increased in number to become the most common profile of those breaching the nation’s borders. A startling number have been found on the terrorist watchlist or are from countries designated as State Sponsors of Terror distinctly unfriendly to the United States.

This is particularly alarming in light of the Hamas terror attack on Israel last October 7. Those of us who have fought terrorism know that, historically, successful terror attacks invite mimicry. We know, as well, that terror leaders intentionally cultivate throngs of young men possessing a certain easily-manipulated personality type to carry out atrocities.

It is stark to say so, but having a large number of young males now within our borders who could begin attacking gatherings of unarmed citizens, in imitation of 10/7 and at the behest of a foreign terror group, must be considered a distinct possibility. We would be remiss not to call out this potentially grave threat in the most direct terms. The warning lights are blinking.

And yet, this very real concern does not seem to be getting the focus it logically deserves. The Director of the FBI has correctly assessed an elevated threat level since 10/7. But relatively little discussion has followed highlighting unsecured borders as a significant cause of this increasingly dangerous environment. It is a troubling concern that needs illumination, not avoidance.

Any violation of the nation’s immigration laws increases risks, but the surge in numbers of single, military aged males descending upon American cities and towns is alarming and perilous. Additionally, they are not just from terror linked regions, but from China and Russia as well—hostile adversaries of the U.S. with aspirations to devastate national infrastructure.

For these reasons, elements of this recent surge are likely no accident or coincidence. These men are potential operators in what appears to be an accelerated and strategic penetration, a soft invasion, designed to gain internal access to a country that cannot be invaded militarily in order to inflict catastrophic damage if and when enemies deem it necessary.

This new reality, this “never seen before” threat deserves greater attention. The borders need to be secured against these young men and those already here illegally must be identified and removed without delay. This will take the coordinated, cooperative efforts of the FBI, Department of Homeland Security and the rest of the Intelligence Community to achieve.

We encourage these actions and much greater Congressional attention to this threat. The country has been invaded, an invasion that will continue as long as the nation’s enemies perceive it will be tolerated. Until it is stopped, the United States is extraordinarily less safe and secure. Knowing all of this, it would be a shameful travesty if some terrible attack, a preventable attack, were to occur against innocent Americans or the infrastructure that keeps the nation safe and functioning.

The government will have failed grievously in its duty to protect.

Sincerely,

MR. KEVIN R. BROCK,
Assistant Director, Directorate of Intelligence; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.); Principal Deputy Director; National Counterterrorism Center (Former).

MR. CHRIS SWECKER,
Assistant Director, Criminal Investigative Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.).

TIMOTHY J. HEALY,
Director, Terrorist Screening Center; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.).

RUBEN GARCIA, Jr.,
Executive Assistant Director, Criminal; Cyber, Response, and Services Branch; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.).

MR. MARK MORGAN,
Assistant Director, Training Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.); Acting Commissioner, Customs and Border Protection (Former); Chief, U.S. Border Patrol (former).

MR. DAVID SZADY,
Assistant Director, Counterintelligence Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.).

MR. JODY WEIS,
Special Agent in Charge, Philadelphia; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.); Superintendent, Chicago Police Department (former).

MR. DAVID MITCHELL,
Special Agent in Charge, Milwaukee; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.); Commissioner of Safety, Tennessee; Director of Homeland Security, Tennessee (former).

MR. WILLIAM GAVIN,
Assistant Director, Inspection Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.).

MR. TIMOTHY McNALLY,
Assistant Director, Los Angeles Division; Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ret.).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. In the letter, the signers said that America is facing a new and unfamiliar threat. As my colleagues know, you never want to hear our intelligence leaders speak about an unfamiliar threat, but these former FBI officials told us that we are suffering a soft invasion along our southern border. They are stating what is obvious to all of us.

They noted that we are experiencing a surge—listen to this—of military-aged, single men who are pouring into our country over the southern border from adversarial nations, by the way, and from terrorist regimes.

When we were at Eagle Pass in the Del Rio sector on January 3, with 64 House Republicans, they told us that between 60 to 70 percent of the people coming across the border right there at that epicenter are single, adult males. They are military aged. These are not huddled masses of families seeking refuge and asylum. These are people coming into our country to do only God knows what, and we are allowing it. The Biden administration is allowing it.

We have noted that they are coming from adversarial nations, from terrorist regions. We have no idea what they are planning. In fiscal year 2023, Border Patrol encountered illegals from 170 different countries, including hundreds from Iran, Syria, thousands from Russia, tens of thousands who

have come in from China. Tell me that is not dangerous.

In this letter, law enforcement and intelligence leaders are warning us that we may very well suffer a preventable terrorist attack here on the homeland if we don't immediately secure that border and remove these dangerous terrorists from inside our borders.

House Republicans, of course, have acted. Last year, we passed the Secure the Border Act. This legislation would address the catastrophe, fix the asylum and parole processes that are so broken, and support our Border Patrol agents. The Senate could take that bill up today. CHUCK SCHUMER and the Democrats in the Senate have been sitting on it in their majority for 9 months. They could do it right now. They could vote on that and send it to the President's desk, but they won't.

Why? Because they are apparently okay with this, as well.

While there may be some who think that it is not a good time to act, I disagree. Good policy, like a strong border, securing our Nation, and defending our sovereignty is always good politics. It is the right thing to do. It is the moral thing to do. It is the constitutional thing to do. It is the common-sense thing to do. I cannot, for the life of me, understand why the President won't agree with that.

I have asked him myself, repeatedly: Mr. President, do something about it. He hems and haws and pretends that he doesn't understand what his authority is. He knows what it is.

To be sure, we are not going to agree to a fix that doesn't actually solve the problem. We would be derelict in our duty if we did that. We know what the problems are, and we know how to fix them. Just like the Border Patrol official told us on that trip to the Rio Grande, House Republicans are not here to supply more buckets. We are here to stop the flow.

Stopping the flow is not rocket science. It takes political courage. It takes transformational policy changes, and we know what policy changes will accomplish that. This is not conjecture. It is not Republican talking points. This is what the experts at the border, at the epicenter, tell us is necessary and needed, and it is insane that we will not supply it.

We are also taking action this very week, right now. We are doing this every day. I thank Representatives CISCOMANI, MCCLINTOCK, and MOORE for their hard work on four very important bills that the House is considering even this week. These bills will hold foreign persons, like criminal aliens, accountable for their crimes and keep them out of our communities.

One of those bills is the Agent Raul Gonzalez Officer Safety Act, named for Border Patrol Agent Raul Gonzalez, who died in the line of duty while pursuing a group of illegal aliens. It would provide stiffer penalties for aliens who attempt to evade arrest by the Border Patrol.

We will also consider a bill to ensure that aliens who are convicted of drunk driving are both deportable and inadmissible. Believe it or not, they are not currently.

The third bill would provide stiffer penalties for illegal aliens who engage in Social Security identity theft.

The fourth bill would ensure that aliens who have ties to Hamas and the Palestine Liberation Organization will not be granted entry into the United States.

These bills are obviously common-sense measures to protect the American people. They should gain the support of Republicans and Democrats, but my guess is not many Democrats will support it.

The Republicans in the House will continue to press for secure borders to ensure America's immigration system serves the national interest and does not benefit aliens who are a danger to our own people.

Last Friday, President Biden came out in support of the Senate's deal, which we haven't seen yet. There is no text yet, but from what we have heard, this so-called deal does not include these transformational policy changes that are needed to actually stop the border catastrophe.

Among the reported details of the bill—again, I am working off reports because I haven't seen the text, but apparently, reportedly a new authority would be created in the law so the President can “shut down the border once daily crossings exceed 5,000 a day.”

You heard that right. It is illegal to cross our border, but apparently we are concocting some sort of deal to allow the President to shut down the border after 5,000 people break the law.

Why is it 5,000?

If you add that up, that would be a million more illegals coming into our country every year before we take remedial measures. It is madness.

We should be asking: What kind of enforcement authority kicks in at 5,000 illegal crossings a day? The number should be zero. Zero. I don't care what congressional district you go into in America, poll people at random on the street, and ask them: Hey, should we allow 5,000 people to break our law each day to get a million into the country or should we stop it at zero and enforce our law?

I don't know another word to describe it. It is madness. Anything higher is simply surrender. Anything higher than zero is surrendering our border, surrendering our sovereignty and our security. It is important to point out—and I want to make this very clear—in the President's statement on Friday, he falsely claimed that he needs Congress to pass a new law to allow him to close the southern border. It was a false claim. He knows that is not true.

The President has been around Washington for a long time, and the President repeated his claim yesterday on the White House lawn. He said: I have

done all I can do. Just give me the power I have asked for.

Moments after his comments, the President's own spokeswoman contradicted him and said: There are things that are within his power to secure the border.

Well, hello, of course there are. The law is very clear. Anybody can google this. Any American citizen can just pull this up and read it for themselves. Let's set the record straight. What he said is demonstrably false. I have explained it to him specifically. I read the President of the United States the law, the black-letter law, on the phone about 2½ weeks ago. I said: Mr. President, it says very clearly you have all the tools and the executive authority necessary to reverse the catastrophe that you have created. He has those tools right now, and he has since day one.

The Immigration and Nationality Act, for example, coupled with recent Supreme Court precedent, give the President ample authority to suspend the entry of all aliens or any class of aliens or impose any restrictions he may deem appropriate.

That is the broadest authority that Congress probably has ever given a President, and it has been there for a long, long time. In fact, the very provision that I just read you was used by the Obama administration more than 19 times. It has been used, I think, 69 times by Presidents since 1980, but not by President Biden. He pretends it is not there.

Any attempt by this President to pretend that he is a bystander bereft of any ability to secure the border is patently absurd, and we are going to continue to remind the American people of that. If we take a step back, and we consider the current catastrophe at the border, we can all see that our country is at a critical decision point.

□ 1245

We are at a moment where we have to decide right now as a Congress, as a people. We have to decide as the American people if we have borders or not.

We have to decide if we believe in the rule of law or not. We have to decide if we are a sovereign Nation or we are not.

House Republicans do believe that America has borders and that we are a sovereign Nation. We believe we must set limits on the number of immigrants who enter, obviously, and the American people have a say on immigration policy.

Understanding who enters and enforcing our immigration laws are critical components to maintain a sovereign country. If you do not have sovereignty, you do not have a country.

I also believe that border security is part of our solemn obligation to safeguard the well-being of our citizens and uphold the principles that define who we are as a Nation.

In no sense is border security somehow an act of hostility to neighboring

countries. It is exactly the opposite; because a weak border weakens America, a strong border is good for America, a stronger America is good for everybody around the world, and everybody in this Chamber should acknowledge that.

Just as we lock our doors at night to protect our homes, we secure our borders to protect our homeland. My friends, that is our sacred obligation.

We in the House Republican Conference desperately want to protect our homeland because we want to ensure that all of our children and grandchildren can continue to enjoy the blessings of liberty that we have enjoyed and that we have loved and experienced, and we can continue this grand experiment in self-governance we began in 1776.

Here is the question. I will leave you with this: Does President Biden want that? Does President Biden believe in the rule of law? Does President Biden believe that we are a sovereign Nation? Does he believe that Americans and not those from other countries should be put first?

Every American citizen should be asking these questions of the President and helping us demand his answers. We won't stop. We are going to continue.

OPPOSING THE WYDEN-SMITH TAX BILL

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

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong opposition to the Wyden-Smith tax bill that is set to come to the floor tonight.

From welfare expansion to inflationary deficits, this tax bill is a Trojan horse for bad policies disguised as tax relief.

The most egregious problem is that this tax bill fails to close a loophole that allows illegal aliens with U.S. born children—that would be anchor babies—to claim the Child Tax Credit.

After 3 years of Joe Biden's intentional illegal invasion, which is now being used by the uniparty as an excuse to pass a horrendous border bill that encourages more illegal immigration, lawmakers on both sides of the aisle are set to expand the Child Tax Credit while subsequently allowing illegal aliens to cash in on those benefits.

There is no denying that these cash welfare payments reward and incentivize more illegal immigration. This tax bill advances policies that only worsen the chaos and fuel the border crisis.

It is a magnet for more illegal immigration, and I encourage all Members to vote against it. Americans simply deserve better.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD ACT

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 980, I call up the bill (H.R. 6678) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that aliens who have been convicted of or who have committed Social Security fraud are inadmissible and deportable, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the House Resolution 980, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 118-23 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6678

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Consequences for Social Security Fraud Act".

SEC. 2. INADMISSIBILITY AND DEPORTABILITY RELATED TO SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD OR IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FRAUD.

(a) INADMISSIBILITY.—Section 212(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(J) SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD OR IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FRAUD.—Any alien who has been convicted of, who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of an offense under section 208 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 408) (relating to social security account numbers or social security cards), an offense under section 1028 of title 18, United States Code (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents, authentication features, and information), or a conspiracy to commit such an offense, is inadmissible."

(b) DEPORTABILITY.—Section 237(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(G) SOCIAL SECURITY FRAUD OR IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FRAUD.—Any alien who has been convicted of, who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of an offense under section 208 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 408) (relating to social security account numbers or social security cards), an offense under section 1028 of title 18, United States Code (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents, authentication features, and information), or a conspiracy to commit such an offense, is deportable."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part B of House Report 118-362, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be

considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) will each control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 6678.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6678 makes aliens inadmissible to and removed from the United States for committing Social Security fraud and identification document fraud.

The numbers are staggering. In 2017, before the Democrats opened our borders and produced the largest illegal mass migration in recorded history, there were 1.2 million cases in which illegal aliens used Social Security numbers that either belonged to someone else or were simply fabricated.

A 2020 GAO report on employment-related identity fraud identified more than 2.9 million Social Security numbers with risk characteristics associated with Social Security number misuse.

Last year, an investigative report published by RealClearInvestigations said this: "Reports dating back over a decade show that hundreds of thousands of Americans are unknowingly 'sharing' their Social Security numbers with illegal immigrants.

"Such victims may face tax bills for income they didn't earn or depleted benefits. Worse, some may experience the burden of bad credit histories and criminal records inaccurately attributed to themselves after being issued Social Security numbers that illegal aliens had previously invented and used.

"The overall impact on American citizens is largely unknown because Federal, State, and local governments as well as financial institutions have generally failed to notify them even when fraud is suspected."

The Trump administration documented the extent of fraud during which time it notified 1.6 million employers of employees whose Social Security numbers didn't match government records.

The Biden administration then took over and has since brought 5 million illegal aliens into the United States.

They stopped the practice of notifying employers of fraudulent use of Social Security numbers. No doubt it was just too embarrassing.

This has been going on for years, but it is sure to have grown exponentially during the Biden administration. We don't know because the administration doesn't want us to know.

The current process for holding illegal aliens accountable for ID fraud is bureaucratized to the point of absurdity.

In one case, for example, an illegal alien trafficking in phony identification documents was placed in removal proceedings in 2005, and then nothing happened until 2013 when the endless appeals process finally concluded.

Despite the harm of Social Security fraud and the increasing number of illegal aliens committing it, there is no guarantee that an illegal alien committing it can be declared inadmissible to or removed from the United States.

In fact, in at least the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, the Ninth Circuit, and potentially the Fourth Circuit and 10th Circuit, certain Social Security fraud offenses do not carry immigration consequences.

This bill changes that arduous, counterintuitive, and lengthy process by streamlining the analysis and ensuring that criminal aliens can be held to account and quickly removed from the country for victimizing Americans through Social Security and identification document fraud.

In doing so, the Consequences for Social Security Fraud Act protects Americans and strengthens the immigration system.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, before I address the specifics of this bill, I want to address what we heard from the Speaker a few minutes ago.

The Speaker said that section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act cannot be used to "shut down the border."

Former President Trump agreed with him. He tried to do exactly what Speaker Johnson says in 2018. That action was immediately enjoined and declared unlawful.

You cannot use section 212(f) of the INA to shut down the border, but the Speaker knows this. That is why he had the House pass H.R. 2. If 212(f) were sufficient, why did we need a bill?

The Republicans passed H.R. 2, but the Republicans should know that this is a bicameral institution, and there is also a President.

H.R. 2 can go nowhere. The Senate won't even look at it, but we know that conservative Republicans in the Senate and Democrats in the Senate have been negotiating for a very, very strong, very powerful, very conservative immigration bill, which they have come up with, much too conservative for many Democrats—I am not sure I am going to vote for it—far more conservative than anything we have considered on the floor besides H.R. 2.

Yet, the Speaker says he won't hear of it. Why? Because the former Presi-

dent said he wants the issue. He was very clear, as was Mr. NEHLS: Don't pass anything so that former President Trump can campaign on immigration in the fall.

Don't solve the problem. Save the problem as a campaign issue. That is what they are doing. If they weren't doing that, they would seriously consider the Senate bill.

What is even more pernicious is that they have joined together the close the border issue, the border issue, which is a valid issue, but they have lumped it together with aid to Israel and aid to Ukraine.

I was on the steps of the House with the Speaker and many others touting our solidarity with Israel. Yet, what are we going to do?

Trump and the Speaker, doing Trump's bidding, don't want us to pass an immigration bill, which they have tied up with aid to Israel and aid to Ukraine.

We are not going to aid Israel. We are going to let Putin take over Ukraine. We are not going to send arms to Taiwan. We are not going to send humanitarian aid.

We are going to abandon Ukraine. We are going to abandon Israel. We are going to abandon our Pacific allies.

Why? Because President Trump wants a campaign issue on immigration. This is shameful. Shameful. The Speaker knows it to be the case, and I challenge the Speaker to bring the Senate bill to the floor. Let's see what happens.

When the Senate passes a very conservative bill, which they seem on track to do, bring it to the floor of the House, and let's see what happens. I bet it passes, but let's see what happens.

Mr. Speaker, addressing this bill, let's be clear: Social Security fraud is a serious issue. It is also largely already a deportable offense.

If H.R. 6678 closed an actual gap in current law, Democrats would gladly support it. Unfortunately, this bill represents another unserious attempt by my Republican colleagues to target and scapegoat immigrants, and to score cheap political points, while doing nothing to fix our immigration system.

While I have several concerns with this bill, I would like to focus on the issue of deportability because that is the most troubling aspect of this legislation.

H.R. 6678 eliminates the requirement that we first charge and convict a person for Social Security fraud before we make them deportable.

This is concerning and stands in stark contrast to most other criminal deportability grounds within our immigration laws.

Barring a few exceptions, criminal offenses require a conviction to render a noncitizen deportable. This is especially important given who would be most impacted by this legislation.

This section of H.R. 6678 is not about deporting undocumented immigrants

who are, of course, already deportable, and it is not about preventing people from entering the United States.

The deportability provisions in this legislation target lawful, permanent residents, people who have put down roots in our communities, many of whom have U.S. citizen spouses and children and who have truly established themselves here in the United States.

A lot of these individuals are eligible to become U.S. citizens today. This bill would make these people deportable without even requiring that they be convicted of a crime.

Do we really want to be deporting lawful, permanent residents without due process and without them having their day in court?

Additionally, if this bill were to become law, it would result in absurd consequences. It would actually be easier to deport someone for offenses related to Social Security fraud than it is to deport someone for murder, rape, or sexual abuse of a minor, because for those crimes, a conviction is required. Is this really what my Republican colleagues are looking to accomplish?

For years, Republicans have claimed that they support legal immigration. They are opposed to illegal immigration, as we all are, but they support legal immigration, so they say.

By stripping people of their due process and playing political games with this bill, they are showing us that it is all just empty rhetoric.

We should be working together in a bipartisan way to modernize our broken immigration system. Instead, we are wasting our time with a bill that has no chance to become law and does nothing to address the real problems facing this country and that destroys due process for legal permanent residents.

Members should oppose this overbroad legislation that would deport people who have never even been charged with a crime.

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

□ 1300

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

Democrats today seem to be more concerned with the due process rights of illegal aliens than with the fact that those illegal aliens may be victimizing hardworking Americans. However, the Democrats' concerns are invalid.

For 80 years, the Board of Immigration Appeals has provided additional protections for aliens whose removability or inadmissibility is based on an admission. Under BIA precedent, to be considered an admission, an alien's admission must be explicit, unequivocal, and unqualified. The Department of Homeland Security then bears the burden to show by clear and convincing evidence that the statement meets that requirement for removability purposes.

Even then, the immigration judge would have to find that the admission

fits within the relevant statutes and that the admission is based on reasonable, substantial, and probative evidence. The statutes cited in this bill have clear elements and shouldn't be a surprise to anyone. It should not be so difficult to remove aliens who commit Social Security fraud or identification document fraud.

Democrats' fearmongering contradicts the law, contravenes the text of the bill, and undermines efforts to ensure that illegal alien fraudsters can be removed from the United States.

H.R. 6678 simplifies the process for ensuring foreign nationals who defraud Americans while guests in our country can be removed from the United States.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. BENTZ says that the person to be deported has to be shown to have been guilty by clear and convincing evidence. I always thought the standard of proof for a crime was evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. This just shows again how destructive of due process this bill is.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 6678. Instead of putting forward real solutions to fix the immigration system, my Republican colleagues are once again looking for a way to scapegoat and fearmonger about immigrants.

We have had no hearing or testimony in the Judiciary Committee this Congress where Social Security fraud amongst immigrants has been identified as a problem that even needs fixing. What we did hear instead was about how immigrants are engines of growth for this country and how they often pay billions into Social Security, even though they are not eligible for benefits from the program. We discussed how in 2019 alone, undocumented Mexican workers contributed \$14.5 billion to Social Security and Medicare through the taxes taken out of their paychecks.

Despite these facts, my Republican colleagues have put forth a bill that is a dangerous solution in search of a problem. Under current law, Social Security fraud already makes a person deportable, but we require a conviction. This bill sets a dangerous precedent by allowing a person to be deported with absolutely no due process whatsoever.

Let me start by going through how this bill is not needed. Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, one of the many ways that someone can become deportable is if they are convicted of something called a crime involving moral turpitude for which a sentence of 1 year or longer may be imposed. The Social Security-related offenses in this

bill carry maximum penalties between 1 and 30 years, which clearly meet the 1-year minimum required for deportability.

Likewise, the offense of falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering a document that can be used as evidence of authorized stay or employment in the United States is specifically defined as aggravated felony if the crime carries a sentence of 1 year or more. Conviction for an aggravated felony makes a person deportable. None of these facts seem to matter to the authors of this bill, my Republican colleagues.

H.R. 6678, however, sets a very difficult and dangerous precedent by eliminating the requirement that we first charge and convict a person for Social Security fraud before deporting them. This is not consistent with current immigration law, and most importantly, it violates the bedrock principles of fairness, due process, and the rule of law.

Now, my Republican colleagues seem to say that they don't care about due process for all people, but we do.

By not requiring a conviction, H.R. 6678 would vastly expand the ways in which a green card holder could become deportable, and it would lead to serious unintended consequences. With minor exceptions, the criminal grounds for deportation under the INA require a conviction to make a noncitizen deportable. That is just basic fairness.

Can you imagine a world in which you can simply be ejected from the country that you have lived in for decades without ever being convicted of a crime or separated from your family without ever being charged? That is not who we are as a country.

Due process needs to apply to everyone. We are better than this.

I hope my Republican colleagues will realize how absurd and shortsighted this bill is and will instead get to work with us on finding real solutions to fix our immigration system instead of constantly targeting immigrants through xenophobia, racism, and fear.

I urge all Members to vote "no" on H.R. 6678.

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

The gentlewoman from Washington suggests that we have not, as Republicans, focused on a real solution, and I would draw her attention to H.R. 2. Any one of the solutions that people come up with is going to be dependent upon our having secured the border first, and for anyone to suggest otherwise is simply incorrect.

The solutions that are contained in that bill I hope will make their way this direction from the Senate, but I doubt it. I am looking forward to seeing whatever comes from that direction. H.R. 2 is a good approach to try to resolve what I will call as the initial issue that must be addressed.

The Consequences for Social Security Fraud Act requires that aliens be convicted of fraud or admit to such fraud.

Contrary to the Democrats' talking points, not every ground for inadmissibility and removability in the Immigration and Nationality Act requires conviction. In fact, the language here is identical to the grounds of inadmissibility for crimes involving moral turpitude and controlled substances offenses under INA 212(a)(2).

Even for grounds of removability, convictions are not always required. For example, an alien can be removed for overstaying their visa, violating their nonimmigration status, or condition of entry, smuggling aliens, committing marriage fraud, being a drug user or drug addict, falsely claiming U.S. citizenship, or engaging in espionage.

By requiring at least an admission, this bill conforms to the pattern of other grounds of inadmissibility and removability. In a world of unsafe streets and far-left prosecutors who may never prosecute these offenses or will allow aliens to plead down to crimes that may not make them deportable, it makes no sense to strike the provision to require a conviction.

If an alien has admitted to such conduct, why can't the alien's own admission be used to show the alien is inadmissible or deportable? Democrats want to take illegal aliens at their word when they cross the border, even though they destroy their passports and IDs, yet Democrats don't want to take aliens at their word when they admit to committing a crime in the United States. This defies common sense.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA).

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me say I have a poster here outlining the benefits that undocumented workers bring to the economy with a Social Security card that they will never get benefits from.

You know, I was thinking, why in God's name are we bringing up this legislation? What is it about this? What am I missing? And I finally figured it out. Why are we going after small businesses in the United States? Why are we going after farmers and ranchers in this Nation? Why would we be turning over more Federal agents, Federal investigators on small businesses?

Remember, we are not talking about the cash economy because workers and people that operate in the cash economy don't need a Social Security number. We are talking here about small businesses, employers and employees that are trying to do the right thing.

Under this legislation, we are going to give small businesses a choice. You obey the law, fire those employees that are questionable, and you go out of business; or you break the law, keep those workers that are questionable, and stay in business. Again, employees and small businesses.

One of these employees that is caught with one of these IDs is going

to implicate the small business owner. That is called a conspiracy, which is also a major crime.

California has the fourth largest economy in the world. It is the number one ag nation in the country. We export 40 percent of our food or ag product. Most of those workers are undocumented. Most of those workers that feed us are undocumented.

So let me get this right. We have a shortage of farmworkers. We are trying to bring back manufacturing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, we have a shortage of farmworkers. We have a shortage of manufacturing employees. We are trying to bring back jobs from China, and we are saying to the small businesses, to the farmers, you can't hire these people. If you do, you are a criminal, and you are going to jail.

Let's all take a deep breath. Let's give these workers a green card so they can work in the U.S. They are honest. If they were dishonest, they would be working for cash, but they are trying to do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the right time for this legislation. I ask my colleagues to vote "no," protect small business owners, and protect our farmers throughout the country.

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

I want to return to my remark earlier and say, look, if we want to address issues such as E-Verify and challenges that small employers face, the first thing we have to do is secure the border, and the way we do that is with H.R. 2. The fact that the Democrats are, for whatever reason, ignoring the solutions to securing the border is beyond me because in order for us to move into these other areas to protect our farmers, our ranchers, and others, we have to secure the border first.

That is a challenge, I think, to those who want the border to be open. That is incredibly unfortunate because a huge portion of folks certainly in my district and in the United States realize that if we don't secure the border, all of this discussion about good and bad is moot. We have to secure the border first, and H.R. 2 does that.

Democrats claim this bill is unnecessary because aliens with fraud convictions are already inadmissible or removable. That couldn't be further from the truth.

Although aliens who committed some forms of fraud may be found inadmissible to or removable from the United States, many cannot be. In fact, in numerous Federal courts of appeal, certain Social Security fraud offenses do not carry immigration consequences.

Take this Ninth Circuit case, for instance: For 19 years, an illegal alien used another woman's Social Security number to obtain employment, get married twice, and obtain a driver's license, credit cards, and a HUD loan.

When the other woman learned of this fraud, she asked the illegal alien to stop using her identity. The illegal alien refused. Yet, the Ninth Circuit, doing legal gymnastics, determined that the illegal alien's fraud conviction did not carry certain immigration consequences because it was not a crime involving moral turpitude.

Even when courts get it right, it often takes them years to do so.

In a Fifth Circuit case from 2021, the alien already had been in removal proceedings for 6 years before the Federal appeals court finally found that his conviction did, in fact, make him inadmissible to the United States.

That is why H.R. 6678 is imperative to protect our communities from fraud and ensure aliens who engage in fraud can be more quickly removed from the United States.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MRVAN).

Mr. MRVAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep frustration with the unfortunate approach that the House majority is pursuing this week with regard to immigration legislation.

On a personal note, this past week, I held a series of community forums throughout Indiana's First Congressional District, and at each one, the topic of immigration reform and the challenge of securing our southern border was front and center.

Constituents throughout the region expressed great concern regarding the national security implications related to the increase in migrants, as well as the great need for increased border security agents, for administrative judges, for technology to monitor our border, and for the resources to address drug and human trafficking.

□ 1315

More broadly, there was an appetite to comprehensively solve this problem in a bipartisan manner. Further, it requires not only government and Federal contractor employers, but all employers to utilize the E-Verify system to ensure no labor is being exploited, as well as honor our commitment to Dreamers.

At our community forums, we also discussed the devastating impacts of fentanyl, highlighting how our district is home to an international port of entry that must be secure.

In my prior position as a local elected official, I often hosted Narcan training sessions. I recollect one such program during a polar vortex with 60-degree-below wind chills. More than 150 individuals attended that training session because drug traffickers flooded our region with fentanyl-laced heroin.

My office also assisted with burials for many of those who had lost the struggle with addiction. I looked into the eyes of family members who had lost loved ones, and I carry each one of those memories with me. This is real life.

I pull from these experiences every day for my resolve to move forward with real legislative solutions. We are not solving problems by debating bills for political advantage when there is a pending appropriations supplemental emergency request that would fund an additional 1,300 border security agents, amongst other priorities. We are not solving problems by debating bills to try and further divide us when there is a bipartisan policy solution pending in the Senate that regrettably has been declared dead on arrival in the House. This is a national security issue, and I am seeking an immigration solution that is strong, secure, and humane.

I implore my colleagues in the majority party to not jeopardize innocent lives and the safety of our communities by waiting to address this pressing issue until after the election. Let us put those solutions up for a vote so the American people can see if we stand for results or if we stand for political theater.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member NADLER for the time.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the Democrats want to leave the border open and then facilitate the illegal presence of those in the United States.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief in closing. This legislation does nothing to improve our immigration system while making a mockery of basic due process. That is why it should be defeated.

I urge all Members to oppose it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, contrary to the Democrats' talking points, this bill is necessary not only to protect Americans from fraud but also to hold aliens accountable for their criminal acts. This bill makes America safer. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. D'ESPOSITO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 118-362.

Mr. D'ESPOSITO: Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, line 11, strike "Any alien" and insert the following:

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Any alien".

Page 1, line 14, insert after "the essential elements of" the following "a covered COVID offense."

Page 2, line 5, insert after "inadmissible." the following:

"(ii) COVERED COVID OFFENSE.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'covered COVID offense' means an offense of fraud pertaining to—

"(I) a loan made under—

"(aa) paragraph (36) or (37) of subsection (a) of section 7 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636); or

“(bb) subsection (b) of such section in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; or

“(II) a grant made under—

“(aa) section 5003 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (15 U.S.C. 9009c); or

“(bb) section 324 of the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (15 U.S.C. 9009a).”

Page 2, line 13, insert after “the essential elements of” the following: “a covered COVID offense (as such term is defined in section 212(a)(2)(J)(ii)).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 980, the gentleman from New York (Mr. D’ESPOSITO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. D’ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative McCLINTOCK for introducing H.R. 6678, the Consequences for Social Security Fraud Act.

The underlying bill would create a ground of inadmissibility and deportation for criminal illegal immigrants who have been convicted of Social Security fraud. I am proud to offer this important amendment that I hope will go one step further in holding individuals accountable for trying to defraud the American government and the American people.

My amendment expands the bill to ensure that any illegal migrant who has been convicted of, or admits to having committed, a crime involving fraud in regard to certain COVID-19 loans and grants is also inadmissible and deportable.

Some of the programs included are the Paycheck Protection Program loans, Restaurant Revitalization Fund grants, and Shuttered Venue Operators Grants. These programs were intended to allow Americans to weather the storm through the pandemic, not for illegal immigrants to use for their own personal benefit or nefarious purposes.

During the pandemic, we witnessed beloved small businesses along our main streets close and saw many families struggle. Many of these important programs ran out of money and were unable to help all those who applied. Those who attempted to defraud these programs took taxpayer money away from Americans in need and should be penalized.

In November, the House passed a bipartisan bill to prohibit individuals convicted of financial misconduct with respect to these same COVID-19 loans from receiving financial assistance from the Small Business Administration.

The SBA Inspector General estimated that more than \$200 billion of the roughly \$1.2 trillion in pandemic loans were distributed to potentially fraudulent actors. I want to repeat those numbers. More than \$200 billion of the roughly \$1.2 trillion in pandemic loans were distributed to potentially fraudulent actors. That is nearly one-fifth of all Small Business Administration funds. We must continue to advance legislation that will protect tax-

payers’ money and penalize those who commit fraud, especially those in our country illegally.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense, pro-American amendment.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

As I have repeatedly said, fraud, regardless of whether it is Social Security fraud or fraud related to COVID loans or grants, is a serious issue. This amendment, however, suffers from the same defect as the underlying bill. As written, it would eliminate the requirement that we first charge and convict a person for a fraud offense before we make them deportable.

Let’s remember who would be most impacted by the deportability provisions in this amendment. This is not about deporting undocumented immigrants, who are, of course, already removable. It is not about preventing people from entering the United States.

The deportability provisions in this amendment target lawful permanent residents, people who have put down roots in our communities, many of whom have U.S. spouses and children. This bill would make these people deportable without even requiring that they be convicted of a crime. Do we really want to be deporting lawful permanent residents without any due process?

Additionally, this amendment, just like the underlying bill, would lead to absurd consequences. It would actually make it easier to deport someone for fraud related to COVID loans or grants than it is to deport someone for murder, rape, or sexual abuse of a minor, because for those crimes, a conviction is required. Is that really what the author of this amendment is trying to accomplish here, make it easier to deport people for COVID fraud than for murder, rape, or sexual abuse of a minor? Is that really what Mr. D’ESPOSITO wants?

This is not sound policy, and it makes no sense. I hope my Republican colleagues will realize how shortsighted this amendment is. I oppose this amendment, and I urge all Members to do the same.

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

Mr. D’ESPOSITO. Mr. Speaker, I find it almost comical that we are being lectured by my friend from New York who was just talking about consequences.

The consequences that we are facing here in this country are actually twofold. First, we are facing the consequences of the disastrous open bor-

ders that President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas have allowed here in the United States of America.

Secondly, closer to home, when we are talking about murderers and rapists, my friend from New York is part of the political party that leads New York City, that has rogue DAs who have decided not to hold those accountable who have committed crimes.

We are talking about the State of New York, where the Governor, the Assembly, and the State Senate, have put cashless bail and criminal justice reform into place that have actually given criminals more rights than law-abiding citizens.

I think, today, what we are focused on is holding those accountable who are defrauding the United States of America, people who come to this country illegally and have not only committed Social Security fraud but also taken money from COVID-19 funding and used it to their advantage; therefore, taking it away from good, hardworking Americans and businessowners.

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

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, the other gentleman from New York has not put forward any evidence that immigrants, documented or undocumented, were involved in defrauding the COVID relief funds. Moreover, everything he said basically was irrelevant to this bill.

We are not talking about the southern border crisis. We are not talking about the general policies of the Biden administration or the Trump administration or H.R. 2 or the Senate bill. All of that is beyond the scope of this bill.

What we are talking about in this bill is not making, as the gentleman said, illegal immigrants, but lawful permanent residents, deportable for fraud on COVID loans or grants without being convicted of a crime, something you cannot do for lawful permanent residents accused of murder, rape, or sexual abuse of a minor, because for those things a conviction is required.

This bill would set aside due process and say no conviction is required to deport someone for the crime of COVID fraud, although such a conviction is required for much more serious offenses. It makes no sense and it is abhorrent to our legal system to make people have heavy penalties, people who have lived in this country for many years, to be deportable without any due process and without conviction of a crime.

For that reason, this amendment and this bill should be defeated.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. D’ESPOSITO).

The question is on the amendment.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

NO IMMIGRATION BENEFITS FOR HAMAS TERRORISTS ACT

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 980, I call up the bill (H.R. 6679) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to aliens who carried out, participated in, planned, financed, supported, or otherwise facilitated the attacks against Israel, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 980, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-24 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6679

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “No Immigration Benefits for Hamas Terrorists Act”.

SEC. 2. ALIENS WHO CARRIED OUT, PARTICIPATED IN, PLANNED, FINANCED, SUPPORTED, OR OTHERWISE FACILITATED ATTACKS AGAINST ISRAEL.

(a) *PARTICIPANTS IN HAMAS TERRORISM AGAINST ISRAEL.—Section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)) is amended—*

(1) in subparagraph (B)(i), in the matter following subclause (IX)—

(A) by inserting “Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or Hamas” after “Palestine Liberation Organization”; and

(B) by inserting “member,” after “representative,”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) PARTICIPANTS IN HAMAS TERRORISM AGAINST ISRAEL.—Any alien who carried out, participated in, planned, financed, afforded material support to, or otherwise facilitated any of the attacks against Israel initiated by Hamas beginning on October 7, 2023, is inadmissible.”.

(b) *INELIGIBILITY FOR RELIEF.—Section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(b)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

“(D) INELIGIBILITY FOR RELIEF.—Any alien who carried out, participated in, planned, financed, afforded material support to, or otherwise facilitated any of the attacks against Israel initiated by Hamas beginning on October 7, 2023, shall be ineligible for any relief under the immigration laws, including under this section, section 208, and section 2242 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (and any regulations issued pursuant to such section).”.

(c) *CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 237(a)(4)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “subparagraph (B) or (F)” and inserting “subparagraph (B), (F), or (H)”.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1

hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be order to consider the further amendment printed in part C of House Report 118-362, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 6679.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1330

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

On October 7, 2023, Hamas initiated its brutal, unprovoked terrorist attack on Israel, the deadliest terrorist attack since the State of Israel was formed. There is no place in the United States for people who would commit such acts.

H.R. 6679, the No Immigration Benefits for Hamas Terrorists Act ensures that aliens who carried out, participated in, planned, financed, provided material support to, or otherwise facilitated the attacks on the Israeli people that started on October 7 are inadmissible to and removable from the United States.

It also makes such aliens ineligible for any immigration relief.

Legislation like this is increasingly important because we have an executive who has implemented policies specifically designed to allow bad actors in the United States and to let them stay here.

The Biden administration's policies have thrown every facet of our immigration system into chaos. Since President Biden took office, more than 7 million illegal aliens have been encountered on our southwest border. We are on track to reach 12 million by the end of President Biden's term.

More than 3.3 million have been deliberately released into the United States. Another more than 1.7 million known got-aways successfully evaded Border Patrol agents to enter the country.

Thanks to the Biden administration's open-border policies, the immigration court backlog has ballooned to over 2.5 million cases. In addition, arrests of

criminal aliens have dropped exponentially.

What does all of this mean? Illegal aliens do not face swift immigration consequences.

Open-border policies present grave national security risks for our country and the world.

The FBI Director warned the Judiciary Committee that the open border constitutes a massive security threat.

Post-October 7, Germany, Belgium, and France have already seen lone-wolf terrorist attacks inspired by the Hamas attack on Israel.

Foreign nationals exploit U.S. immigration laws and policy to do us harm.

We learned that lesson on September 11, 2001.

Since October 7, here in the United States, at least one foreign national has already been arrested for plotting an attack against Houston's Jewish community—a Jordanian national who had overstayed his visa several years ago, but then applied for asylum and was issued a work authorization by the Biden administration.

Just this week, we learned that last March, the Biden administration released an Al-Shabaab terrorist into the United States.

It is not farfetched to think that October 7 terrorists would try to come here. It is imperative that Congress ensures that such bad actors will find no refuge in the United States.

H.R. 6679 does just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, on October 7, 2023, Hamas committed a horrific assault on innocent civilians in Israel, murdering 1,200 people, including 32 Americans, killing the most Jewish people in a single day since the Holocaust.

Even now, Hamas continues to hold innocent men, women, and children in captivity. Not a day goes by that I don't think of the hostages:

Of Kfir Bibas, who turned 1 in captivity, and his family, whose lives Hamas has used as a tool of psychological torture;

Of U.S. citizens, like Hersh Goldberg-Polin, whose arm was blown off at the Nova music festival, and Keith Siegel, whose wife was released while he remains in Gaza;

Of peace activists, like Oded Lifshitz, who spent so much his life helping Palestinians get access to lifesaving healthcare;

Of the young women, like Noa Argamani and Agam Berger, who Hamas has used to torment and taunt their parents.

Every day since October 7 has been a nightmare from which we have been unable to wake up. It has been far too much suffering, too many lives have been lost, on both sides of the conflict.

H.R. 6679 has an important goal, ensuring that no one involved with the planning or commission of the October

7 attacks can enter the United States or receive any immigration benefits.

Our current laws already achieve this goal, however. Hamas has been designated as a terrorist organization by the State Department since 1997.

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, or the INA, any noncitizen who has engaged in terrorist activity, provided material support to terrorists, or is a member of a terrorist organization, or a group that endorses or espouses terrorist activity is inadmissible to the United States.

Furthermore, the national security-related bars in the INA are very broad. To bar an individual, the Secretary of Homeland Security merely needs “reasonable grounds to believe” that the applicant presents a risk to national security or is otherwise seeking to engage in “any unlawful activity” in the United States.

This authority already applies to those who engage in or endorse terrorist activity, as well as those who provide material support to groups that take up arms against government forces. This is an extraordinarily broad provision that has barred even those who are forced to help armed groups.

As such, this bill is largely redundant to current law. I certainly support the aim of this legislation. No individual who is involved in these heinous attacks should find refuge in the United States.

That is why I intend to support the bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. But I do have some concerns about the drafting of this bill.

For decades, when Congress wishes to prevent specific bad actors from entering the United States or accessing an immigration benefit, we have used bipartisan visa sanctions legislation. That approach would have the same effect the majority is attempting to achieve with this bill.

Today, however, the majority has chosen to directly amend the INA to impose visa sanctions. This is beyond bizarre.

Even after the September 11 attacks, we overhauled whole swaths of our immigration system, including creating the Department of Homeland Security, but we did not amend the INA to bar the people involved in the planning and commission of those attacks from entering into the United States. We used visa sanctions.

During markup, I asked the majority to work with us to improve the legislation and ensure there were no unintended consequences.

Unfortunately, they ignored our request. By not working with us, I worry that the majority signals an unseriousness about this issue that ensures that this bill will not become law.

Despite these concerns, I will vote “yes” on the legislation, and I urge everyone else to do so.

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

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to

close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, no member of Hamas or anyone associated with the horrific attacks of October 7 should be allowed to enter this country. Although that is already the law, I support the goal of making sure this is crystal clear.

Though I have concerns about how this legislation was drafted and whether it would achieve its stated goal, I will support this bill with the hope that we can further improve it as it moves through the legislative process. I plan to vote “yes,” and I urge everyone else to vote “yes.”

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

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, many of my Democrat colleagues joined with us during the Judiciary Committee markup to report H.R. 6679 favorably.

I hope many more Democrats join with Republicans today to send a message that if you engage in terrorist attacks against our Israeli friends, you are not welcome here.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ROSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 118-362.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

(d) REPORT REQUIRED ON PARTICIPANTS IN HAMAS TERRORISM AGAINST ISRAEL.—Beginning not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and each year thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to Congress, including the number of aliens who were—

(1) found to be inadmissible under section 212(a)(3)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(H)); and

(2) described in section 212(a)(3)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(H)) and found to be removable pursuant to section 237(a)(4)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)(B)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 980, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 6679, the No Immigration Benefits for Hamas Terrorists Act. My amendment simply requires an annual report to Congress from the Secretary of Homeland Security on the number of individuals found to be inadmissible or deportable as a result of the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, the October 7 Hamas terrorist attacks on the State of Israel were a barbaric atrocity that claimed the lives of over 1,000 people. Hundreds of individuals were further taken hostage, and many were severely injured.

In addition to condemning this act of brutality and supporting our ally Israel as it fights to eliminate Hamas, it is imperative that the United States imposes the absolute strictest possible immigration barriers to those who participated or otherwise facilitated the October 7, 2023, terrorist attacks on Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank my colleague, Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California, for introducing this vitally important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is a commonsense pro-transparency measure, designed to help inform Congress on the number of individuals who are declared inadmissible or deportable as a result of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition, although I do not oppose the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support the gentleman's amendment, and I think it helps improve the underlying bill.

I wish the majority had worked with us on this legislation to make it a visa sanctions bill. If they had, this amendment would not be needed because we would already have the data this amendment requires to be reported.

However, given our concerns related to the drafting of this legislation and the potential for unintended consequences, I welcome this amendment so that Congress can unequivocally confirm that the number of people impacted by this bill is minimum.

The Congressional Budget Office has already said this bill has no budgetary impact because it essentially restates current law. This amendment will help confirm the accuracy of that analysis.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is important that Congress receive continuous feedback on how effective the laws that we pass have become.

By requiring an annual report to Congress on the number of individuals found to be inadmissible or deportable as a result of this legislation, we will ensure that this body is continuously well informed on how effective this bill is at keeping terrorists out of the country.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on my amendment and “yes” on the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, for the reasons I stated a few minutes ago, I support this amendment. I urge everyone to vote for it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

The amendment was 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1601

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. CAMMACK) at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 on H.R. 6678;
Passage of H.R. 6678, if ordered;
Passage of H.R. 6679; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2754, if ordered.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. D'ESPOSITO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 1 to H.R. 6678 printed in part B of House Report 118-362 offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. D'ESPOSITO).

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 267, nays 158, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—267

Aderholt	Garcia, Mike	Molinaro
Alford	Gimenez	Moolenaar
Allen	Golden (ME)	Mooney
Allred	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Amodei	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Armstrong	Gooden (TX)	Moran
Arrington	Gosar	Moskowitz
Babin	Gottheimer	Mrvan
Bacon	Granger	Murphy
Baird	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Banks	Green (TN)	Nickel
Barr	Greene (GA)	Norman
Bean (FL)	Griffith	Nunn (IA)
Bentz	Grothman	Oberholte
Bergman	Guest	Ogles
Bice	Guthrie	Owens
Biggs	Hageman	Palmer
Bilirakis	Harder (CA)	Panetta
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Pappas
Boebert	Harshbarger	Peltola
Bost	Hayes	Pence
Boyle (PA)	Hern	Perez
Brecheen	Higgins (LA)	Perry
Buchanan	Hill	Pfleger
Buck	Hinson	Posey
Bucshon	Horsford	Reschenthaler
Budzinski	Houchin	Rodgers (WA)
Burchett	Houlahan	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Hoyle (OR)	Rose
Burlison	Hudson	Rosendale
Calvert	Huizenga	Rouzer
Cammack	Hunt	Roy
Caraveo	Issa	Rutherford
Carey	Jackson (NC)	Ryan
Carl	Jackson (TX)	Salazar
Carter (GA)	James	Salinas
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Schneider
Cartwright	Jordan	Scholten
Chavez-DeRemer	Joyce (OH)	Schrier
Ciscomani	Joyce (PA)	Schweikert
Cline	Kaptur	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Kean (NJ)	Self
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Sessions
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Sherrill
Collins	Kiggans (VA)	Simpson
Comer	Kildee	Slotkin
Courtney	Kiley	Smith (MO)
Craig	Kim (CA)	Smith (NE)
Crane	Kuster	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kustoff	Smucker
Crenshaw	LaHood	Sorensen
Cuellar	LaLota	Soto
Curtis	LaMalfa	Spanberger
D'Esposito	Lamborn	Spartz
Davids (KS)	Landsman	Stanton
Davidson	Langworthy	Staubert
Davis (NC)	Latta	Steel
De La Cruz	LaTurner	Stefanik
Deluzio	Lawler	Steil
DesJarlais	Lee (FL)	Steube
Diaz-Balart	Lee (NV)	Strong
Donalds	Lesko	Sykes
Duarte	Letlow	Tenney
Duncan	Levin	Thompson (PA)
Dunn (FL)	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Edwards	Lucas	Timmons
Ellzey	Luetkemeyer	Titus
Emmer	Luna	Turner
Estes	Luttrell	Valadao
Ezell	Lynch	Van Drew
Fallon	Mace	Van Duyne
Feenstra	Magaziner	Van Orden
Ferguson	Malliotakis	Vasquez
Finstad	Maloy	Wagner
Fischbach	Mann	Walberg
Fitzgerald	Massie	Waltz
Fitzpatrick	Mast	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Flood	McClain	Wenstrup
Foster	McClintock	Westerman
Fox	McCormick	Wild
Franklin, Scott	McHenry	Williams (NY)
Fry	Meuser	Williams (TX)
Fulcher	Miller (IL)	Wilson (SC)
Gaetz	Miller (OH)	Wittman
Gallagher	Miller (WV)	Womack
Gallego	Miller-Meeks	Yakym
Garbarino	Mills	Zinke

NAYS—158

Adams	Frankel, Lois	Neal
Aguilar	Frost	Neguse
Amo	Garamendi	Ocasio-Cortez
Auchincloss	Garcia (IL)	Omar
Balint	Garcia (TX)	Pallone
Barragan	Garcia, Robert	Pascrell
Beatty	Goldman (NY)	Payne
Bera	Gomez	Pelosi
Beyer	Gonzalez,	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Vicente	Pettersen
Blumenauer	Green, Al (TX)	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Grijalva	Pocan
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Porter
Bowman	Himes	Pressley
Brown	Hoyer	Quigley
Brownley	Huffman	Ramirez
Bush	Ivey	Raskin
Carbajal	Jackson (IL)	Ross
Cárdenas	Jackson Lee	Ruiz
Carson	Jacobs	Ruppersberger
Carter (LA)	Jayapal	Sánchez
Caspar	Jeffries	Sarbanes
Case	Johnson (GA)	Scanlon
Casten	Kamlager-Dove	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Keating	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Scott (VA)
Cherfilus-	Khanna	Scott, David
McCormick	Kilmer	Sewell
Chu	Kim (NJ)	Sherman
Clark (MA)	Krishnamoorthi	Smith (WA)
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Stansbury
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Stevens
Clyburn	Lee (CA)	Strickland
Cohen	Lee (PA)	Swalwell
Connolly	Leger Fernandez	Takano
Correa	Lieu	Thanedar
Costa	Lofgren	Thompson (CA)
Crockett	Manning	Thompson (MS)
Crow	Matsui	Tlaib
Davis (IL)	McBath	Tokuda
Dean (PA)	McClellan	Tonko
DeGette	McCollum	Torres (CA)
DeLauro	McGarvey	Torres (NY)
DelBene	McGovern	Trahan
DeSaulnier	Meeks	Trone
Dingell	Menendez	Underwood
Doggett	Meng	Vargas
Escobar	Mfume	Veasey
Eshoo	Moore (WI)	Velázquez
Espallat	Moulton	Wasserman
Evans	Mullin	Schultz
Fletcher	Nadler	Waters
Foushee	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
		Williams (GA)
		Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Morelle	Phillips	Scalise
Norcross	Rogers (KY)	Wexton

□ 1634

Messrs. VEASEY, THOMPSON of Mississippi, TONKO, Mses. MCCOLLUM, WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. PAYNE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. LEVIN, DUNCAN, and SOTO changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Madam 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 272, nays 155, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—272

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Deluzio
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foster
Foxy
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego

Barbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)

Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Mrvan
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Oberholte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Sorensen
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Strong
Sykes
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne
Van Orden
Vasquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—155

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Brown
Brownley
Bush
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Casar
Casten
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Crockett
Crow
Davis (IL)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Roy
Eshoo
Españillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Garamendi

García (IL)
García (TX)
García, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Higgins (NY)
Hoyer
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
Salinas
Jacobson
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lieu
Lofgren
Magaziner
Matsui
McBath
McClellan
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moulton
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone

Norcross
Phillips

NOT VOTING—5

Rogers (KY)
Scalise
Wexton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1641

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NO IMMIGRATION BENEFITS FOR HAMAS TERRORISTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 6679) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to aliens who carried out, participated in, planned, financed, supported, or otherwise facilitated the attacks against Israel, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.
This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 2, answered “present” 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 28]

YEAS—422

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brecheen
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Deluzio
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foster
Foxy
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego

Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
García (TX)
García, Mike
García, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey

Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton

Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer
Pannetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Peters
Petersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roy
Ruiz

Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Trahan
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Stell
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano

Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—2

Bush Tlaib

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Ramirez

NOT VOTING—6

Murphy Phillips Scalise
Norcross Rogers (KY) Wexton

□ 1647

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LANCE CORPORAL DAVID LEE ESPINOZA, LANCE CORPORAL JUAN RODRIGO RODRIGUEZ & SERGEANT ROBERTO ARIZOLA JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 2754) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2395 East Del Mar Boulevard in Laredo, Texas, as the "Lance Corporal David Lee Espinoza, Lance Corporal Juan Rodrigo Rodriguez & Sergeant Roberto Arizola Jr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. FRY. Madam 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 420, nays 0, answered "present" 2, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 29]
YEAS—420

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alford
Allen
Allred
Amo
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Balint
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bean (FL)
Beatty
Bentz
Bergman
Beyer
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brecht
Brown
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budzinski
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Chu
Ciscomani
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Collins
Comer
Connolly
Correa
Costa

Courtney
Craig
Crane
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
De La Cruz
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes
Evans
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Foster
Foushee
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, Scott
Frost
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (IL)
García (TX)
García, Mike
García, Robert
Gimenez
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)

Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houchin
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
James
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Kean (NJ)
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kiggans (VA)
Kildee
Kiley
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Landsman
Langworthy
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (CA)
Lee (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer

Luna
Luttrell
Lynch
Mace
Magaziner
Malliotakis
Maloy
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClain
McClellan
McClintock
McCollum
McCormick
McGarvey
McGovern
McHenry
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Moran
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Nickel
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Ogles
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Palmer

Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Pence
Perez
Perry
Peters
Petersen
Pfluger
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Self
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz

Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Strickland
Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Tenney
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dуйne
Van Orden
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Rosendale Roy

NOT VOTING—9

Bera Moskowitz Scalise
Cherfilus- Norcross Wexton
McCormick
Phillips
Doggett Rogers (KY)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1654

Ms. STRICKLAND changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BERA. Madam Speaker, I missed one vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 29.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I regret that I was not able to be present to vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 26, "no" on rollcall No. 27,

“yes” on rollcall No. 28 and “yes” on rollcall No. 29.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORAN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT OF 2024

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7024) to make improvements to the child tax credit, to provide tax incentives to promote economic growth, to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States, to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters, to make improvements to the low-income housing tax credit, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7024

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; ETC.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024”.

(b) **AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.**—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents; etc.

TITLE I—TAX RELIEF FOR WORKING FAMILIES

Sec. 101. Per-child calculation of refundable portion of child tax credit.

Sec. 102. Increase in refundable portion.

Sec. 103. Inflation of credit amount.

Sec. 104. Rule for determination of earned income.

Sec. 105. Special rule for certain early-filed 2023 returns.

TITLE II—AMERICAN INNOVATION AND GROWTH

Sec. 201. Deduction for domestic research and experimental expenditures.

Sec. 202. Extension of allowance for depreciation, amortization, or depletion in determining the limitation on business interest.

Sec. 203. Extension of 100 percent bonus depreciation.

Sec. 204. Increase in limitations on expensing of depreciable business assets.

TITLE III—INCREASING GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

Subtitle A—United States-Taiwan Expedited Double-Tax Relief Act

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Special rules for taxation of certain residents of Taiwan.

Subtitle B—United States-Taiwan Tax Agreement Authorization Act

Sec. 311. Short title.

Sec. 312. Definitions.

Sec. 313. Authorization to negotiate and enter into agreement.

Sec. 314. Consultations with Congress.

Sec. 315. Approval and implementation of agreement.

Sec. 316. Submission to Congress of agreement and implementation policy.

Sec. 317. Consideration of approval legislation and implementing legislation.

Sec. 318. Relationship of agreement to Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Sec. 319. Authorization of subsequent tax agreements relative to Taiwan.

Sec. 320. United States treatment of double taxation matters with respect to Taiwan.

TITLE IV—ASSISTANCE FOR DISASTER-IMPACTED COMMUNITIES

Sec. 401. Short title.

Sec. 402. Extension of rules for treatment of certain disaster-related personal casualty losses.

Sec. 403. Exclusion from gross income for compensation for losses or damages resulting from certain wildfires.

Sec. 404. East Palestine disaster relief payments.

TITLE V—MORE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Sec. 501. State housing credit ceiling increase for low-income housing credit.

Sec. 502. Tax-exempt bond financing requirement.

TITLE VI—TAX ADMINISTRATION AND ELIMINATING FRAUD

Sec. 601. Increase in threshold for requiring information reporting with respect to certain payees.

Sec. 602. Enforcement provisions with respect to COVID-related employee retention credits.

TITLE I—TAX RELIEF FOR WORKING FAMILIES

SEC. 101. PER-CHILD CALCULATION OF REFUNDABLE PORTION OF CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subparagraph (A) of section 24(h)(5) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In applying subsection (d)—

“(i) the amount determined under paragraph (1)(A) of such subsection with respect to any qualifying child shall not exceed \$1,400, and such paragraph shall be applied without regard to paragraph (4) of this subsection, and

“(ii) paragraph (1)(B) of such subsection shall be applied by multiplying each of—

“(I) the amount determined under clause (i) thereof, and

“(II) the excess determined under clause (ii) thereof, by the number of qualifying children of the taxpayer.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The heading of paragraph (5) of section 24(h) is amended by striking “MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF” and inserting “SPECIAL RULES FOR”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 102. INCREASE IN REFUNDABLE PORTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (5) of section 24(h) is amended by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

“(B) **AMOUNTS FOR 2023, 2024, AND 2025.**—In the case of a taxable year beginning after 2022, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting for ‘\$1,400’—

“(i) in the case of taxable year 2023, ‘\$1,800’,

“(ii) in the case of taxable year 2024, ‘\$1,900’,

and

“(iii) in the case of taxable year 2025, ‘\$2,000’.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Subparagraph (C) of section 24(h)(5), as redesignated by subsection (a), is amended by inserting “and before 2023” after “2018”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 103. INFLATION OF CREDIT AMOUNT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (2) of section 24(h) is amended—

(1) by striking “AMOUNT.—Subsection” and inserting “AMOUNT.—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection”, and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(B) **ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.**—In the case of a taxable year beginning after 2023, the \$2,000 amounts in subparagraph (A) and paragraph (5)(B)(iii) shall each be increased by an amount equal to—

“(i) such dollar amount, multiplied by

“(ii) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting ‘2022’ for ‘2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

If any increase under this clause is not a multiple of \$100, such increase shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$100.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

SEC. 104. RULE FOR DETERMINATION OF EARNED INCOME.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Paragraph (6) of section 24(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “CREDIT.—Subsection” and inserting “CREDIT.—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection”, and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs

“(B) **RULE FOR DETERMINATION OF EARNED INCOME.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of a taxable year beginning after 2023, if the earned income of the taxpayer for such taxable year is less than the earned income of the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year, subsection (d)(1)(B)(i) may, at the election of the taxpayer, be applied by substituting—

“(I) the earned income for such preceding taxable year, for

“(II) the earned income for the current taxable year.

“(ii) **APPLICATION TO JOINT RETURNS.**—For purposes of clause (i), in the case of a joint return, the earned income of the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year shall be the sum of the earned income of each spouse for such preceding taxable year.”.

(b) **ERRORS TREATED AS MATHEMATICAL ERRORS.**—Paragraph (2) of section 6213(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (U), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (V) and inserting “, and”, and by inserting after subparagraph (V) the following new subparagraph:

“(W) in the case of a taxpayer electing the application of section 24(h)(6)(B) for any taxable year, an entry on a return of earned income pursuant to such section which is inconsistent with the amount of such earned income determined by the Secretary for the preceding taxable year.”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

SEC. 105. SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN EARLY-FILED 2023 RETURNS.

In the case of an individual who claims, on the taxpayer’s return of tax for the first taxable

year beginning after December 31, 2022, a credit under section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which is determined without regard to the amendments made by sections 101 and 102 of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) redetermine the amount of such credit (after taking into account such amendments) on the basis of the information provided by the taxpayer on such return, and

(2) to the extent that such redetermination results in an overpayment of tax, credit or refund such overpayment as expeditiously as possible.

TITLE II—AMERICAN INNOVATION AND GROWTH

SEC. 201. DEDUCTION FOR DOMESTIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL EXPENDITURES.

(a) DELAY OF AMORTIZATION OF DOMESTIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL EXPENDITURES.—Section 174 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) SUSPENSION OF APPLICATION OF SECTION TO DOMESTIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL EXPENDITURES.—In the case of any domestic research or experimental expenditures (as defined in section 174A(b)), this section—

“(1) shall apply to such expenditures paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025, and

“(2) shall not apply to such expenditures paid or incurred in taxable years beginning on or before such date.”.

(b) REINSTATEMENT OF EXPENSING FOR DOMESTIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL EXPENDITURES.—Part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 is amended by inserting after section 174 the following new section:

“SEC. 174A. TEMPORARY RULES FOR DOMESTIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL EXPENDITURES.

“(a) TREATMENT AS EXPENSES.—Notwithstanding section 263, there shall be allowed as a deduction any domestic research or experimental expenditures which are paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

“(b) DOMESTIC RESEARCH OR EXPERIMENTAL EXPENDITURES.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘domestic research or experimental expenditures’ means research or experimental expenditures paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the taxpayer’s trade or business other than such expenditures which are attributable to foreign research (within the meaning of section 41(d)(4)(F)).

“(c) AMORTIZATION OF CERTAIN DOMESTIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL EXPENDITURES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—At the election of the taxpayer, made in accordance with regulations or other guidance provided by the Secretary, in the case of domestic research or experimental expenditures which would (but for subsection (a)) be chargeable to capital account but not chargeable to property of a character which is subject to the allowance under section 167 (relating to allowance for depreciation, etc.) or section 611 (relating to allowance for depletion), subsection (a) shall not apply and the taxpayer shall—

“(A) charge such expenditures to capital account, and

“(B) be allowed an amortization deduction of such expenditures ratably over such period of not less than 60 months as may be selected by the taxpayer (beginning with the month in which the taxpayer first realizes benefits from such expenditures).

“(2) TIME FOR AND SCOPE OF ELECTION.—The election provided by paragraph (1) may be made for any taxable year, but only if made not later than the time prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year (including extensions thereof). The method so elected, and the period selected by the taxpayer, shall be adhered to in computing taxable income for the taxable year for which the election is made and for all subsequent taxable years unless, with the approval of

the Secretary, a change to a different method (or to a different period) is authorized with respect to part or all of such expenditures. The election shall not apply to any expenditure paid or incurred during any taxable year before the taxable year for which the taxpayer makes the election.

“(d) ELECTION TO CAPITALIZE EXPENSES.—In the case of a taxpayer which elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) the application of this subsection, subsections (a) and (c) shall not apply and domestic research or experimental expenditures shall be chargeable to capital account. Such election shall not apply to any expenditure paid or incurred during any taxable year before the taxable year for which the taxpayer makes the election and may be made with respect to part of the expenditures paid or incurred during any taxable year only with the approval of the Secretary.

“(e) SPECIAL RULES.—

“(1) LAND AND OTHER PROPERTY.—This section shall not apply to any expenditure for the acquisition or improvement of land, or for the acquisition or improvement of property to be used in connection with the research or experimentation and of a character which is subject to the allowance under section 167 (relating to allowance for depreciation, etc.) or section 611 (relating to allowance for depletion); but for purposes of this section allowances under section 167, and allowances under section 611, shall be considered as expenditures.

“(2) EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES.—This section shall not apply to any expenditure paid or incurred for the purpose of ascertaining the existence, location, extent, or quality of any deposit of ore or other mineral (including oil and gas).

“(3) SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT.—For purposes of this section, any amount paid or incurred in connection with the development of any software shall be treated as a research or experimental expenditure.

“(f) TERMINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

“(2) CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING.—In the case of a taxpayer’s first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2025, paragraph (1) (and the corresponding application of section 174) shall be treated as a change in method of accounting for purposes of section 481 and—

“(A) such change shall be treated as initiated by the taxpayer,

“(B) such change shall be treated as made with the consent of the Secretary, and

“(C) such change shall be applied only on a cut-off basis for any domestic research or experimental expenditures paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025, and no adjustment under section 481(a) shall be made.”.

(c) COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS.—

(1) RESEARCH CREDIT.—

(A) Section 41(d)(1)(A) is amended by inserting “or domestic research or experimental expenditures under section 174A” after “section 174”.

(B) Section 280C(c)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The domestic research or experimental expenditures otherwise taken into account under section 174 or 174A (as the case may be) shall be reduced by the amount of the credit allowed under section 41(a).”.

(2) AMT ADJUSTMENT.—Section 56(b)(2) is amended by striking “174(a)” each place it appears and inserting “174A(a)”.

(3) OPTIONAL 10-YEAR WRITEOFF.—Section 59(e)(2)(B) is amended by striking “section 174(a) (relating to research and experimental expenditures)” and inserting “section 174A(a) (relating to temporary rules for domestic research and experimental expenditures)”.

(4) QUALIFIED SMALL ISSUE BONDS.—Section 144(a)(4)(C)(iv) is amended by striking “174(a)” and inserting “174A(a)”.

(5) START-UP EXPENDITURES.—Section 195(c)(1) is amended by striking “or 174” in the last sentence and inserting “174, or 174A”.

(6) CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.—

(A) Section 263(a)(1)(B) is amended by inserting “or 174A” after “174”.

(B) Section 263A(c)(2) is amended by inserting “or 174A” after “174”.

(7) ACTIVE BUSINESS COMPUTER SOFTWARE ROYALTIES.—Section 543(d)(4)(A)(i) is amended by inserting “174A,” after “174,”.

(8) SOURCE RULES.—Section 864(g)(2) is amended in the last sentence—

(A) by striking “treated as deferred expenses under subsection (b) of section 174” and inserting “allowed as an amortization deduction under section 174(a) or section 174A(c),” and

(B) by striking “such subsection” and inserting “such section (as the case may be)”.

(9) BASIS ADJUSTMENT.—Section 1016(a)(14) is amended by striking “deductions as deferred expenses under section 174(b)(1) (relating to research and experimental expenditures)” and inserting “deductions under section 174 or 174A”.

(10) SMALL BUSINESS STOCK.—Section 1202(e)(2)(B) is amended by striking “research and experimental expenditures under section 174” and inserting “specified research or experimental expenditures under section 174 or domestic research or experimental expenditures under section 174A”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 13206 of Public Law 115-97 is amended by striking subsection (b) (relating to change in method of accounting).

(2) The table of sections for part VI of subchapter B of chapter 1 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 174 the following new item:

“Sec. 174A. Temporary rules for domestic research and experimental expenditures.”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

(2) COORDINATION WITH RESEARCH CREDIT.—The amendment made by subsection (c)(1)(B) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

(3) REPEAL OF SUPERCEDED CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING RULES.—The amendment made by subsection (d)(1) shall take effect as if included in Public Law 115-97.

(4) NO INFERENCE WITH RESPECT TO COORDINATION WITH RESEARCH CREDIT FOR PRIOR PERIODS.—The amendment made by subsection (c)(1)(B) shall not be construed to create any inference with respect to the proper application of section 280C(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2023.

(f) TRANSITION RULES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, an election made under subsection (c) or (d) of section 174A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section) for the taxpayer’s first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2021, shall not fail to be treated as timely made (or as made on the return) if made during the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act on an amended return for the taxpayer’s first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2021, or in such other manner as the Secretary may provide.

(2) ELECTION REGARDING TREATMENT AS CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING.—In the case of any taxpayer which (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) had adopted a method of accounting provided by section 174 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect prior to the amendments made by this section) for the taxpayer’s first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2021, and elects the application of this paragraph—

(A) the amendments made by this section shall be treated as a change in method of accounting for purposes of section 481 of such Code,

(B) such change shall be treated as initiated by the taxpayer for the taxpayer's immediately succeeding taxable year,

(C) such change shall be treated as made with the consent of the Secretary,

(D) such change shall be applied on a modified cut-off basis, taking into account for purposes of section 481(a) of such Code only the domestic research or experimental expenditures (as defined in section 174A(b) of such Code (as added by this section) and determined by applying the rules of section 174A(e) of such Code) paid or incurred in the taxpayer's first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2021, and not allowed as a deduction in such taxable year, and

(E) in the case of a taxpayer which elects the application of this subparagraph, the amount of such change (as determined under subparagraph (D)) shall be taken into account ratably over the 2-taxable-year period beginning with the taxable year referred to in subparagraph (B).

(3) ELECTION REGARDING 10-YEAR WRITEOFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, an eligible taxpayer which files, during the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, an amended income tax return for the taxable year described in subparagraph (B)(ii) may elect the application of section 59(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to qualified expenditures described in section 59(e)(2)(B) of such Code (as amended by subsection (c)(3)) with respect to such taxable year. Such election shall be filed with such amended income tax return and shall be effective only to the extent that such election would have been effective if filed with the original income tax return for such taxable year (determined after taking into account the amendment made by subsection (c)(3)).

(B) ELIGIBLE TAXPAYER.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term "eligible taxpayer" means any taxpayer which—

(i) does not elect the application of paragraph (2), and

(ii) filed an income tax return for such taxpayer's first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2021, before the earlier of—

(I) the due date for such return, and

(II) the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) ELECTION REGARDING COORDINATION WITH RESEARCH CREDIT.—Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, an eligible taxpayer (as defined in paragraph (3)(B) without regard to clause (i) thereof) which files, during the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, an amended income tax return for the taxpayer's first taxable year beginning after December 31, 2021, may, notwithstanding subparagraph (C) of section 280C(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 make, or revoke, on such amended return the election under such section for such taxable year.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF ALLOWANCE FOR DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION, OR DEDUCTION IN DETERMINING THE LIMITATION ON BUSINESS INTEREST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 163(j)(8)(A)(v) is amended by striking "January 1, 2022" and inserting "January 1, 2026".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

(2) ELECTION TO APPLY EXTENSION RETROACTIVELY.—In the case of a taxpayer which elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) the application of this paragraph, paragraph (1) shall be applied by substituting "December 31, 2021" for "December 31, 2023".

SEC. 203. EXTENSION OF 100 PERCENT BONUS DEPRECIATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 168(k)(6)(A) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking "2023" and inserting "2026", and

(B) by adding "and" at the end, and (2) by striking clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv), and redesignating clause (v) as clause (ii).

(b) PROPERTY WITH LONGER PRODUCTION PERIODS.—Section 168(k)(6)(B) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking "2024" and inserting "2027", and

(B) by adding "and" at the end, and (2) by striking clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv), and redesignating clause (v) as clause (ii).

(c) PLANTS BEARING FRUITS AND NUTS.—Section 168(k)(6)(C) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) by striking "2023" and inserting "2026", and

(B) by adding "and" at the end, and (2) by striking clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv), and redesignating clause (v) as clause (ii).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2022.

(2) PLANTS BEARING FRUITS AND NUTS.—The amendments made by subsection (c) shall apply to specified plants planted or grafted after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 204. INCREASE IN LIMITATIONS ON EXPENSES OF DEPRECIABLE BUSINESS ASSETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 179(b) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$1,000,000" in paragraph (1) and inserting "\$1,290,000", and

(2) by striking "\$2,500,000" in paragraph (2) and inserting "\$3,220,000".

(b) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 179(b)(6) is amended—

(1) by striking "2018" and inserting "2024 (2018 in the case of the dollar amount in paragraph (5)(A))", and

(2) by striking "'calendar year 2017" and inserting "'calendar year 2024" ('calendar year 2017' in the case of the dollar amount in paragraph (5)(A))".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

TITLE III—INCREASING GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

Subtitle A—United States-Taiwan Expedited Double-Tax Relief Act

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "United States-Taiwan Expedited Double-Tax Relief Act".

SEC. 302. SPECIAL RULES FOR TAXATION OF CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF TAIWAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part II of subchapter N of chapter 1 is amended by inserting after section 894 the following new section:

"SEC. 894A. SPECIAL RULES FOR QUALIFIED RESIDENTS OF TAIWAN.

"(a) CERTAIN INCOME FROM UNITED STATES SOURCES.—

"(1) INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, AND ROYALTIES, ETC.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of interest (other than original issue discount), dividends, royalties, amounts described in section 871(a)(1)(C), and gains described in section 871(a)(1)(D) received by or paid to a qualified resident of Taiwan—

"(i) sections 871(a), 881(a), 1441(a), 1441(c)(5), and 1442(a) shall each be applied by substituting 'the applicable percentage (as defined in section 894A(a)(1)(C))' for '30 percent' each place it appears, and

"(ii) sections 871(a), 881(a), and 1441(c)(1) shall each be applied by substituting 'a United

States permanent establishment of a qualified resident of Taiwan' for 'a trade or business within the United States' each place it appears.

"(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to—

"(I) any dividend received from or paid by a real estate investment trust which is not a qualified REIT dividend,

"(II) any amount subject to section 897,

"(III) any amount received from or paid by an expatriated entity (as defined in section 7874(a)(2)) to a foreign related person (as defined in section 7874(d)(3)), and

"(IV) any amount which is included in income under section 860C to the extent that such amount does not exceed an excess inclusion with respect to a REMIC.

"(ii) QUALIFIED REIT DIVIDEND.—For purposes of clause (i)(I), the term 'qualified REIT dividend' means any dividend received from or paid by a real estate investment trust if such dividend is paid with respect to a class of shares that is publicly traded and the recipient of the dividend is a person who holds an interest in any class of shares of the real estate investment trust of not more than 5 percent.

"(C) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of applying subparagraph (A)(i)—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the term 'applicable percentage' means 10 percent.

"(ii) SPECIAL RULES FOR DIVIDENDS.—In the case of any dividend in respect of stock received by or paid to a qualified resident of Taiwan, the applicable percentage shall be 15 percent (10 percent in the case of a dividend which meets the requirements of subparagraph (D) and is received by or paid to an entity taxed as a corporation in Taiwan).

"(D) REQUIREMENTS FOR LOWER DIVIDEND RATE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of this subparagraph are met with respect to any dividend in respect of stock in a corporation if, at all times during the 12-month period ending on the date such stock becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend—

"(I) the dividend is derived by a qualified resident of Taiwan, and

"(II) such qualified resident of Taiwan has held directly at least 10 percent (by vote and value) of the total outstanding shares of stock in such corporation.

For purposes of subclause (II), a person shall be treated as directly holding a share of stock during any period described in the preceding sentence if the share was held by a corporation from which such person later acquired that share and such corporation was, at the time the share was acquired, both a connected person to such person and a qualified resident of Taiwan.

"(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RICS AND REITS.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the requirements of this subparagraph shall not be treated as met with respect to any dividend paid by a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust.

"(2) QUALIFIED WAGES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—No tax shall be imposed under this chapter (and no amount shall be withheld under section 1441(a) or chapter 24) with respect to qualified wages paid to a qualified resident of Taiwan who—

"(i) is not a resident of the United States (determined without regard to subsection (c)(3)(E)), or

"(ii) is employed as a member of the regular component of a ship or aircraft operated in international traffic.

"(B) QUALIFIED WAGES.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified wages' means wages, salaries, or similar remunerations with respect to employment involving the performance of personal services within the United States which—

"(I) are paid by (or on behalf of) any employer other than a United States person, and

“(II) are not borne by a United States permanent establishment of any person other than a United States person.

“(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—Such term shall not include directors’ fees, income derived as an entertainer or athlete, income derived as a student or trainee, pensions, amounts paid with respect to employment with the United States, any State (or political subdivision thereof), or any possession of the United States (or any political subdivision thereof), or other amounts specified in regulations or guidance under subsection (f)(1)(F).

“(3) INCOME DERIVED FROM ENTERTAINMENT OR ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—No tax shall be imposed under this chapter (and no amount shall be withheld under section 1441(a) or chapter 24) with respect to income derived by an entertainer or athlete who is a qualified resident of Taiwan from personal activities as such performed in the United States if the aggregate amount of gross receipts from such activities for the taxable year do not exceed \$30,000.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to—

“(i) income which is qualified wages (as defined in paragraph (2)(B)), determined without regard to clause (ii) thereof, or

“(ii) income which is effectively connected with a United States permanent establishment.

“(b) INCOME CONNECTED WITH A UNITED STATES PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT OF A QUALIFIED RESIDENT OF TAIWAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In lieu of applying sections 871(b) and 882, a qualified resident of Taiwan that carries on a trade or business within the United States through a United States permanent establishment shall be taxable as provided in section 1, 11, 55, or 59A, on its taxable income which is effectively connected with such permanent establishment.

“(B) DETERMINATION OF TAXABLE INCOME.—In determining taxable income for purposes of paragraph (1), gross income includes only gross income which is effectively connected with the permanent establishment.

“(2) TREATMENT OF DISPOSITIONS OF UNITED STATES REAL PROPERTY.—In the case of a qualified resident of Taiwan, section 897(a) shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘carried on a trade or business within the United States through a United States permanent establishment’ for ‘were engaged in a trade or business within the United States’, and

“(B) by substituting ‘such United States permanent establishment’ for ‘such trade or business’.

“(3) TREATMENT OF BRANCH PROFITS TAXES.—In the case of any corporation which is a qualified resident of Taiwan, section 884 shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘10 percent’ for ‘30 percent’ in subsection (a) thereof, and

“(B) by substituting ‘a United States permanent establishment of a qualified resident of Taiwan’ for ‘the conduct of a trade or business within the United States’ in subsection (d)(1) thereof.

“(4) SPECIAL RULE WITH RESPECT TO INCOME DERIVED FROM CERTAIN ENTERTAINMENT OR ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the extent that the income is derived—

“(i) in respect of entertainment or athletic activities performed in the United States, and

“(ii) by a qualified resident of Taiwan who is not the entertainer or athlete performing such activities.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the person described in subparagraph (A)(ii) is contractually authorized to designate the individual who is to perform such activities.

“(5) SPECIAL RULE WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN AMOUNTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any income which is wages, salaries, or similar

remuneration with respect to employment or with respect to any amount which is described in subsection (a)(2)(B)(ii).

“(c) QUALIFIED RESIDENT OF TAIWAN.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified resident of Taiwan’ means any person who—

“(A) is liable to tax under the laws of Taiwan by reason of such person’s domicile, residence, place of management, place of incorporation, or any similar criterion,

“(B) is not a United States person (determined without regard to paragraph (3)(E)), and

“(C) in the case of an entity taxed as a corporation in Taiwan, meets the requirements of paragraph (2).

“(2) LIMITATION ON BENEFITS FOR CORPORATE ENTITIES OF TAIWAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (E) and (F), an entity meets the requirements of this paragraph only if it—

“(i) meets the ownership and income requirements of subparagraph (B),

“(ii) meets the publicly traded requirements of subparagraph (C), or

“(iii) meets the qualified subsidiary requirements of subparagraph (D).

“(B) OWNERSHIP AND INCOME REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of this subparagraph are met for an entity if—

“(i) at least 50 percent (by vote and value) of the total outstanding shares of stock in such entity are owned directly or indirectly by qualified residents of Taiwan, and

“(ii) less than 50 percent of such entity’s gross income (and in the case of an entity that is a member of a tested group, less than 50 percent of the tested group’s gross income) is paid or accrued, directly or indirectly, in the form of payments that are deductible for purposes of the income taxes imposed by Taiwan, to persons who are not—

“(I) qualified residents of Taiwan, or

“(II) United States persons who meet such requirements with respect to the United States as determined by the Secretary to be equivalent to the requirements of this subsection (determined without regard to paragraph (1)(B)) with respect to residents of Taiwan.

“(C) PUBLICLY TRADED REQUIREMENTS.—An entity meets the requirements of this subparagraph if—

“(i) the principal class of its shares (and any disproportionate class of shares) of such entity are primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market in Taiwan, or

“(ii) the primary place of management and control of the entity is in Taiwan and all classes of its outstanding shares described in clause (i) are regularly traded on an established securities market in Taiwan.

“(D) QUALIFIED SUBSIDIARY REQUIREMENTS.—An entity meets the requirement of this subparagraph if—

“(i) at least 50 percent (by vote and value) of the total outstanding shares of the stock of such entity are owned directly or indirectly by 5 or fewer entities—

“(I) which meet the requirements of subparagraph (C), or

“(II) which are United States persons the principal class of the shares (and any disproportionate class of shares) of which are primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market in the United States, and

“(ii) the entity meets the requirements of clause (ii) of subparagraph (B).

“(E) ONLY INDIRECT OWNERSHIP THROUGH QUALIFYING INTERMEDIARIES COUNTED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Stock in an entity owned by a person indirectly through 1 or more other persons shall not be treated as owned by such person in determining whether the person meets the requirements of subparagraph (B)(i) or (D)(i) unless all such other persons are qualifying intermediate owners.

“(ii) QUALIFYING INTERMEDIATE OWNERS.—The term ‘qualifying intermediate owner’ means a person that is—

“(I) a qualified resident of Taiwan, or
“(II) a resident of any other foreign country (other than a foreign country that is a foreign country of concern) that has in effect a comprehensive convention with the United States for the avoidance of double taxation.

“(iii) SPECIAL RULE FOR QUALIFIED SUBSIDIARIES.—For purposes of applying subparagraph (D)(i), the term ‘qualifying intermediate owner’ shall include any person who is a United States person who meets such requirements with respect to the United States as determined by the Secretary to be equivalent to the requirements of this subsection (determined without regard to paragraph (1)(B)) with respect to residents of Taiwan.

“(F) CERTAIN PAYMENTS NOT INCLUDED.—In determining whether the requirements of subparagraph (B)(ii) or (D)(ii) are met with respect to an entity, the following payments shall not be taken into account:

“(i) Arm’s-length payments by the entity in the ordinary course of business for services or tangible property.

“(ii) In the case of a tested group, intra-group transactions.

“(3) DUAL RESIDENTS.—

“(A) RULES FOR DETERMINATION OF STATUS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An individual who is an applicable dual resident and who is described in subparagraph (B), (C), or (D) shall be treated as a qualified resident of Taiwan.

“(ii) APPLICABLE DUAL RESIDENT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘applicable dual resident’ means an individual who—

“(I) is not a United States citizen,

“(II) is a resident of the United States (determined without regard to subparagraph (E)), and

“(III) would be a qualified resident of Taiwan but for paragraph (1)(B).

“(B) PERMANENT HOME.—An individual is described in this subparagraph if such individual—

“(i) has a permanent home available to such individual in Taiwan, and

“(ii) does not have a permanent home available to such individual in the United States.

“(C) CENTER OF VITAL INTERESTS.—An individual is described in this subparagraph if—

“(i) such individual has a permanent home available to such individual in both Taiwan and the United States, and

“(ii) such individual’s personal and economic relations (center of vital interests) are closer to Taiwan than to the United States.

“(D) HABITUAL ABODE.—An individual is described in this subparagraph if—

“(i) such individual—

“(I) does not have a permanent home available to such individual in either Taiwan or the United States, or

“(II) has a permanent home available to such individual in both Taiwan and the United States but such individual’s center of vital interests under subparagraph (C)(ii) cannot be determined, and

“(ii) such individual has a habitual abode in Taiwan and not the United States.

“(E) UNITED STATES TAX TREATMENT OF QUALIFIED RESIDENT OF TAIWAN.—Notwithstanding section 7701, an individual who is treated as a qualified resident of Taiwan by reason of this paragraph for all or any portion of a taxable year shall not be treated as a resident of the United States for purposes of computing such individual’s United States income tax liability for such taxable year or portion thereof.

“(4) RULES OF SPECIAL APPLICATION.—

“(A) DIVIDENDS.—For purposes of applying this section to any dividend, paragraph (2)(D) shall be applied without regard to clause (ii) thereof.

“(B) ITEMS OF INCOME EMANATING FROM AN ACTIVE TRADE OR BUSINESS IN TAIWAN.—For purposes of this section—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs of this subsection, if an entity taxed as a corporation in Taiwan is not a

qualified resident of Taiwan but meets the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), any qualified item of income such entity derived from the United States shall be treated as income of a qualified resident of Taiwan.

“(ii) QUALIFIED ITEMS OF INCOME.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified item of income’ means any item of income which emanates from, or is incidental to, the conduct of an active trade or business in Taiwan (other than operating as a holding company, providing overall supervision or administration of a group of companies, providing group financing, or making or managing investments (unless such making or managing investments is carried on by a bank, insurance company, or registered securities dealer in the ordinary course of its business as such)).

“(II) SUBSTANTIAL ACTIVITY REQUIREMENT.—An item of income which is derived from a trade or business conducted in the United States or from a connected person shall be a qualified item of income only if the trade or business activity conducted in Taiwan to which the item is related is substantial in relation to the same or a complementary trade or business activity carried on in the United States. For purposes of applying this subclause, activities conducted by persons that are connected to the entity described in clause (i) shall be deemed to be conducted by such entity.

“(iii) EXCEPTION.—This subparagraph shall not apply to any item of income derived by an entity if at least 50 percent (by vote or value) of such entity is owned (directly or indirectly) or controlled by residents of a foreign country of concern.

“(d) OTHER DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) UNITED STATES PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘United States permanent establishment’ means, with respect to a qualified resident of Taiwan, a permanent establishment of such resident which is within the United States.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE.—The determination of whether there is a permanent establishment of a qualified resident of Taiwan within the United States shall be made without regard to whether an entity which is taxed as a corporation in Taiwan and which is a qualified resident of Taiwan controls or is controlled by—

“(i) a domestic corporation, or

“(ii) any other person that carries on business in the United States (whether through a permanent establishment or otherwise).

“(2) PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘permanent establishment’ means a fixed place of business through which a trade or business is wholly or partly carried on. Such term shall include—

“(i) a place of management,

“(ii) a branch,

“(iii) an office,

“(iv) a factory,

“(v) a workshop, and

“(vi) a mine, an oil or gas well, a quarry, or any other place of extraction of natural resources.

“(B) SPECIAL RULES FOR CERTAIN TEMPORARY PROJECTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A building site or construction or installation project, or an installation or drilling rig or ship used for the exploration or exploitation of the sea bed and its subsoil and their natural resources, constitutes a permanent establishment only if it lasts, or the activities of the rig or ship lasts, for more than 12 months.

“(ii) DETERMINATION OF 12-MONTH PERIOD.—For purposes of clause (i), the period over which a building site or construction or installation project of a person lasts shall include any period of more than 30 days during which such person does not carry on activities at such building site or construction or installation project but connected activities are carried on at

such building site or construction or installation project by one or more connected persons.

“(C) HABITUAL EXERCISE OF CONTRACT AUTHORITY TREATED AS PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), where a person (other than an agent of an independent status to whom subparagraph (D)(ii) applies) is acting on behalf of a trade or business of a qualified resident of Taiwan and has and habitually exercises an authority to conclude contracts that are binding on the trade or business, that trade or business shall be deemed to have a permanent establishment in the country in which such authority is exercised in respect of any activities that the person undertakes for the trade or business, unless the activities of such person are limited to those described in subparagraph (D)(i) that, if exercised through a fixed place of business, would not make this fixed place of business a permanent establishment under the provisions of that subparagraph.

“(D) EXCLUSIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), the term ‘permanent establishment’ shall not include—

“(I) the use of facilities solely for the purpose of storage, display, or delivery of goods or merchandise belonging to the trade or business,

“(II) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the trade or business solely for the purpose of storage, display, or delivery,

“(III) the maintenance of a stock of goods or merchandise belonging to the trade or business solely for the purpose of processing by another trade or business,

“(IV) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of purchasing goods or merchandise, or of collecting information, for the trade or business,

“(V) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for the purpose of carrying on, for the trade or business, any other activity of a preparatory or auxiliary character, or

“(VI) the maintenance of a fixed place of business solely for any combination of the activities mentioned in subclauses (I) through (V), provided that the overall activity of the fixed place of business resulting from this combination is of a preparatory or auxiliary character.

“(ii) BROKERS AND OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENTS.—A trade or business shall not be considered to have a permanent establishment in a country merely because it carries on business in such country through a broker, general commission agent, or any other agent of an independent status, provided that such persons are acting in the ordinary course of their business as independent agents.

“(3) TESTED GROUP.—The term ‘tested group’ includes, with respect to any entity taxed as a corporation in Taiwan, such entity and any other entity taxed as a corporation in Taiwan that—

“(A) participates as a member with such entity in a tax consolidation, fiscal unity, or similar regime that requires members of the group to share profits or losses, or

“(B) shares losses with such entity pursuant to a group relief or other loss sharing regime.

“(4) CONNECTED PERSON.—Two persons shall be ‘connected persons’ if one owns, directly or indirectly, at least 50 percent of the interests in the other (or, in the case of a corporation, at least 50 percent of the aggregate vote and value of the corporation’s shares) or another person owns, directly or indirectly, at least 50 percent of the interests (or, in the case of a corporation, at least 50 percent of the aggregate vote and value of the corporation’s shares) in each person. In any case, a person shall be connected to another if, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances, one has control of the other or both are under the control of the same person or persons.

“(5) FOREIGN COUNTRY OF CONCERN.—The term ‘foreign country of concern’ has the mean-

ing given such term under paragraph (7) of section 9901 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4651(7)), as added by section 103(a)(4) of the CHIPS Act of 2022.

“(6) PARTNERSHIPS; BENEFICIARIES OF ESTATES AND TRUSTS.—For purposes of this section—

“(A) a qualified resident of Taiwan which is a partner of a partnership which carries on a trade or business within the United States through a United States permanent establishment shall be treated as carrying on such trade or business through such permanent establishment, and

“(B) a qualified resident of Taiwan which is a beneficiary of an estate or trust which carries on a trade or business within the United States through a United States permanent establishment shall be treated as carrying on such trade or business through such permanent establishment.

“(7) DENIAL OF BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN PAYMENTS THROUGH HYBRID ENTITIES.—For purposes of this section, rules similar to the rules of section 894(c) shall apply.

“(e) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall not apply to any period unless the Secretary has determined that Taiwan has provided benefits to United States persons for such period that are reciprocal to the benefits provided to qualified residents of Taiwan under this section.

“(2) PROVISION OF RECIPROCITY.—The President or his designee is authorized to exchange letters, enter into an agreement, or take other necessary and appropriate steps relative to Taiwan for the reciprocal provision of the benefits described in this section.

“(f) REGULATIONS OR OTHER GUIDANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall issue such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this section, including such regulations or guidance for—

“(A) determining—

“(i) what constitutes a United States permanent establishment of a qualified resident of Taiwan, and

“(ii) income that is effectively connected with such a permanent establishment,

“(B) preventing the abuse of the provisions of this section by persons who are not (or who should not be treated as) qualified residents of Taiwan,

“(C) requirements for record keeping and reporting,

“(D) rules to assist withholding agents or employers in determining whether a foreign person is a qualified resident of Taiwan for purposes of determining whether withholding or reporting is required for a payment (and, if withholding is required, whether it should be applied at a reduced rate),

“(E) the application of subsection (a)(1)(D)(i) to stock held by predecessor owners,

“(F) determining what amounts are to be treated as qualified wages for purposes of subsection (a)(2),

“(G) determining the amounts to which subsection (a)(3) applies,

“(H) defining established securities market for purposes of subsection (c),

“(I) the application of the rules of subsection (c)(4)(B),

“(J) the application of subsection (d)(6) and section 1446,

“(K) determining ownership interests held by residents of a foreign country of concern, and

“(L) determining the starting and ending dates for periods with respect to the application of this section under subsection (e), which may be separate dates for taxes withheld at the source and other taxes.

“(2) REGULATIONS TO BE CONSISTENT WITH MODEL TREATY.—Any regulations or other guidance issued under this section shall, to the extent practical, be consistent with the provisions of the United States model income tax convention dated February 7, 2016.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO WITHHOLDING TAX.—Subchapter A of chapter 3 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 1447. WITHHOLDING FOR QUALIFIED RESIDENTS OF TAIWAN.

“For reduced rates of withholding for certain residents of Taiwan, see section 894A.”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The table of sections for subpart D of part II of subchapter N of chapter 1 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 894 the following new item:

“Sec. 894A. Special rules for qualified residents of Taiwan.”.

(2) The table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 3 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 1447. Withholding for qualified residents of Taiwan.”.

Subtitle B—United States-Taiwan Tax Agreement Authorization Act

SEC. 311. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “United States-Taiwan Tax Agreement Authorization Act”.

SEC. 312. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term “Agreement” means the tax agreement authorized by section 313(a).

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(3) APPROVAL LEGISLATION.—The term “approval legislation” means legislation that approves the Agreement.

(4) IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.—The term “implementing legislation” means legislation that makes any changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 necessary to implement the Agreement.

SEC. 313. AUTHORIZATION TO NEGOTIATE AND ENTER INTO AGREEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsequent to a determination under section 894A(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by the United States-Taiwan Expedited Double-Tax Relief Act), the President is authorized to negotiate and enter into a tax agreement relative to Taiwan.

(b) ELEMENTS OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) CONFORMITY WITH BILATERAL INCOME TAX CONVENTIONS.—The President shall ensure that—

(A) any provisions included in the Agreement conform with provisions customarily contained in United States bilateral income tax conventions, as exemplified by the 2016 United States Model Income Tax Convention; and

(B) the Agreement does not include elements outside the scope of the 2016 United States Model Income Tax Convention.

(2) INCORPORATION OF TAX AGREEMENTS AND LAWS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Agreement may incorporate and restate provisions of any agreement, or existing United States law, addressing double taxation for residents of the United States and Taiwan.

(3) AUTHORITY.—The Agreement shall include the following statement: “The Agreement is entered into pursuant to the United States-Taiwan Tax Agreement Authorization Act.”

(4) ENTRY INTO FORCE.—The Agreement shall include a provision conditioning entry into force upon—

(A) enactment of approval legislation and implementing legislation pursuant to section 317; and

(B) confirmation by the Secretary of the Treasury that the relevant authority in Taiwan has approved and taken appropriate steps required to implement the Agreement.

SEC. 314. CONSULTATIONS WITH CONGRESS.

(a) NOTIFICATION UPON COMMENCEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS.—The President shall provide written notification to the appropriate congressional committees of the commencement of negotiations between the United States and Taiwan on the Agreement at least 15 calendar days before commencing such negotiations.

(b) CONSULTATIONS DURING NEGOTIATIONS.—

(1) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 90 days after commencement of negotiations with respect to the Agreement, and every 180 days thereafter until the President enters into the Agreement, the President shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of the negotiations, including a description of elements under negotiation.

(2) MEETINGS AND OTHER CONSULTATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the course of negotiations with respect to the Agreement, the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall—

(i) meet, upon request, with the chairman or ranking member of any of the appropriate congressional committees regarding negotiating objectives and the status of negotiations in progress; and

(ii) consult closely and on a timely basis with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) ELEMENTS OF CONSULTATIONS.—The consultations described in subparagraph (A) shall include consultations with respect to—

(i) the nature of the contemplated Agreement;

(ii) how and to what extent the contemplated Agreement is consistent with the elements set forth in section 313(b); and

(iii) the implementation of the contemplated Agreement, including—

(I) the general effect of the contemplated Agreement on existing laws;

(II) proposed changes to any existing laws to implement the contemplated Agreement; and

(III) proposed administrative actions to implement the contemplated Agreement.

SEC. 315. APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Agreement may not enter into force unless—

(1) the President, at least 60 days before the day on which the President enters into the Agreement, publishes the text of the contemplated Agreement on a publicly available website of the Department of the Treasury; and

(2) there is enacted into law, with respect to the Agreement, approval legislation and implementing legislation pursuant to section 317.

(b) ENTRY INTO FORCE.—The President may provide for the Agreement to enter into force upon—

(1) enactment of approval legislation and implementing legislation pursuant to section 317; and

(2) confirmation by the Secretary of the Treasury that the relevant authority in Taiwan has approved and taken appropriate steps required to implement the Agreement.

SEC. 316. SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF AGREEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION POLICY.

(a) SUBMISSION OF AGREEMENT.—Not later than 270 days after the President enters into the Agreement, the President or the President’s designee shall submit to Congress—

(1) the final text of the Agreement; and

(2) a technical explanation of the Agreement.

(b) SUBMISSION OF IMPLEMENTATION POLICY.—Not later than 270 days after the President enters into the Agreement, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress—

(1) a description of those changes to existing laws that the President considers would be required in order to ensure that the United States acts in a manner consistent with the Agreement; and

(2) a statement of anticipated administrative action proposed to implement the Agreement.

SEC. 317. CONSIDERATION OF APPROVAL LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The approval legislation with respect to the Agreement shall include the following: “Congress approves the Agreement submitted to Congress pursuant to section 316 of the United States-Taiwan Tax Agreement Authorization Act on _____”, with the blank space being filled with the appropriate date.

(b) APPROVAL LEGISLATION COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—The approval legislation shall—

(1) in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

(c) IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—The implementing legislation shall—

(1) in the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance; and

(2) in the House of Representatives, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SEC. 318. RELATIONSHIP OF AGREEMENT TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.

(a) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 TO CONTROL.—No provision of the Agreement or approval legislation, nor the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance, which is inconsistent with any provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, shall have effect.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed—

(1) to amend or modify any law of the United States; or

(2) to limit any authority conferred under any law of the United States, unless specifically provided for in this subtitle.

SEC. 319. AUTHORIZATION OF SUBSEQUENT TAX AGREEMENTS RELATIVE TO TAIWAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsequent to the enactment of approval legislation and implementing legislation pursuant to section 317—

(1) the term “tax agreement” in section 313(a) shall be treated as including any tax agreement relative to Taiwan which supplements or supercedes the Agreement to which such approval legislation and implementing legislation relates, and

(2) the term “Agreement” shall be treated as including such tax agreement.

(b) REQUIREMENTS, ETC., TO APPLY SEPARATELY.—The provisions of this subtitle (including section 314) shall be applied separately with respect to each tax agreement referred to in subsection (a).

SEC. 320. UNITED STATES TREATMENT OF DOUBLE TAXATION MATTERS WITH RESPECT TO TAIWAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States addresses issues with respect to double taxation with foreign countries by entering into bilateral income tax conventions (known as tax treaties) with such countries, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification pursuant to article II of the Constitution.

(2) The United States has entered into more than sixty such tax treaties, which facilitate economic activity, strengthen bilateral cooperation, and benefit United States workers, businesses, and other United States taxpayers.

(3) Due to Taiwan’s unique status, the United States is unable to enter into an article II tax treaty with Taiwan, necessitating an agreement to address issues with respect to double taxation.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) provide for additional bilateral tax relief with respect to Taiwan, beyond that provided for in section 894A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by the United States-Taiwan Expedited Double-Tax Relief Act), only after entry into force of an Agreement, as provided for in section 315, and only in a manner consistent with such Agreement; and

(2) continue to provide for bilateral tax relief with sovereign states to address double taxation and other related matters through entering into bilateral income tax conventions, subject to the Senate's advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II of the Constitution.

TITLE IV—ASSISTANCE FOR DISASTER-IMPACTED COMMUNITIES

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Federal Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2024”.

SEC. 402. EXTENSION OF RULES FOR TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISASTER-RELATED PERSONAL CASUALTY LOSSES.

For purposes of applying section 304(b) of the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020, section 301 of such Act shall be applied by substituting “the Federal Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2024” for “this Act” each place it appears.

SEC. 403. EXCLUSION FROM GROSS INCOME FOR COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM CERTAIN WILDFIRES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, gross income shall not include any amount received by an individual as a qualified wildfire relief payment.

(b) QUALIFIED WILDFIRE RELIEF PAYMENT.—For purposes of this section—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term “qualified wildfire relief payment” means any amount received by or on behalf of an individual as compensation for losses, expenses, or damages (including compensation for additional living expenses, lost wages (other than compensation for lost wages paid by the employer which would have otherwise paid such wages), personal injury, death, or emotional distress) incurred as a result of a qualified wildfire disaster, but only to the extent the losses, expenses, or damages compensated by such payment are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

(2) QUALIFIED WILDFIRE DISASTER.—The term “qualified wildfire disaster” means any federally declared disaster (as defined in section 165(i)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) declared, after December 31, 2014, as a result of any forest or range fire.

(c) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) no deduction or credit shall be allowed (to the person for whose benefit a qualified wildfire relief payment is made) for, or by reason of, any expenditure to the extent of the amount excluded under this section with respect to such expenditure, and

(2) no increase in the basis or adjusted basis of any property shall result from any amount excluded under this subsection with respect to such property.

(d) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—This section shall only apply to qualified wildfire relief payments received by the individual during taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2026.

SEC. 404. EAST PALESTINE DISASTER RELIEF PAYMENTS.

(a) DISASTER RELIEF PAYMENTS TO VICTIMS OF EAST PALESTINE TRAIN DERAILMENT.—East Palestine train derailment payments shall be treated as qualified disaster relief payments for purposes of section 139(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) EAST PALESTINE TRAIN DERAILMENT PAYMENTS.—For purposes of this section, the term “East Palestine train derailment payment” means any amount received by or on behalf of an individual as compensation for loss, damages, expenses, loss in real property value, closing costs with respect to real property (including realtor commissions), or inconvenience (including access to real property) resulting from the East Palestine train derailment if such amount was provided by—

(1) a Federal, State, or local government agency,

(2) Norfolk Southern Railway, or

(3) any subsidiary, insurer, or agent of Norfolk Southern Railway or any related person.

(c) TRAIN DERAILMENT.—For purposes of this section, the term “East Palestine train derailment” means the derailment of a train in East Palestine, Ohio, on February 3, 2023.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply to amounts received on or after February 3, 2023.

TITLE V—MORE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

SEC. 501. STATE HOUSING CREDIT CEILING INCREASE FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 42(h)(3)(I) is amended—

(1) by striking “and 2021,” and inserting “2021, 2023, 2024, and 2025,” and

(2) by striking “2018, 2019, 2020, AND 2021” in the heading and inserting “CERTAIN CALENDAR YEARS”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to calendar years after 2022.

SEC. 502. TAX-EXEMPT BOND FINANCING REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 42(h)(4) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) SPECIAL RULE WHERE MINIMUM PERCENT OF BUILDINGS IS FINANCED WITH TAX-EXEMPT BONDS SUBJECT TO VOLUME CAP.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), paragraph (1) shall not apply to any portion of the credit allowable under subsection (a) with respect to a building if—

“(i) 50 percent or more of the aggregate basis of such building and the land on which the building is located is financed by 1 or more obligations described in subparagraph (A), or

“(ii)(I) 30 percent or more of the aggregate basis of such building and the land on which the building is located is financed by 1 or more qualified obligations, and

“(II) 1 or more of such qualified obligations—

“(aa) are part of an issue the issue date of which is after December 31, 2023, and

“(bb) provide the financing for not less than 5 percent of the aggregate basis of such building and the land on which the building is located.

“(C) QUALIFIED OBLIGATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (B)(ii), the term ‘qualified obligation’ means an obligation which is described in subparagraph (A) and which is part of an issue the issue date of which is before January 1, 2026.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to buildings placed in service in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

(2) REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES TREATED AS SEPARATE NEW BUILDING.—In the case of any building with respect to which any expenditures are treated as a separate new building under section 42(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, for purposes of paragraph (1), both the existing building and the separate new building shall be treated as having been placed in service on the date such expenditures are treated as placed in service under section 42(e)(4) of such Code.

TITLE VI—TAX ADMINISTRATION AND ELIMINATING FRAUD

SEC. 601. INCREASE IN THRESHOLD FOR REQUIRING INFORMATION REPORTING WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PAYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 6041(a) is amended by striking “\$600” and inserting “\$1,000”.

(b) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 6041 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of any calendar year after 2024, the dollar amount in subsection (a) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

“(1) such dollar amount, multiplied by

“(2) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for such calendar year, determined by substituting ‘calendar year 2023’ for ‘calendar year 2016’ in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

If any increase under the preceding sentence is not a multiple of \$100, such increase shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$100.”

(c) APPLICATION TO REPORTING ON REMUNERATION FOR SERVICES AND DIRECT SALES.—Section 6041A is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “is \$600 or more” and inserting “equals or exceeds the dollar amount in effect for such calendar year under section 6041(a)”, and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(B), by striking “is \$5,000 or more” and inserting “equals or exceeds the dollar amount in effect for such calendar year under section 6041(a)”.

(d) APPLICATION TO BACKUP WITHHOLDING.—Section 3406(b)(6) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$600” in subparagraph (A) and inserting “the dollar amount in effect for such calendar year under section 6041(a)”, and

(2) by striking “ONLY WHERE AGGREGATE FOR CALENDAR YEAR IS \$600 OR MORE” in the heading and inserting “ONLY IF IN EXCESS OF THRESHOLD”.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading of section 6041(a) is amended by striking “OF \$600 OR MORE” and inserting “EXCEEDING THRESHOLD”.

(2) Section 6041(a) is amended by striking “taxable year” and inserting “calendar year”.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to payments made after December 31, 2023.

SEC. 602. ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO COVID-RELATED EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDITS.

(a) INCREASE IN ASSESSABLE PENALTY ON COVID-ERTC PROMOTERS FOR AIDING AND ABETTING UNDERSTATEMENTS OF TAX LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If any COVID-ERTC promoter is subject to penalty under section 6701(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to any COVID-ERTC document, notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 6701(b) of such Code, the amount of the penalty imposed under such section 6701(a) shall be the greater of—

(A) \$200,000 (\$10,000, in the case of a natural person), or

(B) 75 percent of the gross income derived (or to be derived) by such promoter with respect to the aid, assistance, or advice referred to in section 6701(a)(1) of such Code with respect to such document.

(2) NO INFERENCE.—Paragraph (1) shall not be construed to create any inference with respect to the proper application of the knowledge requirement of section 6701(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS TREATED AS KNOWLEDGE FOR PURPOSES OF ASSESSABLE PENALTY FOR AIDING AND ABETTING UNDERSTATEMENT OF TAX LIABILITY.—In the case of any COVID-ERTC promoter, the knowledge requirement of section 6701(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be treated as satisfied with respect to any COVID-ERTC document with respect to which such promoter provided aid, assistance, or advice, if such promoter fails to comply with the due diligence requirements referred to in subsection (c)(1).

(c) ASSESSABLE PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any COVID-ERTC promoter which provides aid, assistance, or advice with respect to any COVID-ERTC document and which fails to comply with due diligence requirements imposed by the Secretary with respect to determining eligibility for, or the amount of, any COVID-related employee retention tax credit, shall pay a penalty of \$1,000 for each such failure.

(2) **DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, the due diligence requirements referred to in paragraph (1) shall be similar to the due diligence requirements imposed under section 6695(g).

(3) **RESTRICTION TO DOCUMENTS USED IN CONNECTION WITH RETURNS OR CLAIMS FOR REFUND.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to any COVID-ERTC document unless such document constitutes, or relates to, a return or claim for refund.

(4) **TREATMENT AS ASSESSABLE PENALTY, ETC.**—For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the penalty imposed under paragraph (1) shall be treated in the same manner as a penalty imposed under section 6695(g).

(5) **SECRETARY.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate.

(d) **ASSESSABLE PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION, MAINTAIN CLIENT LISTS, ETC.**—For purposes of sections 6111, 6112, 6707 and 6708 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) any COVID-related employee retention tax credit (whether or not the taxpayer claims such COVID-related employee retention tax credit) shall be treated as a listed transaction (and as a reportable transaction) with respect to any COVID-ERTC promoter if such promoter provides any aid, assistance, or advice with respect to any COVID-ERTC document relating to such COVID-related employee retention tax credit, and

(2) such COVID-ERTC promoter shall be treated as a material advisor with respect to such transaction.

(e) **COVID-ERTC PROMOTER.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “COVID-ERTC promoter” means, with respect to any COVID-ERTC document, any person which provides aid, assistance, or advice with respect to such document if—

(A) such person charges or receives a fee for such aid, assistance, or advice which is based on the amount of the refund or credit with respect to such document and, with respect to such person’s taxable year in which such person provided such assistance or the preceding taxable year, the aggregate gross receipts of such person for aid, assistance, and advice with respect to all COVID-ERTC documents exceeds 20 percent of the gross receipts of such person for such taxable year, or

(B) with respect to such person’s taxable year in which such person provided such assistance or the preceding taxable year—

(i) the aggregate gross receipts of such person for aid, assistance, and advice with respect to all COVID-ERTC documents exceeds 50 percent of the gross receipts of such person for such taxable year, or

(ii) both—

(I) such aggregate gross receipts exceeds 20 percent of the gross receipts of such person for such taxable year, and

(II) the aggregate gross receipts of such person for aid, assistance, and advice with respect to all COVID-ERTC documents (determined after application of paragraph (3)) exceeds \$500,000.

(2) **EXCEPTION FOR CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS.**—The term “COVID-ERTC promoter” shall not include a certified professional employer organization (as defined in section 7705).

(3) **AGGREGATION RULE.**—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B)(ii)(II), all persons treated as a single employer under subsection (a) or (b) of section 52 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or subsection (m) or (o) of section 414 of such Code, shall be treated as 1 person.

(4) **SHORT TAXABLE YEARS.**—In the case of any taxable year of less than 12 months, paragraph (1) shall be applied with respect to the calendar year in which such taxable year begins (in addition to applying to such taxable year).

(f) **COVID-ERTC DOCUMENT.**—For purposes of this section, the term “COVID-ERTC document” means any return, affidavit, claim, or other document related to any COVID-related employee retention tax credit, including any document related to eligibility for, or the calculation or determination of any amount directly related to any COVID-related employee retention tax credit.

(g) **COVID-RELATED EMPLOYEE RETENTION TAX CREDIT.**—For purposes of this section, the term “COVID-related employee retention tax credit” means—

(1) any credit, or advance payment, under section 3134 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(2) any credit, or advance payment, under section 2301 of the CARES Act.

(h) **LIMITATION ON CREDIT AND REFUND OF COVID-RELATED EMPLOYEE RETENTION TAX CREDITS.**—Notwithstanding section 6511 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any other provision of law, no credit or refund of any COVID-related employee retention tax credit shall be allowed or made after January 31, 2024, unless a claim for such credit or refund is filed by the taxpayer on or before such date.

(i) **AMENDMENTS TO EXTEND LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3134(l) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(1) **EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 6501, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of any amount attributable to a credit claimed under this section shall not expire before the date that is 6 years after the latest of—

“(A) the date on which the original return which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined is filed,

“(B) the date on which such return is treated as filed under section 6501(b)(2), or

“(C) the date on which the claim for credit or refund with respect to such credit is made.

“(2) **DEDUCTION FOR WAGES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING IMPROPERLY CLAIMED CREDIT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 6511, in the case of an assessment attributable to a credit claimed under this section, the limitation on the time period for credit or refund of any amount attributable to a deduction for improperly claimed ERTC wages shall not expire before the time period for such assessment expires under paragraph (1).

“(B) **IMPROPERLY CLAIMED ERTC WAGES.**—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘improperly claimed ERTC wages’ means, with respect to an assessment attributable to a credit claimed under this section, the wages with respect to which a deduction would not have been allowed if the portion of the credit to which such assessment relates had been properly claimed.”

(2) **APPLICATION TO CARES ACT CREDIT.**—Section 2301 of the CARES Act is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(o) **EXTENSION OF LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 6501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the limitation on the time period for the assessment of any amount attributable to a credit claimed under this section shall not expire before the date that is 6 years after the latest of—

“(A) the date on which the original return which includes the calendar quarter with respect to which such credit is determined is filed,

“(B) the date on which such return is treated as filed under section 6501(b)(2) of such Code, or

“(C) the date on which the claim for credit or refund with respect to such credit is made.

“(2) **DEDUCTION FOR WAGES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING IMPROPERLY CLAIMED CREDIT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 6511 of such Code, in the case of an assessment

attributable to a credit claimed under this section, the limitation on the time period for credit or refund of any amount attributable to a deduction for improperly claimed ERTC wages shall not expire before the time period for such assessment expires under paragraph (1).

“(B) **IMPROPERLY CLAIMED ERTC WAGES.**—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘improperly claimed ERTC wages’ means, with respect to an assessment attributable to a credit claimed under this section, the wages with respect to which a deduction would not have been allowed if the portion of the credit to which such assessment relates had been properly claimed.”

(j) **EFFECTIVE DATES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of this section shall apply to aid, assistance, and advice provided after March 12, 2020.

(2) **DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS.**—Subsections (b) and (c) shall apply to aid, assistance, and advice provided after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) **LIMITATION ON CREDIT AND REFUND OF COVID-RELATED EMPLOYEE RETENTION TAX CREDITS.**—Subsection (h) shall apply to credits and refunds allowed or made after January 31, 2024.

(4) **AMENDMENTS TO EXTEND LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT.**—The amendments made by subsection (i) shall apply to assessments made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(k) **TRANSITION RULE WITH RESPECT TO REQUIREMENTS TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION, MAINTAIN CLIENT LISTS, ETC.**—Any return under section 6111 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or list under section 6112 of such Code, required by reason of subsection (d) of this section to be filed or maintained, respectively, with respect to any aid, assistance, or advice provided by a COVID-ERTC promoter with respect to a COVID-ERTC document before the date of the enactment of this Act, shall not be required to be so filed or maintained (with respect to such aid, assistance or advice) before the date which is 90 days after such date.

(l) **PROVISIONS NOT TO BE CONSTRUED TO CREATE NEGATIVE INFERENCES.**—

(1) **NO INFERENCE WITH RESPECT TO APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE REQUIREMENT TO PRE-ENACTMENT CONDUCT OF COVID-ERTC PROMOTERS, ETC.**—Subsection (b) shall not be construed to create any inference with respect to the proper application of section 6701(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to any aid, assistance, or advice provided by any COVID-ERTC promoter on or before the date of the enactment of this Act (or with respect to any other aid, assistance, or advice to which such subsection does not apply).

(2) **REQUIREMENTS TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION, MAINTAIN CLIENT LISTS, ETC.**—Subsections (d) and (k) shall not be construed to create any inference with respect to whether any COVID-related employee retention tax credit is (without regard to subsection (d)) a listed transaction (or reportable transaction) with respect to any COVID-ERTC promoter; and, for purposes of subsection (j), a return or list shall not be treated as required (with respect to such aid, assistance, or advice) by reason of subsection (d) if such return or list would be so required without regard to subsection (d).

(m) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary (as defined in subsection (c)(5)) shall issue such regulations or other guidance as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section (and the amendments made by this section).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in actual opposition to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Massachusetts opposed to the bill?

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to the legislation, no. I am not claiming time in opposition. That is the point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act is pro-growth, pro-jobs, pro-American.

The legislation locks in \$600 billion in pro-growth tax policies by restoring three key provisions from President Trump's successful 2017 tax reform that have a proven record of creating millions of jobs, raising workers' wages, and sparking more investment and economic growth right here at home.

This bill restores full R&D expensing, interest deductibility, and 100 percent expensing. Each of these policies will help American businesses grow, create jobs, and sharpen their competitive advantage against China.

This will create over \$70 billion in new R&D investment and over 900,000 new jobs, increase small business investment by \$400 billion, and generate \$58 billion in additional take-home pay for American workers.

Today, America's small businesses are being pummeled by high prices and interest rates. This package raises the expensing cap for small businesses beyond the limit set in the 2017 tax reform, and it cuts paperwork for those small businesses by updating the IRS form, last changed when Eisenhower was President.

This bill is not only helping businesses here at home, but this tax relief package also ensures America is standing with our key economic partner, Taiwan, by ending double taxation on American workers and businesses operating in both countries.

The child tax credit provisions reflect the same structure established by the 2017 tax reform. We maintain work requirements while enhancing the benefit to support families crushed by today's inflation and remove the penalty for families with multiple children. It is both pro-worker and pro-family.

The reforms include meaningful tax relief for those affected by natural and manmade disasters and encourage

more construction of safe, affordable housing.

At the end of the day, we are replacing bad tax policy with good tax policy by cutting off funding for the employee retention tax credit, a COVID-era program that costs six times its original amount and is so riddled with fraud that the IRS put it on its Dirty Dozen list of the worst scams in America. This will save America taxpayers over \$75 billion.

There is a reason that over 450 groups, representing Americans from all walks of life, support this legislation. That includes job creators, those supporting workers and families, and those defending the right to life. It is a strong, commonsense, bipartisan step forward in providing urgent tax relief for working families and small businesses.

Parents and Main Street communities across this country will see lower taxes, more opportunity, and greater financial security after we pass this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation, and I do so reluctantly, because I know of the significant amount of work by my friend from Missouri; by those, frankly, on both sides of the aisle to reach agreement; and my friends on Ways and Means.

There are important provisions in this legislation that are critical for job growth, for economic growth, and critical for the well-being of our country. There are numerous businesses I know in Texas and around this country that understand the importance of the expensing provisions, the interest provisions, and research and development.

However, unfortunately, as happens in this town, this legislation comes with provisions that the people I represent are tired of. They are provisions that would continue to expand the welfare state—as The Wall Street Journal editorialized about—by expanding the child tax credit in ways that will continue to fund people directly through refundable credits, which we find to be problematic, and we think undermines the kind of economic activity and incentive to work and incentive to produce value that we think is critically important for economic growth.

Importantly, that provision is also available to parents who are here in this country illegally with children born in the United States. We think that is a problem. We think that is not just allowing, essentially, birthright citizenship anchor babies, but funding it. That is a problem.

Now, my colleagues on this side of the aisle will rejoin that that was a product of the 2017 bill that was pushed by and passed by Republicans, including President Trump, to which I say: Right. So what? It is still wrong. It is still bad policy. We shouldn't do it, and we should not be perpetuating it now.

All through the eleventh hour last night, I worked hard trying to find a way to come up with a provision that might be palatable on both sides of the aisle, this side of the aisle, to find a way to say: Let's get that provision pulled off so we can move the pieces that will be good for economic growth and prosperity that I think has bipartisan support and clear support on this side of the aisle.

Unfortunately, we have not done that.

I am getting a lot of correspondence from people that I represent who are sick of the same old game in this town. They are sick of everyone saying that we are just going to keep doing the same thing, and that we are going to, in this case, again, continue to expand the welfare state in a way that entices people to come and benefit from the United States illegally at a time when we have a heightened level of illegal traffic into the United States: 300,000 people crossing the border in December, and millions who have crossed under this President. We are now, in the middle of that crisis, going to continue to fuel the fire.

I think that is a mistake. I think it is a mistake for the country. I think it is a mistake on policy. I think it is a mistake politically.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this tax bill.

I am particularly pleased this bill includes language that I introduced to ensure capital-intensive industries can fully deduct the cost of interest from their taxes. This is particularly important right now as Americans continue to deal with recent high inflation and higher interest rates.

Alongside provisions ensuring domestic research and development in small business capital expenses are fully deductible, this bill enhances the opportunity to develop new products in America, create jobs, making those products here, and then sell those products around the world.

I am also glad this bill includes language ensuring Americans living, working, and investing in companies within our ally, Taiwan, do not face double taxation.

Also, I especially appreciate that the language of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act applying to the child tax credit is continued in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this is a strong bill. It deserves strong bipartisan support. I look forward to voting for it. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the pending motion be extended by 20 minutes, to be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

□ 1715

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. To the extent that this is a tax bill, there are good provisions in it on business expensing for economic growth. Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, this is not a tax bill. This is a welfare bill masquerading as a tax bill. The Wall Street Journal was correct to identify the ways in which this legislation vastly expands the welfare state.

This is how the bipartisan agreement came together: If the Republicans were willing to give the Democrats what they wanted for illegal aliens to get massive subsidies and welfare, then the Democrats were willing to give the Republicans what they wanted on a bunch of business welfare.

The child tax credit, as currently contemplated, will be a massive pull factor to bring people into this country illegally, and we could have, as the majority party, demanded constraints to stop them from being able to use the money that way. Nevertheless, bipartisanship was more important than good policy.

As my friend from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE) noted recently, Mr. Speaker, if you aren't paying taxes and you get a refundable tax credit in the form of a check, that is not a tax cut. That is not even tax policy. That is just welfare. That is just giving people money who didn't initially pay it in, and a bunch of them are here illegally.

It is not just a welfare bill in that respect. It is also corporate welfare. Indeed, these tax credits they have put in there are so targeted, they are bought and paid for by the lobbyists who fund their campaigns and give them donations, and it is entirely wrong. We should have a flat tax code.

The R&D tax credits they are putting in are deeply misguided. They continue to distort the economy, and, frankly, it is just another flavor of a lot of the Green New Deal tax credits that you act like you are against, but, indeed, Mr. Speaker, that is not the case.

This is not a tax bill. It is a welfare bill in drag, and that may be appealing to some of the proponents.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), who is the ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, this is not the bill I would have written, but this is sensible policy. There is no denying the fact that, despite what the two previous speakers have said, 16 million children will benefit immediately from the expansion of the child tax credit.

This is not welfare. Addressing childhood poverty in America ought to be a priority for us every single day. Low-

income housing tax credit is sound policy. Our economy grew 3.1 percent last year thanks, in some measure, to Joe Biden's economic policies.

I can't believe that we would sit here tonight and hear that addressing childhood poverty is welfare. The number of children in America who live outside of the mainstream because of concerns that they did not create tells much of the whole story.

This is a bipartisan piece of legislation. It is not perfection. It is not what I would have written, but this is a decent tax package to go forward.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, this corporate tax windfall bill, thinly disguised as help for children, offers even more tax advantages to corporations that are paying today a mere 7.8 percent tax rate.

A working mother of two earning the average wage pays a Federal effective rate of 20 percent. Even The Wall Street Journal called one provision in this bill a retroactive sop. It is minimal help for children and maximum benefits for those who are failing to pay their fair share. For every \$1 that goes to children under this bill, \$5 goes to corporations.

Republicans are enabled to lock in \$600 billion in extended Trump tax breaks while millions of children are left in preventable poverty and are denied a full tax credit. While bipartisan, this bill is no more equitable than our broken bipartisan tax code overflowing with loopholes and special advantages for the well-connected.

This deal only continues slanting our tax system against working families. Reject the unjustified corporate ransom and lock in genuine relief for children.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD).

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH for negotiating this good, monumental tax bill.

I particularly want to highlight the inclusion of two affordable housing provisions in the bill. They are provisions that stem from my bill, the Affordable Housing Credit Improvement Act, which has garnered the support of 212 cosponsors in the House equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

We are facing an affordable housing crisis in this country, and strengthening the low-income housing tax credit, LIHTC, established by Ronald Reagan is key in this and will be very successful to bridging the gap to more affordable housing in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this very good tax bill.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, there is something in this bill called tax credits, but they are also called refundable.

So what is a refundable tax credit?

It is welfare by a different name.

We are going to give cash payments—checks—to people who don't even pay taxes. The hardworking constituents whom I represent in Kentucky are tired of getting up at 6:00 a.m., driving an hour or two to work and working their hind ends off to watch their neighbors collect these checks of which there will be more of after this bill. It is just wrong.

Now, does anybody find it interesting that the Democratic leadership has not even claimed time in opposition to this bill?

Why is that?

Why aren't they opposed?

Now, there are a few Democrats opposed. Maybe some don't think it goes far enough, or some are opposed to what they call corporate welfare in here, but, by and large, the Democrats are not opposed to this because this is an expansion of the welfare state. That is what it is.

So here is my concern about that: Is it mean to give away money?

No. It is not mean. We could consider it compassionate until you think about the implications.

Now, they say this tax bill is paid for.

What does that mean?

What does it mean when it is paid for?

There are some gimmicks in here that are not going to reduce the debt. This is actually going to cost. Now, by Washington, D.C., math, it is paid for. Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, when you look at the national debt, it will go up as a result of this bill. Everybody in here knows it. We know these are gimmicks when you call it a pay-for. This bill will increase our debt.

What is that going to do?

It is going to cause inflation to go up. That is going to affect everybody, including the people you are trying to give the money to for having kids.

This is bad policy. I am opposed to it, and I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, the tax bill we are considering today contains several wins for families and our economy, but one piece falls short. The child tax credit expansion would still leave behind millions of kids in families that need it the most.

Democrats offered a solution proven to cut child poverty in half, but Republicans rejected it. I will still continue leading the effort to fully expand the child tax credit, invest in our children, and lift up families.

While today's bill is imperfect, it does include policies I have championed, including the largest expansion of the low-income housing tax credit in several decades and policies to reduce double taxation on American and Taiwanese businesses and workers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 12 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT).

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, this is sort of elementary school economics. A dozen things have been said here that are absolutely wrong.

Mr. Speaker, if you look at the 2017 tax reform, where did we get the greatest economic boost with the least amount of cost?

It was actually the R&D and the expensing. We actually have models that make it perfectly clear the expensing actually was the one portion of the tax reform that actually paid for itself. That is because in a higher interest rate world—and I believe higher interest rates came from Democrat spending, but that is a different discussion—the fact of the matter is that if you do research and development then you have to finance it. This is where you get the economic growth that actually knocks down inflation and makes our society more prosperous. It is a good bill.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I agree with my Democratic colleagues that the child tax credit portion of this bill should be stronger. Be that as it may, in a divided government, you don't always get exactly what you want, and this bill is an improvement over the status quo.

I am especially pleased at the inclusion of my legislation providing critical relief to wildfire survivors which passed the Ways and Means Committee unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this bill.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ).

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I always support good-faith efforts to improve our Nation's tax code.

I don't oppose reasonable benefits for the American businesses that drive economic growth and strength. However, I can't support a bill that provides generous tax breaks to large corporations while offering only minimal tax relief for working families.

Republicans have refused again and again to enact Democratic tax writers' proposals that would enact a more generous version of the poverty-busting child tax credit.

Under President Biden's American Rescue Plan, the child tax credit lifted millions of kids out of poverty and helped their families buy groceries, pay for healthcare, and cover their rent.

As a mother and a legislator, I will never stop fighting on behalf of our

country's poorest babies and children and the moms, dads, grandparents, and other caregivers who raise them.

Unfortunately, I have to vote against this tax scheme because I, for one, recognize that working families matter, or should matter, just as much as businesses.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON).

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this piece of legislation. I do not worry one single bit about making sure that American business is more competitive on the global stage. Making sure that our businesses are competitive through research and development and then having the capital to turn those ideas into a product and then turn those products into jobs here in America is something that we should be doing.

Staying competitive against our adversaries on the global stage is something that we should be doing.

This is not about giving businesses a tax break. This is about investing in America and American jobs.

Moreover, the complete mischaracterization about the child tax credit is the most intellectually dishonest conversation that I have heard on this floor in a very long time.

This is about making sure that people who work and their families have the ability to get ahead.

Let me tell you something, Mr. Speaker, we all believe on this side of the aisle that you should work in order to receive Federal benefits. That is something that this bill does, and I think it is important.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida just characterized the child tax credit piece of this bill, which is something that President Trump signed into law, as giving people who are here illegally a check. I hate to see that mischaracterization from my colleague from Florida about President Trump's signature bill.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON).

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. I especially want to commend my colleague, RON ESTES, for working directly on this R&D tax credit.

Mr. Speaker, what you are hearing today on this floor is what happens when we work and pull together. We are in a race with China, and we had better be well aware of what we have to do with R&D, because that is critical to it.

I also commend ROSA DELAURO, whom you will hear from as well, Mr. Speaker. I thank Dr. FERGUSON for what he has to say just about the child

tax credit and how important that is. Children need to be protected.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Speaker, if my characterization of the child tax credit is intellectually dishonest, then I would love to hear the warrant behind that claim because none of my colleagues can state how a huge sum of this money is not going to end up in the hands of illegal immigrants.

When it comes to evaluating that context in the era of Trump versus the era of Biden, it is somewhat embarrassing that I would have to remind a Republican colleague that it is the Biden administration that has let in 10 million additional people which vastly blows out the cost of this particular endeavor.

Under Trump, we didn't have an open border, so there was less of a concern about drawing more people here illegally to this child tax credit.

□ 1730

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. VAN DUYNE).

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Tax Relief for American Families Act. This is actually paid for. It will extend the Trump-era tax cuts that brought us record employment, economic growth, and wages that grew at a rate nearly 5 percent higher than inflation.

If we do not make these important reforms to our tax code, my home State of Texas will lose more than 8,000 jobs and nearly \$700 million in wages.

Importantly, this bill will maintain Trump-era safeguards in work requirements to the child tax credit to ensure that it only goes to American citizens, making it one of the few tax credits to actually have the strong requirement for block claims from illegal immigrants and noncitizens.

Mr. Speaker, I stand with north Texas families.

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

Mr. Speaker, the truth is, illegal immigrants are eligible for the CTC expansion because they can get an individual taxpayer identification number in lieu of a Social Security number.

In fact, in the USA Today, somebody who is a proponent of this actually opined and wrote in the USA Today, "How the Child Tax Credit Could Lift Undocumented Immigrants out of Poverty."

That is just the truth. It is what we actually did in 2017. I don't care if my colleagues on this side of the aisle think that is a good idea. I don't care if they are willing to weigh that against what they believe is good for the corporate changes to the law, but don't try to snore the American people. That is what we are doing.

But my colleagues on this side of the aisle will thump their chest about being so great on the border, and yet,

the border is wide open. There was still 300,000 pouring across in December.

Oh, what have we done? We had some votes, but we are still funding it. Here, we are not just funding it, we are juicing it. We are actually encouraging it. We are supplementing it. We are saying: Come on over here, have children, and get a tax credit.

How is that a policy that the American people want to support?

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, listening on the floor of the House, there are arguments that are legitimate in terms of the shortcomings of this. It is not perfect, but I don't want the perfect to be the enemy of the good. I don't want to deny 16 million children an opportunity for this Federal support in order to make a point.

I hope we will come to the point we are able to deal with tax policy in a more rational fashion. Under Chairman NEAL, I think we will, but in the meantime, it is important to pass this legislation to meet the needs of American families.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I applaud my colleagues on our side of the aisle for working hard to try and return some of the money to hardworking people. I am always for that. If you are working, you should keep the money that you earn. Whether you are corporate or whether you are an individual, but here is where I have a problem—this refundable tax credit.

See, my folks get up every day. They get up early. It is usually dark. They put their kids on the schoolbus and they go to work to afford their bills, which they can barely afford right now. They can't afford their groceries, their gasoline, their credit card bills. They can't afford them because the Federal Government is flooding the economy with money.

Now, we are getting ready to flood more because, Mr. Speaker, regardless of what anybody thinks, if you are here illegally with a Social Security number, you are going to get the money.

I have a news flash for you: Little kids don't get the checks sent to them, even though they got a Social Security number, but their parents, who are here illegally, do, and it is going to happen by the millions.

My folks, the folks that are working hard to put food on their table, are tired of paying for that. We should reject this.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES), who has led the legislation on research and development.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH for his tireless work on this tax package that we are about to pass. American families and small businesses are in desperate need of economic relief. High costs of goods and services and burdensome regulations have strained pocketbooks and the economy, and Americans need a break.

The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act provides the win we need. This bill includes a provision that I have been advocating for—the immediate R&D expensing. Without this, we have seen the growth rate of R&D spending slow, and since three-quarters of R&D spending is on wages and salaries, R&D amortization is primarily a jobs issue.

Countless Kansas small businesses expressed their grave concern about this expired provision. I am glad we are taking a positive step to restore immediate R&D expenses.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, do you all remember when our good friend, MITT ROMNEY, talked about the 47 percent of the takers?

This bill locks in the principle that we have takers and makers. We have \$600 billion of permanent tax cuts to the wealthiest people, and yet some woman who gets up in a rural area and marches off to the grocery store and works 30 hours a week won't see a dime of this tax credit because she is too poor. She is a taker; she is not a maker.

You know, I think it is all right. This is a compromised bill. It is better than current law where that same minimum wage worker would have to work 70 hours a week in order to get this tax credit now only has to work 40 hours a week, plus do a little Uber on the side to get the tax credit.

So I think we need to compromise, but we don't need to capitulate. We are not going to expand this tax credit for poor children, but the poorest will be even poorer.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER).

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act worked. It grew the economy. It increased revenue and it helped every American family to achieve a better life. It also, for those in opposition to this bill, for the first time, required a Social Security number for the child in order for a family to receive the child tax credit.

Many who are in opposition to this bill today voted for the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Are you telling me you regret that vote? This continues the provision to require children to have a Social Security number for the family to benefit from the child tax credit.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me the time. I appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker, here we are again where the minority party isn't even using their time to oppose the bill put forward by the majority.

Just 2 weeks ago, the last major piece of legislation that we passed by suspension of the rules, the Democrat minority party voted for it 207–2. It will be interesting tonight to see how many Democrats vote for this and how many Republicans vote for it.

I am against this because of the suspension of the rules, the process that we are using. I am against it because the expansion of the welfare state. I am against it because we are not correcting the fact that illegals can have access to the child tax credit.

I have never done this on the House floor before, but I am going to read what someone else wrote about this bill.

This is from Kevin Roberts with Heritage Foundation. I commend them for what they said: "Although, the bill claims that its aim is to provide 'tax relief' to families with children, it contains very little relief for working families. Instead, nearly 91.5 percent of the 'family benefits' in this bill are cash welfare payments to families who pay no Federal income taxes.

... the bill provides \$30.6 billion in new welfare cash payments. If these new cash welfare benefits were extended over 10 years (which is very likely) the total cost would exceed \$140 billion."

The Ways and Means bill moves toward fulfilling President Biden's aims. The bill embraces the premise and goals of Biden's plan to greatly increase cash welfare payments, predominantly for single parents while weakening the already poorest work requirements.

This bill obviously sets the ground for a future compromise that would fully enact the Biden child allowance program. Overall, this portion of the Ways and Means bill represents an enormous political victory for President Biden.

Under current law, illegal aliens who have children that were born in the U.S., and many do, can claim welfare payments from the additional child tax credit. The Ways and Means bill expands these welfare payments for millions of people who are in the U.S. illegally and for millions more entering in the future. The bill weakens welfare work requirements and continues a longstanding push by Congress to dress up welfare benefits as tax relief.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have been told that a half a loaf is better than none, but this isn't even a half a loaf, but I am going to vote for it because our families and businesses need

help. While it does help, it does not create a 50 percent reduction in child poverty as we did in 2021. It is more like a deal than a bill, but I am going to vote for it.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN).

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, as a result of President Trump's tax reform, our economy was strong, wages were up, unemployment was at all-time lows. We have a critical tax cliff fast approaching at the end of 2025—just 20 months from now—with the majority of President Trump's progrowth policies expiring.

Extending these expired provisions is not just an economic issue, one could argue this is a national security issue.

Mr. Speaker, we can't expect to compete with China when it is more expensive to invest, innovate, and grow here in the United States. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, which extends President Trump's progrowth policy agenda and increases U.S. competitiveness and resilience against China's economic influence.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote for a deal that so lopsidedly benefits big corporations while failing to ensure a substantial tax cut to middle- and working-class families.

The deal is inequitable at a time when we have seen the greatest rise in inequality. Big corporations made super profits at the expense of the consumer. It is a mockery of who representative government works for: massive tax cuts for the biggest corporations, while denying middle-class families the economic security they had under the expanded, monthly child tax credit.

Let us be unequivocal. This is a reversal of the largest middle-class tax cut in history. This bill provides billions of dollars in tax relief for the wealthy, pennies for the poor.

The biggest corporations, who have paid no Federal income tax, are the beneficiaries of this deal. Big corporations are richer than ever. This is no even split.

Families today live paycheck to paycheck, not seeing their wages keep up with rising costs. The economy is not working for them. The bill fails to improve the child tax credit, leaving millions of middle-class families without the tax cut they received in 2021. It keeps millions of children in preventable poverty while giving the biggest tax breaks to the biggest corporations.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I commend Chairman SMITH for his diligent work. It is a huge win

for working families, small businesses, and employers throughout our country. This has set the tone for the Ways and Means' agenda where we are able to make the best package possible.

The child tax credit expansion will help working families, while protecting the important guardrails that we fought so hard to ensure that the program is going to help Americans in need.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL).

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, Democrats today will make good on a promise to deliver tax relief for American families.

This bill expands the child tax credit for 16 million children, including 280,000 children in Alabama.

The tax credit is one of the most effective antipoverty programs in the country and will, again, provide much-needed assistance to families throughout Alabama.

This bill will also provide much-needed disaster tax relief to the families of the Black Belt, Dallas County, Hale County, Greene County, and Sumter County that fight to rebuild in the wake of last year's tornado.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this measure.

□ 1745

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE), the author of the disaster tax language.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, in September 2022, my district in southwest Florida was devastated by Hurricane Ian. Totaling over \$112 billion in damages, Ian was the third costliest hurricane in American history and the most expensive ever to hit Florida. Over a year later, my constituents are still working toward rebuilding their lives.

I introduced the Federal Disaster Tax Relief Act, which is included in this bill, to deliver relief for American families in 45 States who were victims of federally declared disasters. This includes victims of wildfires, chemical spills, and hurricanes that have affected millions of Americans over the past several years.

Mr. Speaker, we should pass this important tax relief for victims of natural disasters. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, this bill is not perfect, but no bill ever is. This act is win-win-win. There will be 400,000 children who will be lifted out of poverty. There will be 200,000 new affordable homes built. Research and development, the absolute essential invest-

ment for economic prosperity, will be incentivized again.

Politics is the art of the possible. In a divided Congress, this is the best we can accomplish. I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, The Wall Street Journal editorial last week said about this bill:

"Up to \$1,600 of the \$2,000 credit is refundable, and the bipartisan bill would make \$2,000 refundable by 2025." Now, in fairness, "A \$1,400 limit was tethered to inflation under the 2017 GOP tax law and is thus increasing over time anyway."

The general point here is: "But at least admit this is income redistribution, not 'tax relief' . . ." It is income redistribution.

"Worse, the deal undermines the incentive to work in return for the credit. The current credit at least requires a small amount of income—a mere \$2,500—to begin to claim it. That means it gives low-income Americans an incentive to work more to earn more, which is good for them and their children."

However, this would allow parents to "rely on the prior year's income to trigger the credit for 2024 and 2025. Work one year—and earn benefits for two. The practical effect is to 'cut the work requirement in half,'" according to a report by the American Enterprise Institute.

The fact is the editorial closes: "The business lobby wants the tax breaks." By the way, this is The Wall Street Journal editorial. "The business lobby wants the tax breaks, and some Democrats in Congress want them as well. But those policies ought to stand or fall on their merits, not on a political trade that will do more harm than good."

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this legislation strengthens our workforce.

There is a report from experts at the Joint Committee on Taxation which confirms that the child tax credit changes will have a net positive effect on jobs and workforce participation can be found in the following location: <https://www.jct.gov/getattachment/dce63c47-9b1d-4f10-8a55-2471681f7685/x-6-24.pdf>

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024.

Not a lot of legislation actually affects every single American. Today, we get a chance to actually pass a piece that does. Folks back home hear a lot of the drama that we do, and they hear what gets put in the headlines, but never have I seen neighbors of mine, literally coaches that I coach with say: Look, this is a killer for my small business. Losing the R&D tax credit has destroyed my ability to grow my small business.

This affects every single American and will be one of the most productive, positive, progrowth tax policies that this Congress and Congresses to come will do.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS).

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss an underappreciated part of this bill, improvements to the low-income housing tax credit. This is urgently needed. Millions of American families struggle to pay their rent or buy a house. We must do more.

This bill is one step toward eliminating housing insecurity in America. I urge my colleagues to support it. We must make sure that no child goes without a roof over their head in this country. I will continue to work to make that a reality.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. FEENSTRA).

Mr. FEENSTRA. Mr. Speaker, agriculture is the economic engine of my district, and our tax policies must help our farmers grow, invest, and compete with China. This legislation does exactly that.

Our farmers will benefit from two key provisions in this bill: 100 percent bonus appreciation and the expansion of the section 179 deduction limit. Our producers rely on these tools to buy farm equipment and invest in their operations.

This legislation is a victory for our farmers and rural communities.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of this truly meaningful bipartisan legislation that will benefit millions of needy children.

This bipartisan bill is the most significant, if not the only significant legislation passed so far this Congress, helping lift kids out of poverty, lowering the tax burden for working families, supporting innovative businesses, and expanding the supply of affordable housing.

Mr. Speaker, despite the exotic arguments those opposed to this bill tonight are trying to make, these are things we should all be proud of. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH and the entire committee for their hard work on this. Trump's tax cuts created jobs, lifted wages, led to 50-year low unemployment, and lifted millions from poverty.

Today, we are building on that success with projobs, progrowth,

profamily policies by extending these priorities and increasing the child tax credit as well, but we are also helping build affordable housing by expanding Reagan's initiatives, and we are enabling Taiwanese investment in semiconductor manufacturing here in the United States to further create jobs, enhance our supply chain, and reduce dependency on China.

We still have so much work to do. Over the next 2 years, there will be more tax policies coming out of this House. I hope we will be able to increase the standard deduction; that we will be able to provide SALT—State and local tax—relief; and exempt more Social Security income from taxation to help our seniors, who have not seen that change in four decades.

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone on this committee who worked so hard in a bipartisan manner to get this done. I look forward to seeing it pass in both Houses.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. It includes tax credits for childcare, immediate expensing for small business R&D, tax-free settlement for natural disasters and, yes, more affordable housing. This is a good bill, not just for my district, but for our country and our country's faith in Congress' ability to actually affect the lives and livelihoods of all Americans.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a letter signed by a dozen pro-life organizations, including Concerned Women for America, Susan B. Anthony Pro-Life America, and the Eagle Forum in support of this legislation and its important profamily and prowork provisions.

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

There was no objection.

January 29, 2024.

Hon. MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. CHARLES SCHUMER,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER JOHNSON, MINORITY LEADER JEFFRIES, MAJORITY LEADER SCHUMER, AND MINORITY LEADER MCCONNELL: As pro-life organizations, we support making sure mothers, fathers and their children have every tool and resource available to choose life and support families. American families face unprecedented challenges with higher costs of the most essential items for families such as food, gas, energy, health care, and housing. We write to you in support of an opportunity to advance a pro-family, pro-parent tax package that recognizes the unique challenges facing American parents today.

The Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act (H.R. 7024) would enhance the Child Tax Credit (CTC) to financially bolster families, promote life, and support growing families. This is especially critical during this time of devastating inflation and paralyzing economic uncertainty.

H.R. 7024 improves the CTC to better serve all families in need by adjusting the CTC for inflation so that they receive tax relief. This means as the costs of having a family increase, so will the resources moms and dads have to make ends meet and provide for their kids.

The legislation would also stop penalizing parents for having more than one child by treating all children equally. This is not only fair for families no matter their size but also ensures support for growing families. The bill also promotes economic growth by strengthening incentives to work by reducing families' marginal rate by 15 percentage points per child for parents with earned income.

H.R. 7024 provides commonsense protection for families and supports growing families at a time when the cost of raising children continues to increase. If Congress does not act to pass H.R. 7024 now, the CTC will continue to discriminate against and financially penalize growing families. Congress has the opportunity within a limited window of time to enact a pro-family, pro-life tax policy that will provide immediate benefit to families in need.

We are grateful for your strong leadership to promote and protect American families and we urge you to resolve any outstanding differences and then support the enhanced CTC in the Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act to support families who are struggling today while encouraging families to grow for tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Penny Nance, CEO and President, Concerned Women for America LAC; Marjorie Dannenfelser, President, Susan B. Anthony Pro-Life America; Walter Kim, President, National Association of Evangelicals; Gary L. Bauer, President, American Values; Joel Grewe, Executive Director, HSLDA Action; Kelsey Hazzard, Board President, Secular Pro-Life; Kristen A. Ullman, President, Eagle Forum; F. Brent Leatherwood, President, Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention; Steven H. Aden, Chief Legal Officer & General Counsel, Americans United For Life; Dave Donaldson, Co-founder & CEO, CityServe International; Robert P. George, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University; Eric Metaxas, Host, The Eric Metaxas Show and Socrates in the City.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, Americans across the Nation will benefit from this progrowth, pro-America, bipartisan tax bill.

The research and development provision will boost innovation here at home, making our Nation much more competitive against China. Enhanced small business expensing will allow our community businesses to thrive and prosper. Finally, more than 500,000 children in my home State of Pennsylvania will benefit from the expanded child tax credit.

Mr. Chairman, I commend Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member NEAL for working together to advance policies for all Americans.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, as a small business owner for a long time in upstate New York, I join my colleagues today in supporting H.R. 7024, the Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act.

This comprehensive package was shaped by critical feedback that we received from everyday Americans across this Nation through field hearings conducted by the Ways and Means Committee. H.R. 7024 will have a meaningful impact on my constituents in upstate New York, way up in New York's 24th District, from hardworking families to manufacturers to multigenerational family farms, and the largest agricultural district in the Northeast. This package will have wide-ranging benefits for so many Americans.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, we have heard the arguments here. This is what is possible. Despite what some have said here, this does expand the child tax credit. It is clear.

No legislation that comes to this floor is perfect. We tried very hard, and we succeeded on the Democratic side in improving this legislation.

What is in front of us tonight is pretty simple: 16 million children will benefit from the improvement to the child tax credit. That is a fact.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 1¾ minutes remaining.

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

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I reiterate my appreciation to my friend, the chairman, and all those who worked on this bill in the Ways and Means Committee.

There are a lot of good provisions in this bill, many of which I support. There are good provisions in there to help economic growth—the expensing provisions, interest, R&D—but I have serious reservations. The fact of the matter is for all those watching at home, to my constituents, this bill does not fix the problem that allows illegal aliens who have children who were born in the United States to claim the tax credit. It takes the problem we have with so-called birthright citizenship and anchor babies and doubles down on it, makes it worse. That was a mistake in 2017. We should rectify that mistake.

However, worse, it goes on and expands the credit.

Mr. Speaker, 91½ percent of the relief in this bill are cash welfare payments to families that pay no Federal income taxes. It provides a total of just \$2.8

billion to working families that pay taxes over 3 years. The fact is, the credit does expand, and it gets to be refundable to the full tune of \$2,000 by 2025.

These provisions undermine the benefits that we are trying to provide for economic growth which, I might add, are only a 2-year extension. It puts all of this in one big basket in 2025, taking away any leverage we are going to have by giving the other side what they want on the child tax credit.

The fact of the matter is, we should not be supporting this bill. We should be doing what we said we would do when we got into power: We should secure the border of the United States, we should cut spending, and we should honor what we campaigned on in this body.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I confirm for my colleagues that this bill preserves existing safeguards of the child tax credit and does not open the door for illegal immigrants to claim the credit. No other tax credit or deduction can match the child tax credit's protections from improper claims combined with safeguards against payments to non-U.S. citizens.

Mr. Speaker, this is a win for millions of small businesses, a win for millions of working families. This is a win for America. I urge the body to support this great piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, the enhanced Child Tax Credit enacted by Democrats in 2021 slashed childhood poverty in half. I repeat: in half. It is not hyperbole to call it one of the most successful policies ever passed by this Congress. And it is a tragedy its extension was blocked by the other side.

Restoring some of our policy, as this bill does, will be a lifeline for millions of families. And that is vital progress. I do not love every element in this package. In committee, Republicans unanimously voted to defeat my amendment to add real SALT relief for middle class families.

But this is a start, and we will keep pushing to bring back the full enhanced Child Tax Credit and enshrine it for good.

Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN. Mr. Speaker, I join in support of H.R. 7024, the Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act, being considered in the House today. This bipartisan bill, championed by House Ways and Means Committee Chairman JASON SMITH and Senate Finance Chairman RON WYDEN, improves existing pro-growth tax policies to support America's families, strengthen our economy, and boost innovation by helping U.S. companies compete against China.

One of the main provisions in this bill is the Child Tax Credit, which benefits more than 250,000 families in Puerto Rico. A study made by the Youth Development Institute (Instituto del Desarrollo de la Juventud), a non-profit organization focused in reducing child poverty on the island, found, youth poverty may

have declined from 55 to 39 percent in 2021 when eligibility for the Child Tax Credit was expanded to residents of Puerto Rico with one or two qualifying children. Previously this tax benefit only applied to three or more qualifying children. I am proud that my legislation recognizing the need to include families with one or two children was adopted, and families can claim this credit in the same manner as families in the rest of the country.

From hurricanes to earthquakes. Puerto Rico has suffered several natural disasters over the last few years. The support we have received from Congress and federal agencies has been instrumental in our recovery. As such, I sympathize with my colleagues who have been afflicted by recent disasters and support the tax provisions that are presented on this bill that would bring much needed relief to communities across the country.

I am encouraged by the bipartisan and bicameral work that produced this bill, and I strongly encourage my colleagues on the House and Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee to continue working on expired tax provisions, including the Rum Excise Tax Cover-Over.

Earlier this Congress, I reintroduced H.R. 3146, bipartisan and bicameral legislation that would modify the amount of money transferred to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands from the excise taxes collected on rum that is produced in or imported into the rest of the United States, known as "rum cover-over." It is used to support critical services such as healthcare and education, as well as agricultural and conservation efforts.

I was proud when Congress last approved my bill to extend the rum cover over for five years as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018. However, that increased rate of the rum cover over expired at the end of December 2021 and has yet to be renewed, resulting in continued uncertainty, and negatively impacting the economies of both jurisdictions.

Puerto Rico's rum industry is one of the major drivers of the island's economy, producing more than 70 percent of the rum that is consumed in the U.S. and 80 percent of the rum consumed around the world.

With that in mind is that Congress created the rum cover over program in 1917 and has continued to be part of tax extenders legislation since. I encourage my colleagues to include my bill in any forthcoming tax legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7024, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. NEWHOUSE) at 8 p.m.

TAX RELIEF FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES AND WORKERS ACT OF 2024

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7024) to make improvements to the child tax credit, to provide tax incentives to promote economic growth, to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States, to provide tax relief with respect to certain Federal disasters, to make improvements to the low-income housing tax credit, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 357, nays 70, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 30]

YEAS—357

Adams	Boyle (PA)	Cline
Aguilar	Brown	Clyburn
Alford	Brownley	Cohen
Allen	Buchanan	Cole
Allred	Bucshon	Collins
Amo	Budzinski	Comer
Amodei	Burchett	Connolly
Armstrong	Calvert	Correa
Arrington	Cammack	Costa
Auchincloss	Caraveo	Courtney
Babin	Carbajal	Craig
Bacon	Cárdenas	Crawford
Baird	Carey	Crenshaw
Balderson	Carson	Crockett
Balint	Carter (GA)	Crow
Barr	Carter (LA)	Cuellar
Barragán	Carter (TX)	Curtis
Bean (FL)	Cartwright	Daids (KS)
Beatty	Case	Davis (IL)
Bentz	Casten	Davis (NC)
Bera	Castor (FL)	De La Cruz
Bergman	Castro (TX)	Dean (PA)
Beyer	Chavez-DeRemer	DeGette
Bice	Cherfilus-	DelBene
Billrakis	McCormick	Deluzio
Bishop (GA)	Chu	DeSaulnier
Blumenauer	Ciscomani	Diaz-Balart
Blunt Rochester	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Bonamici	Clarke (NY)	Donalds
Boat	Cleaver	Duarte

Dunn (FL)	Kilmer
Edwards	Kim (CA)
Elizy	Kim (NJ)
Emmer	Krishnamoorthi
Escobar	Kuster
Eshoo	Kustoff
Españalat	LaHood
Estes	LaMalfa
Evans	Landsman
Ezell	Langworthy
Fallon	Larsen (WA)
Feenstra	Larson (CT)
Ferguson	Latta
Finstad	LaTurner
Fischbach	Lawler
Fitzgerald	Lee (CA)
Fitzpatrick	Lee (FL)
Fleischmann	Lee (NV)
Fletcher	Lee (PA)
Flood	Leger Fernandez
Foster	Letlow
Foushee	Levin
Fox	Lieu
Frankel, Lois	Lofgren
Franklin, Scott	Loudermilk
Fry	Lucas
Gallagher	Luetkemeyer
Gallego	Luttrell
Garamendi	Lynch
Garbarino	Mace
García (IL)	Magaziner
García, Mike	Malliotakis
García, Robert	Maloy
Jimenez	Mann
Goldman (NY)	Manning
Gomez	Matsui
Gonzales, Tony	McBath
Gonzalez,	McCaul
Vicente	McClain
Gottheimer	McClellan
Granger	McClintock
Graves (LA)	McCormick
Graves (MO)	McGarvey
Green, Al (TX)	McGovern
Greene (GA)	McHenry
Griffith	Meeks
Grijalva	Menendez
Grothman	Meng
Guest	Meuser
Guthrie	Mfume
Harder (CA)	Miller (IL)
Harshbarger	Miller (OH)
Hayes	Miller (WV)
Hern	Miller-Meeks
Higgins (LA)	Molinaro
Higgins (NY)	Moolenaar
Hill	Mooney
Himes	Moore (UT)
Hinson	Moran
Horsford	Morelle
Houchin	Moskowitz
Houlahan	Moulton
Hoyer	Mrvan
Hoyle (OR)	Mullin
Hudson	Murphy
Huffman	Nadler
Huizenga	Neal
Hunt	Neguse
Issa	Nehls
Ivey	Newhouse
Jackson (NC)	Nickel
Jackson (TX)	Nunn (IA)
Jackson Lee	Obernolte
Jacobs	Omar
James	Owens
Jayapal	Panetta
Jeffries	Pappas
Johnson (LA)	Pascrell
Johnson (SD)	Payne
Jordan	Pelosi
Joyce (OH)	Peltola
Kaptur	Pence
Keating	Perez
Kelly (IL)	Peters
Kelly (MS)	Petterson
Kelly (PA)	Pfleger
Khanna	Pingree
Kiggans (VA)	Porter
Kildee	Pressley
Kiley	Quigley

NAYS—70

Aderholt	Buck	Clyde
Banks	Burgess	Crane
Biggs	Burlison	D'Esposito
Bishop (NC)	Bush	Davidson
Boebert	Carl	DeLauro
Bowman	Casar	DesJarlais
Brecheen	Cloud	Doggett

Ramirez	Duncan	LaLota	Pocan
Raskin	Frost	Lamborn	Posey
Reschenthaler	Fulcher	Lesko	Rogers (AL)
Rodgers (WA)	Gaetz	Luna	Rosendale
Rose	García (TX)	Massie	Roy
Ross	Golden (ME)	Mast	Sánchez
Rouzer	Good (VA)	McCollum	Schakowsky
Ruiz	Gooden (TX)	Mills	Scott (VA)
Ruppersberger	Gosar	Moore (AL)	Spartz
Rutherford	Green (TN)	Moore (WI)	Takano
Ryan	Hageman	Napolitano	Tiffany
Salazar	Harris	Norman	Tlaib
Salinas	Jackson (IL)	Ocasio-Cortez	Wagner
Sarbanes	Johnson (GA)	Ogles	Waltz
Scanlon	Joyce (PA)	Pallone	Waters
Schiff	Kamrager-Dove	Palmer	
Schneider	Kean (NJ)	Perry	
Scholten			
Schrier			
Schweikert			
Scott, Austin			
Scott, David			
Self			
Sewell			
Sherman			
Sherrill			
Simpson			
Slotkin			
Smith (MO)			
Smith (NE)			
Smith (NJ)			
Smith (WA)			
Smucker			
Sorensen			
Soto			
Spanberger			
Stansbury			
Stanton			
Stauber			
Steel			
Stefanik			
Steil			
Steube			
Stevens			
Strickland			
Strong			
Swalwell			
Sykes			
Tenney			
Thanedar			
Thompson (CA)			
Thompson (MS)			
Thompson (PA)			
Timmons			
Titus			
Tokuda			
Tonko			
Torres (CA)			
Torres (NY)			
Trahan			
Trone			
Turner			
Underwood			
Valadao			
Van Drew			
Van Dуйne			
Van Orden			
Vargas			
Vasquez			
Veasey			
Velázquez			
Walberg			
Wasserman			
Schultz			
Watson Coleman			
Weber (TX)			
Webster (FL)			
Wenstrup			
Westerman			
Wexton			
Wild			
Williams (GA)			
Williams (NY)			
Williams (TX)			
Wilson (FL)			
Wilson (SC)			
Wittman			
Womack			
Yakym			
Zinke			

NOT VOTING—5

Norcross	Rogers (KY)	Sessions
Phillips	Scalise	

□ 2028

Messrs. ADERHOLT and MOORE of Alabama changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. CARSON, TORRES of New York, Ms. PORTER, and Messrs. FALLON and JACKSON of Texas changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 30.

CAROLINE CHANG POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 3728) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 Dorchester Avenue, Room 1, in Boston, Massachusetts, as the “Caroline Chang Post Office.”

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DOSAN AHN CHANG HO POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 599) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3500 West 6th Street, Suite 103 in Los Angeles, California, as the “Dosan Ahn Chang Ho Post Office,” as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. MARGARET B. HILL POST
OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 1060) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1663 East Date Place in San Bernardino, California, as the "Dr. Margaret B. Hill Post Office Building."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HR. OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

IN HONOR OF BEHJAT McELROY

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

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the wonderful life of Behjat McElroy.

Behjat spent her first 22 years in Iran, one of five children. She learned four languages, completed her education, and became a teacher. At 22, she married Massoud Moayedi, and they had their beloved son, Mehrdad.

Behjat spent many years as a diplomat, and it was in this role where she met her future husband, Jim McElroy, a dedicated U.S. Air Force helicopter pilot who served two terms in Vietnam.

In 1978, Behjat made the courageous decision to leave the Iranian Foreign Ministry and move to the United States. She became an American citizen; raised her son, Mehrdad; and founded several highly successful and thriving businesses.

She was a woman ahead of her time and was a fiercely proud and independent person. Behjat loved her family immensely, especially her pride and

joy, her two granddaughters, Lilly and Sarah.

The most important job any of us could ever have is that of a parent, and Behjat succeeded in this capacity wildly.

I know her son, Mehrdad, and he is a fantastic reflection of his mother. He is a faithful friend, a loving and devoted father, and a great American.

Behjat's passing is a deep loss for all of us, and she will be sorely missed.

On behalf of a grateful Nation, rest in peace, Behjat.

IN SUPPORT OF SECRETARY
ALEJANDRO MAYORKAS

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support Department of Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas.

House Republicans failed to discuss the facts about the border security. Since May, the administration has removed or returned or expelled more than 500,000 individuals who entered the country illegally nationwide.

This is the highest total of expulsions in the last decade: It has arrested 14,000 smugglers. It has seized more than 43,000 pounds of fentanyl. It has confiscated thousands of pounds of cocaine, heroin, and meth.

It could do so much more with the proper support and resources from Congress, but Republicans don't want to give that support. They don't want to discuss effective border policy. Under the previous Republican administration, Border Patrol was an absolute joke.

Instead of righting the wrong, Republicans want to blame others for their mistakes. It is failed leadership, and I know voters are watching.

They are at the behest of the twice-impeached former President of the United States, who has asked them to keep this subject alive so he can win.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WIC

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants, and Children, best known as WIC.

I hail from a State where this food program is a lifeline, a State that lags behind the Nation in low birthweight babies and high infant deaths.

This week, the program marked 50 years providing women and children with necessary and nutritious resources. Ohio's Ninth District, my home, is one of the first WIC programs in our State, beginning in 1974. Our children need it.

Lucas County's program now serves more than 10,000 residents across 18

sites, with funds of over \$750,000. The program has helped reduce premature deaths, reduce fetal and infant deaths, and increased access to prenatal care.

WIC provides mothers and children with access to wholesome foods, fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. Agricultural services and nutrition programs like WIC and SNAP are vital to keep up with the current food security needs of our communities and to raise a healthier next generation.

I applaud the 50th anniversary of WIC as a national milestone to celebrate.

□ 2045

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR OUR
FALLEN SOLDIERS

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, during my tenure here in the United States Congress, sadly, I have had the opportunity or the responsibility of expressing sympathy to fallen soldiers.

I served in this body during the Iraq War, during the Afghan War, and as well Bosnian, Albanian, and many other times when our soldiers were wearing the uniform could fall in battle.

Today I rise to honor Sergeant William Rivers, Specialist Breonna Moffet, and Specialist Kennedy Sanders who have given their last full measure of devotion.

It saddens me when we lose our brave soldiers who are willing to put on the uniform unselfishly. We give our deepest sympathy to their families. We demand that honor be placed upon them and, as well, to acknowledge that they stood for us and their Nation. We now stand for them in their passing, their family, and certainly all of those who love them in their community.

Mr. Speaker, I join in a moment of silence, again, for this great body of men and women who lost their lives in the line of duty.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUARTE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. KEAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this special order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from the great State of New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to highlight to my colleagues what exactly is happening in New York City as a result of Joe Biden's manufactured open-borders policy and the crisis that has been created in terms of a migrant crisis in New York City.

This morning, a lot of New Yorkers woke up to the news that two of our NYPD officers were attacked by a mob of migrants. It is outrageous to think that individuals who came to this country and claim to be innocent asylum seekers would attack our police officers. That disrespect is unbelievable. Nevertheless, sadly, it is not the only time we have seen crimes like this taking place.

Now, let's remember that the individuals who are coming through the southern border are paying thousands of dollars to the drug cartels to be smuggled here. My mayor is further incentivizing this by offering housing, food, healthcare, education, legal services, and laundry services. You name it. The taxpayers are paying to house those individuals who attacked those police officers.

Nonetheless, that is not all we are seeing happen.

Mr. Speaker, let me show you a few recent headlines all in New York: Illegal immigrant bites off police sergeant's finger after DUI bust, a driving while intoxicated bust; four migrants were arrested for stealing more than \$12,000 in goods from Long Island's Macy's; New York City migrant pickpocketing teams are the newest headache for the NYPD; asylum seeker was accused of killing—of killing—another at Randall's Island migrant shelter; a migrant woman was arrested after slapping an NYPD cop. A migrant was stabbed by girlfriend in a possible love triangle; migrants are behind the boom in New York City's red light district, Democratic mayor, Eric Adams, says.

Democratic mayors are also saying this is destroying New York City. We are seeing New York City struggle to pay for this crisis that Joe Biden, again, created with his executive orders and 60 policy changes he made from the Trump administration that made our border wide-open.

CHUCK SCHUMER in the Senate refuses to do anything. They refused to pass our bill, H.R. 2, which would end this crisis today.

I called ICE this morning, and I said that I want these individuals deported. The ones who are committing crimes like attacking our police officers, can we at least agree as Democrats, Independents, and Republicans that we should not tolerate that?

What also really concerns me is that we have caught hundreds of people on the terrorist watch list at our border. As a New Yorker from the post-9/11 world, I have to question that there are 1.8 million people who have totally evaded law enforcement. In fact, the Customs and Border Patrol union leader told us today it is probably more

like 4 million. That is on top of the 8 million or so who have come, paid the cartels to come here, and have claimed asylum. We are not even talking about those people who turned themselves in. We are talking about the 4 million got-aways. We don't know who they are, where they are, and what their intentions are.

That should concern every single person in this body, particularly, the President of the United States.

TSA is allowing individuals to board planes without identification, like the American citizens have to provide when we board planes. They can use a detainer. They can use a warrant for their arrest and all sorts of other documents that are probably produced, by the way, from fake identification that they used to come over the border. That is directly against the 9/11 Commission recommendations.

The last thing I just want to talk about is that New York City is complicit because they are not complying with detainer requests.

ICE is trying to do some of its job. When these people commit crimes, NYPD arrests them, and they release them back onto the street.

Why?

It is because they are forced to by the Democratic policies put in place by my city and my State. That is unfortunate.

So, now, when these two individuals attacked the police officers, they were arrested, but they were released back onto the street. They weren't detained to be sent to deportation. In fact, now ICE has to try to go out and find them with no cooperation from local law enforcement because Democrats in New York have tied their hands.

That is unconscionable, it is unsafe, and we have to make sure that the Democrats here, the Democrats over in the Senate, and the President stop playing with fire because this is a dangerous situation.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, our ally in Israel is being attacked by terrorists. Iran is making threats against us saying they are going to commit attacks against us on our own soil. We have them attacking American soldiers at 160 different posts in the Middle East. We saw three soldiers killed by Iran proxies the other day.

Yet we are going to keep this border open like this?

It is unconscionable to me, and I expect action from the Senate.

Allowing 1.8 million people to continue to pay the cartels to come in is not border security. So we expect them to either pass our bill, the Border Security Act, or pass something that is reasonable so that we can have a real discussion and debate and seal this border and make our country secure once and for all.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me tonight.

Mr. Speaker, President Biden's policies at the southern border are working if the goal has been to let more than 8 million illegal immigrants enter the country. That is more than the entire population of my home State of Tennessee. If that is the goal, then indeed his policies are working.

For example, look no further than on the campaign trail in 2019 when then-candidate Biden said to a crowd of Iowa voters: "We could afford to take in a heartbeat another 2 million people."

While campaigning from his basement for the job of Commander in Chief, he never hid the fact that he would use his executive authority to "increase the total number of immigrants able to come to the United States."

He was clear as could be. It was a promise made, a promise kept, and a promise multiplied four times over.

That quote, which can be found online in seconds, gives much-needed context as to why he issued 94 executive actions on immigration in his first 100 days in office, fought to end the Trump-era remain in Mexico policy and title 42, and why the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has released millions of illegal immigrants into our country in open disregard for the law. These actions, coupled with dozens more, continue to send a message to Latin America and around the world, including to suspected terrorists, that our borders are open.

DHS Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas has willfully misused parole authority to flood communities with illegal immigrants, despite a conclusion from the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals that the department could not simply parole every illegal alien they are unable to detain. Without any approval from Congress, Secretary Mayorkas has also created and expanded several parole programs. Again, this isn't a policy failure. This is their policy.

Despite the department recently admitting that 40 percent—40 percent—of catch and release migrants had disappeared, the open-border policies of this administration continue.

Americans should know that President Biden already has all of the power and authority he needs to end this crisis immediately. Just compare his numbers to President Trump's. In December, 2023, alone, DHS reported 302,000 illegal immigrant encounters at the southern border, which is a 300 percent increase from December 2020.

This marks 34 straight months where illegal immigrant encounters were higher under President Biden's administration than they ever were in a single month under President Trump.

In the last fiscal year, DHS encountered 169 people on the terrorist watch list. That set a record as it was more than fiscal years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 combined—the majority of Trump's presidency.

The Immigration and Nationality Act, coupled with recent Supreme Court precedent, gives President Biden

ample authority to suspend the entry of all aliens or any class of aliens as immigrants or nonimmigrants, or impose on the entry of aliens any restrictions he may deem to be appropriate. The sad reality is the President isn't asleep at the wheel when it comes to securing the border. He is alert with both hands on the wheel driving it into the ditch.

This is the America he told us he would champion. Despite his desire to usurp Congress, however, House Republicans will continue to hold his administration accountable for its unwillingness to enforce our laws. That is why House Republicans continue to push for H.R. 2, the Secure the Border Act of 2023, which would force President Biden to end the catch and release policy, pay more for Border Patrol agents, and restart border wall construction.

Unfortunately, even with thousands of pounds of fentanyl pouring through and thousands of young people dead, I don't believe we will see a change of heart needed by this President to secure the border. In fact, it has become apparent that we likely won't see any impactful changes at our southern border until a new President takes office. Until then, I won't hold my breath waiting for President Biden.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from New Jersey for leading us here tonight and the opportunity to speak on several topics.

Tonight, indeed, we passed a very important tax-related legislation that will be instructive in so many aspects of our society with investments and job opportunities. Indeed, I think the tax bill we just passed probably will be responsible for over 600,000 new jobs in research and development. There are tax credits, as well, for small businesses that are going to have the accelerated appreciation that is important to them for, again, small businesses and farms to invest in equipment.

□ 2100

One of the things I wanted to dwell on here a little bit was the importance of the disaster relief aspect that is in this bill that my colleague, Mr. STEUBE, from Florida was also working very strongly on and my colleague from the wine country in northern California, Mr. MIKE THOMPSON, helped us with.

We have had a situation where fire survivors or fire victims of destructive wildfires in northern California and other parts of the West, their taxation on the settlement money they had with the utility was deemed by IRS to be a taxable event.

Even though they are victims of fire and have lost their homes and much destruction to their property, the dollars that were coming for restitution from a lawsuit were deemed taxable by the IRS. This put people out to the tune of tens of thousands of dollars of

taxes that they really can't afford because they still have to put their homes back in order and build new homes and all this entails. It really wasn't intended as a taxable event in that sense.

This package included important pieces of our original bill that was added as part of the tax package where folks have already, unfortunately, had to pay this tax because of the timing of things will be able to seek a refund. We will work with the IRS to make sure those refunds are expedited as best as possible but prevent future taxation on that and other disasters that have an award involved, like East Palestine and the issues in Florida.

It is, indeed, a big success on that, as well as the other aspects of this tax legislation tonight that are going to be helpful for boosting our economy, boosting small business, and large business with investment and bringing over 600,000 jobs back to their country in a time we really need that investment and we need that boost.

I am, indeed, very glad that we are able to accomplish that here tonight and look forward to the Senate taking it up and the President signing that legislation expeditiously. What is important about this nuance is that it be done before the upcoming tax season, April 15. Some have to file March 1 so they don't get caught, again, having to pay a tax prospectively for something they really aren't going to owe.

We need to get the language in place, the rules in place on that after the successful passage in the Senate and by the President's signature.

It was a great bipartisan effort; one we don't always see that often around here. We need to see more of that on both sides and having that big success.

For the folks that were the survivors of the Camp fire, the Zogg fire, the Carr fire in northern California and others are going to be affected, their patience has been rewarded.

Mr. Speaker, I thank them for their patience and for working with our office in giving us a chance to get it over the goal line. I would have liked to see it happen much faster, as well. Things have been tough around here and now we are able to have success with this tonight. We have a couple more steps to go, but I really strongly believe we are going to get there.

This is going to be great for not only disaster victims, but all Americans, and the boost it will be for the economy with the broad tax package.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 22 seniors in New Jersey's Seventh Congressional District. Last fall, my team and I called on the residents that I represent to nominate a senior that had distinguished themselves through the contributions they had made to our communities.

I was seeking hardworking, passionate individuals who have been living a life of public service, whether it be through their personal, professional, philanthropic, or volunteer efforts.

In December 2023, I hosted my first annual seniors of distinction program to recognize the outstanding citizenship in New Jersey's Seventh Congressional District.

I was honored to receive over 100 nominations from their friends, family, and neighbors, and had a difficult time narrowing it down to 22 senior citizens who represent all six counties in my district.

The seniors who were selected were chosen for their long history of giving back to their community and for continuing to lend their expertise, their experience, and their many talents to helping and supporting others.

Every honoree had a long list of achievements, but, more importantly, a long list of charitable, spiritual, and philanthropic activities which they devote their time and energy to every day.

Mr. Speaker, I will list these honorees:

Barbara Agins of Somerville; Raymond Chimileski of Califon; Charles Fineran of Hackettstown; Dr. Thomas Foregger of Berkeley Heights; Jeffrey H. Katz of Springfield; Linda Kale of New Providence; Dr. Ken Kutscher of Raritan Township; Shirley Lakatos of Berkeley Heights; James McCabe of Westfield; Robert and Dace McLaughlin of Basking Ridge; Howard Meyer of New Providence; Leon Moreau of Landing; Mayor Al Morgan of New Providence; Mitchell Morrison of Sparta; Barbara Perkins of Warren; Dr. Nancy Polow of Scotch Plains; Herb Waddell of Berkeley Heights; Ronald Whalin of Basking Ridge; Dr. Rudolph Willis of Warren; Rita Jordan of Branchburg; Larry Orland of Hopatcong; and, Rheva Smickel of Belvidere.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from the great State of New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY).

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding the time.

This month the United States national debt hit a record \$34 trillion. In fiscal year 2023 alone, the United States owed \$659 billion in interest on this debt, and you can expect that number to be much higher this year.

These numbers should alarm every American and make it clear that Bidenomics is not working, but the American people already know this. The White House repeatedly has lied, publicly praising themselves for a healthy economy and taking credit for meager postpandemic numbers.

The American people aren't buying this false narrative. Hardworking Americans are still struggling to pay their bills and balance their family budgets while the President and the Democrats in Washington continue the reckless spending.

According to a recent Axios poll, 72 percent of Americans say their grocery purchases are the top way they feel inflation in their lives, closely followed by gas prices at 56 percent.

They also found that two-thirds of Americans are worried that food prices

will continue to climb. I will remind President Biden and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that when you pass bloated spending packages that include Green New Deal funding or money to build a new park named for NANCY PELOSI or funding for gender programs in Pakistan, this isn't monopoly money that you are playing with. You are spending the hard-earned tax dollars of people who wake up every day, who go to work so that they can provide for their families. Our children, our grandchildren, and our great-grandchildren will still be paying for this debt long after all of us are gone from this legislative body.

This kind of spending must end. We must reverse course now to secure our Nation's financial future and that is why House Republicans have been focused on cutting Federal spending. That is why we work to avoid a trillion-dollar Christmas omnibus and that is why we are going to keep fighting to put this country back on the right track.

□ 2110

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS).

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, the leadership at the Department of Homeland Security under the Biden administration is a complete and dangerous failure at our southern border.

Last month, I joined nearly 60 of my House Republican colleagues to witness firsthand the Biden administration's catastrophe at Eagle Pass, Texas, in the Del Rio sector of our southern border.

After being briefed by Border Patrol at the southern border, it became clear to me that this administration has allowed dangerous terrorists, drug traffickers, child sex traffickers, and other human traffickers to enter this country easily as a result of this administration's wide open southern border policies.

In fact, since Joe Biden took office, 361 individuals whose names appear on the terrorist watch list have been apprehended attempting to cross our southern border illegally.

Who in the world knows how many from that terrorist watch list were among the millions of got-aways, people who weren't apprehended at the southern border?

In addition to these terrorists coming through our borders, more than 54,000 pounds of fentanyl has been intercepted at American borders. Now, I know fentanyl well. I am an anesthesiologist by trade. We use it in the operating room all the time. 54,000 pounds of fentanyl is enough to kill the entire human population of the planet. That is the amount that was intercepted at the southern border. Only God knows how much was not intercepted at the southern border because our Border Patrol agents, instead of patrolling the border, are processing illegal immigrants into our interior through the asylum process.

As we stood at the banks of the Rio Grande watching this catastrophe unfold at our southern border, the President of the United States that very same day that we were down there chose to help the flow of illegal immigration by actually sending his lawyers into Federal court to remove the razor wire that the Texas Department of Public Safety had put up to protect their communities from the invasion, the protection that Joe Biden was not providing to the State of Texas or to the rest of America.

Now, while speaking to the press yesterday, Joe Biden, with a straight face, declared: "I've done all I can do. Just give me the power. . . . Give me the Border Patrol, give me the people, the judges—give me the people who can stop this and make it work right."

Wow is all I have to say. The American people know that he refuses to admit that during his first 100 days in office, he took 94 executive actions on immigration, most notably including the halting of the construction of the border wall.

Now, I will note, Mr. Speaker, it is kind of interesting. He has got a wall around his house, but he won't put a wall around our country to protect us from invasion.

In August 2022, President Biden and his administration decided to make the border crisis worse by formally ending President Trump's successful remain in Mexico program. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the President could at any time reinstate the program under the same statutes and laws that were in place during President Trump. President Biden could reinstate remain in Mexico tonight.

I would suggest if the President is listening, Mr. President, you asked yesterday what you can do. Pick up a pen, reinstate remain in Mexico.

If that wasn't bad enough, the Biden administration announced on May 10, 2023, that it would allow for the release of migrants into the U.S. with no way to track them. Millions of people entering the United States, given identification papers, even if we really have no idea who they are, and we are not tracking them at all. That is mind-boggling to most Americans.

Make no mistake, Joe Biden absolutely has the power to stop this invasion. He is simply unwilling to do it and unwilling to use those powers.

It is a reckless dereliction of duty for the Biden administration, our border czar Kamala Harris, and Secretary Mayorkas to continually allow the cartels to smuggle both humans and fentanyl into our streets without putting an end to this crisis. It is well within his power.

Last year, in May, House Republicans passed the Secure the Border Act, a comprehensive immigration overhaul that would protect and secure the United States from illegal immigration, force the Biden administration to restart construction of the border wall, end catch and release—very im-

portant—and increase the number of Border Patrol agents to stop the flow of deadly fentanyl into this country.

House Republicans passed that bill a year ago, but Leader SCHUMER and the Democrats in the Senate refuse to even take up the bill for a vote. Shame on them. If President Biden were really serious about fixing the crisis at our southern border, he would end it today by reinstating the successful border policies put in place by President Trump and instructing the Senate to pass H.R. 2, the Secure the Border Act passed by House Republicans, tomorrow before they go home on their weekend break.

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I also want to highlight another piece of legislation that I am spearheading, H.R. 1547, the One Seat Ride Act, which I introduced with Representative WATSON COLEMAN of New Jersey, and I am glad to say this legislation passed this House in December in a large bipartisan fashion.

This legislation directs the Secretary of Transportation to conduct cost-benefit analysis of a one seat ride trip versus a transfer trip option during peak hours on New Jersey Transit's Raritan Valley Line. The results of this study would then be transmitted to key congressional committees.

Currently, Raritan Valley Line passengers are forced to change trains at Newark Penn Station to access New York City and to make the same change headed westbound. A one seat ride allows passengers to take one-time efficient trains from stations such as Westfield, Somerville, and Lebanon directly into New York City.

Since the bill passed in this body, we are now one step closer to paving the way for a more connected and efficient future where commuters can travel seamlessly both eastbound and westbound at all times of the day and night. For New Jerseyans, this means more time at home and less time commuting.

My priority will continue to be breaking down transportation barriers by enhancing our region's infrastructure. Again, I am proud that this bill passed the House, and I am working hard to get the Senate companion bill introduced and work its way through the Senate.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President and to direct their remarks to the Chair and not a perceived viewing audience.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3427.—An act to extend the authority to provide employees of the United States Secret Service with overtime pay beyond other statutory limitations, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KEAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 1, 2024, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

EC-3008. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Major final rule — Community Reinvestment Act [Regulation BB; Docket No.: R-1769] (RIN: 7100-AG29) received January 31, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3009. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Annual Update of Filing Fees [Docket No.: RM24-2-000] received January 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3010. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to Civil Penalty Amounts, 2024 received January 18, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3011. A letter from the Acting Director, General Counsel and Legal Policy Division, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule — 2024 Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustments for Ethics in Government Act Violations (RIN: 3209-AA69) received January 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3012. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Enforcement, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustments [Docket No.: RM24-3; Order No. 903] received January 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3013. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Guam-Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Visa Waiver Program Automation and Electronic Travel Authorization; Creation of CNMI Economic Vitality and Security Travel Authorization Program (EVS-TAP) [Docket No.: USCBP-2023-0020; CBP Dec. 23-07] (RIN: 1651-AB37) received January 12, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3014. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, OBRHI, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Advancing Interoperability and Improving Prior Authorization Processes for Medicare Advantage Organiza-

tions, Medicaid Managed Care Plans, State Medicaid Agencies, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Agencies and CHIP Managed Care Entities, Issuers of Qualified Health Plans on the Federally-Facilitated Exchanges, Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Eligible Clinicians, and Eligible Hospitals and Critical Access Hospitals in the Medicare Promoting Interoperability Program [CMS-0057-F] (RIN: 0938-AU87) received January 8, 2024, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-3015. A letter from the Executive Director, Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, transmitting the Office's Annual Report on Awards and Settlements for Calendar Year 2023 for Employing Offices of the House of Representatives, the Report on Awards and Settlements for Calendar Year 2023 for Employing Offices of the Senate, and the Report on Awards and Settlements for Calendar year 2023 for Employing Offices other than Employing Offices of the House of Representatives or the Senate, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1381(1)(1)(A); Public Law 104-1, title III, Sec. 301(1)(1)(A) (as added by Public Law 115-397, title II, Sec. 201(a)(1)(B)); (132 Stat. 5315); jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Education and the Workforce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1121. A bill to prohibit a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing (Rept. 118-19, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JORDAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2553. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize removal of an action or prosecution against a President, Vice President, former President, or former Vice President, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 118-371). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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 Mrs. HARSHBARGER (for herself, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. ALLEN):

H.R. 7155. A bill to provide for the establishment, within the Food and Drug Administration, of an Abraham Accords Bureau to promote and facilitate cooperation between the Food and Drug Administration and entities in Abraham Accords countries wishing to work with the agency in order to develop and sell products in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 7156. A bill to expand the investigative authorities of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. DUARTE (for himself and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 7157. A bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to ensure fair enforcement of such Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 7158. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 East Battles Road in Santa Maria, California, as the "Larry Lavagnino Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. CASE (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. PORTER, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. BERA, Mr. DUNN of Florida, and Mr. MEEKS):

H.R. 7159. A bill to bolster United States engagement with the Pacific Islands region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAWLER (for himself, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. D'ESPOSITO, Mr. MOLINARO, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 7160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the limitation on the amount certain married individuals can deduct for State and local taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. CARL):

H.R. 7161. A bill to require States to report information on Medicaid payments to abortion providers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 7162. A bill to create children's lifetime savings accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. BROWNLEY (for herself and Ms. CROCKETT):

H.R. 7163. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to establish the Climate Scientific Research Advisory Committee and the Rural Climate Alliance Network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. CARAVEO (for herself and Mr. NUNN of Iowa):

H.R. 7164. A bill to advance population research for chronic pain; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CAREY (for himself and Ms. SANCHEZ):

H.R. 7165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for working family caregivers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself and Mr. HUIZENGA):

H.R. 7166. A bill to establish the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

H.R. 7167. A bill to increase the role of the financial industry in combating human trafficking; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. FOSTER (for himself, Ms. SCHA-KOWSKY, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 7168. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit mandatory pre-dispute arbitration agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 7169. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the public reporting of certain contributions received by charitable organizations from foreign governments and foreign political parties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HAGEMAN (for herself, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. JOHN-SON of Georgia):

H.R. 7170. A bill to amend section 3663A of title 18, United States Code, to clarify that restitution includes necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by a person who has assumed the victim's rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. DELUZZIO, Mr. MEUSER, Ms. WILD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 7171. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to require a certain efficiency level for certain distribution transformers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. CARBAJAL):

H.R. 7172. A bill to direct the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to promulgate regulations prohibiting the issuance of certain certificates and licenses without a finding that a certain system or facility can safely operate with spent nuclear fuel for a period of at least 100 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 7173. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the President to set a minimum annual goal for the number of refugees to be admitted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. DAVIS (NC), and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 7174. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to equalize the negotiation period between small-molecule and biologic candidates under the Drug Price Negotiation Program; 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. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 7175. A bill to protect individuals who face reprisals for defending human rights and democracy by enhancing the capacity of the United States Government to prevent, mitigate, and respond in such cases, 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 Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 7176. A bill to repeal restrictions on the export and import of natural gas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STRONG (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. CARL):

H.R. 7177. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to consolidate certain divisions in the Northern District of Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 7178. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to permit certain grant funds to be used for assisting regional economies with limiting industrial consumptive water use, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 Mrs. TORRES of California (for herself, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. CORREA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. FROST):

H.R. 7179. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to treat United States Citizenship and Immigration Services field offices as voter registration agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. HILL, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 7180. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 80 1st Street in Kingsland, Arkansas, as the "Kingsland 'Johnny Cash' Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. HARRIS):

H. Con. Res. 87. Concurrent resolution recognizing the need for research, education, and policy development regarding high-potency marijuana; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. CAREY, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. FALLON, Mr. ISSA, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. MOYLAN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. FULCHER):

H. Res. 987. A resolution denouncing the harmful, anti-American energy policies of the Biden administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. BOWMAN (for himself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARSON, Mr.

GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. TLAIB):

H. Res. 988. A resolution supporting the values of the Equity or Else quality-of-life platform and acknowledging the need for the House of Representatives to use the platform as a holistic framework for drafting and implementing policy that promotes racial and economic equity for all across various social issues; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H. Res. 989. A resolution expressing support for the recognition of January as "Muslim-American Heritage Month" and celebrating the heritage and culture of Muslim Americans in the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. CRAIG):

H. Res. 990. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that paraprofessionals and education support staff should have fair compensation, benefits, and working conditions; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

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 Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 7155.

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:

health care

By Mr. FITZGERALD:

H.R. 7156.

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

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill clarifies the authority of the U.S. Secret Service to investigate crimes related to digital asset transactions.

By Mr. DUARTE:

H.R. 7157.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to ensure fair enforcement of the Lacey Act.

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 7158.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
Postal legislation

By Mr. CASE:

H.R. 7159.

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

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
Bolstering US Engagement in the Pacific Islands region.

By Mr. LAWLER:

H.R. 7160.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:
Taxes

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 7161.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

The single subject of this legislation is:
Statistics relating to abortion

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 7162.

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

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
To establish universal children's savings account programs in states to enable all children nationwide to start saving and building assets throughout their lifetime.

By Ms. BROWNLEY:

H.R. 7163.

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

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
Agriculture

By Ms. CARAVEO:

H.R. 7164.

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

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS
CLAUSE 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

To advance population research for chronic pain.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 7165.

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

Article 1 Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:
To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for working family caregivers.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 7166.

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

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Arti-

cle I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish the Great Lakes Mass Marketing Program, and for other Purposes

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 7167.

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

Article I, Section VIII, Clause 18

The single subject of this legislation is:

Human Trafficking Prevention

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 7168.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill prohibits broker-dealers and investment advisers from including mandatory arbitration, forum selection restrictions, or bans on class action suits in a customer or client agreement. Issuers of securities are also prohibited from mandating arbitration in a shareholder agreement.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 7169.

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

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally Congress has the

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would require the annual disclosure of contributions from foreign governments and political parties by certain tax-exempt organizations. It would also require the Secretary to make certain information on these disclosures public in a searchable database.

By Ms. HAGEMAN:

H.R. 7170.

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

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To clarify that restitution includes necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by a person who has assumed the victim's rights

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 7171.

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

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to require a certain efficiency level for certain distribution transformers.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 7172.

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:

Safe storage of spent nuclear fuel.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 7173.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a "uniform rule of Naturalization."

The single subject of this legislation is:

Immigration

By Mr. MURPHY:

H.R. 7174.

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

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XI of the Social Security Act to equalize the negotiation period between small-molecule and biologic candidates under the Drug Price Negotiation Program.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 7175.

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To protect individuals who face reprisals for defending human rights and democracy by enhancing the capacity of the United States Government to prevent, mitigate, and respond in such cases, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 7176.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To increase American energy production and restore energy leadership by repealing restrictions on the import and export of natural gas.

By Mr. STRONG:

H.R. 7177.

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

Article III, Section 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend Title 28, United States Code, to consolidate certain divisions in the Northern District of Alabama.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 7178.

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

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Economic Development

By Mrs. TORRES of California:

H.R. 7179.

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

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

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 single subject of this legislation is:

election access

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 7180.

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

clause 7 of section 8 of article I

The single subject of this legislation is:

Redesignates the Kingsland Arkansas Post Office

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 12: Mr. AMO.

H.R. 41: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 82: Mrs. HOUCHIN and Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 307: Ms. TLAIB.

- H.R. 345: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 531: Mr. AMODEI and Mrs. HARSHBARGER.
H.R. 561: Mr. AMO.
H.R. 603: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 618: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 619: Ms. SCHOLTEN and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 743: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 766: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. YAKYM, and Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 782: Mr. AMO.
H.R. 798: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 807: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 819: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 873: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 906: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1005: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 1083: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1097: Mr. CARBAJAL and Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 1102: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 1118: Mrs. TORRES of California.
H.R. 1179: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 1322: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1385: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 1466: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 1477: Mr. RESCHENTHALER and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 1526: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 1540: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 1623: Mrs. FISCHBACH.
H.R. 1692: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 1729: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 1803: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 1823: Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 2410: Mr. MILLS.
H.R. 2412: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2481: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 2540: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 2583: Mr. COHEN, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 2666: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2713: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2744: Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 2808: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 2825: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2871: Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.R. 2909: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 2941: Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 2967: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3014: Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 3024: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 3029: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 3074: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 3106: Mr. TRONE, Ms. SALINAS, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3170: Mr. MRVAN.
H.R. 3177: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 3179: Mr. TRONE and Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 3238: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 3249: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 3332: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3381: Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 3433: Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 3474: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 3481: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 3576: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 3651: Mrs. PELTOLA.
H.R. 3698: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 3759: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 3828: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 3916: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 3933: Mr. ALFORD, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mrs. PELTOLA.
H.R. 4125: Mr. FITZGERALD.
H.R. 4198: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 4335: Mr. NICKEL and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 4340: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 4456: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 4478: Mr. LALOTA.
H.R. 4515: Ms. PLASKETT.
H.R. 4561: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 4563: Ms. HAGEMAN.
H.R. 4571: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. NICKEL, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 4848: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 4893: Ms. JAYAPAL and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 4931: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 4936: Mr. ROBERT GARCIA of California.
H.R. 4992: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 4999: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 5000: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 5035: Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 5141: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 5163: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 5198: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 5249: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina.
H.R. 5266: Mr. LAWLER and Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 5301: Mr. EDWARDS.
H.R. 5333: Mrs. HOUCHIN and Mr. DONALDS.
H.R. 5357: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 5419: Mrs. STEEL.
H.R. 5517: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5563: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 5820: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 5874: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 5879: Mr. ZINKE.
H.R. 5945: Mr. SMUCKER.
H.R. 5967: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 5979: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 5985: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 5995: Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. JACOBS, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6038: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 6046: Mr. YAKYM.
H.R. 6049: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SORENSEN, and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 6175: Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 6177: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 6183: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 6193: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 6203: Mr. SORENSEN, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 6283: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 6362: Ms. TLATB, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 6394: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 6421: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 6463: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 6469: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 6497: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 6508: Mr. DUARTE.
H.R. 6510: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 6555: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 6608: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 6645: Ms. HAGEMAN.
H.R. 6657: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 6670: Mr. FEENSTRA.
H.R. 6687: Mr. DUARTE.
H.R. 6720: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 6744: Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 6754: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.
H.R. 6811: Mr. LAWLER.
H.R. 6870: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 6920: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 6943: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 6980: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 7015: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7039: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 7049: Mrs. LUNA.
H.R. 7053: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 7059: Mr. GRUJALVA.
H.R. 7068: Mr. NICKEL.
H.R. 7082: Ms. TITUS and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 7083: Mrs. BICE, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BURLISON, and Mr. FINSTAD.
H.R. 7090: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 7102: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 7108: Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 7123: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H.R. 7129: Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 7137: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 7141: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 7152: Mrs. KIM of California.
H.J. Res. 82: Mr. CASTEN.
H. Con. Res. 31: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H. Res. 50: Mr. BURCHETT and Ms. STEFANIK.
H. Res. 126: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 147: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 149: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H. Res. 320: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 634: Ms. MENG.
H. Res. 735: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 806: Mr. AMODEI and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H. Res. 837: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H. Res. 861: Ms. PORTER.
H. Res. 935: Mr. KEATING.
H. Res. 946: Ms. STEFANIK.
H. Res. 955: Mr. LALOTA.
H. Res. 965: Mr. LALOTA, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, and Mr. GOLDEN of Maine.
H. Res. 978: Mr. D'ESPOSITO.
H. Res. 982: Mr. ALLRED.
H. Res. 983: Mr. SCHIFF and Ms. TOKUDA.
H. Res. 984: Ms. BROWNLEY and Mr. CLINE.